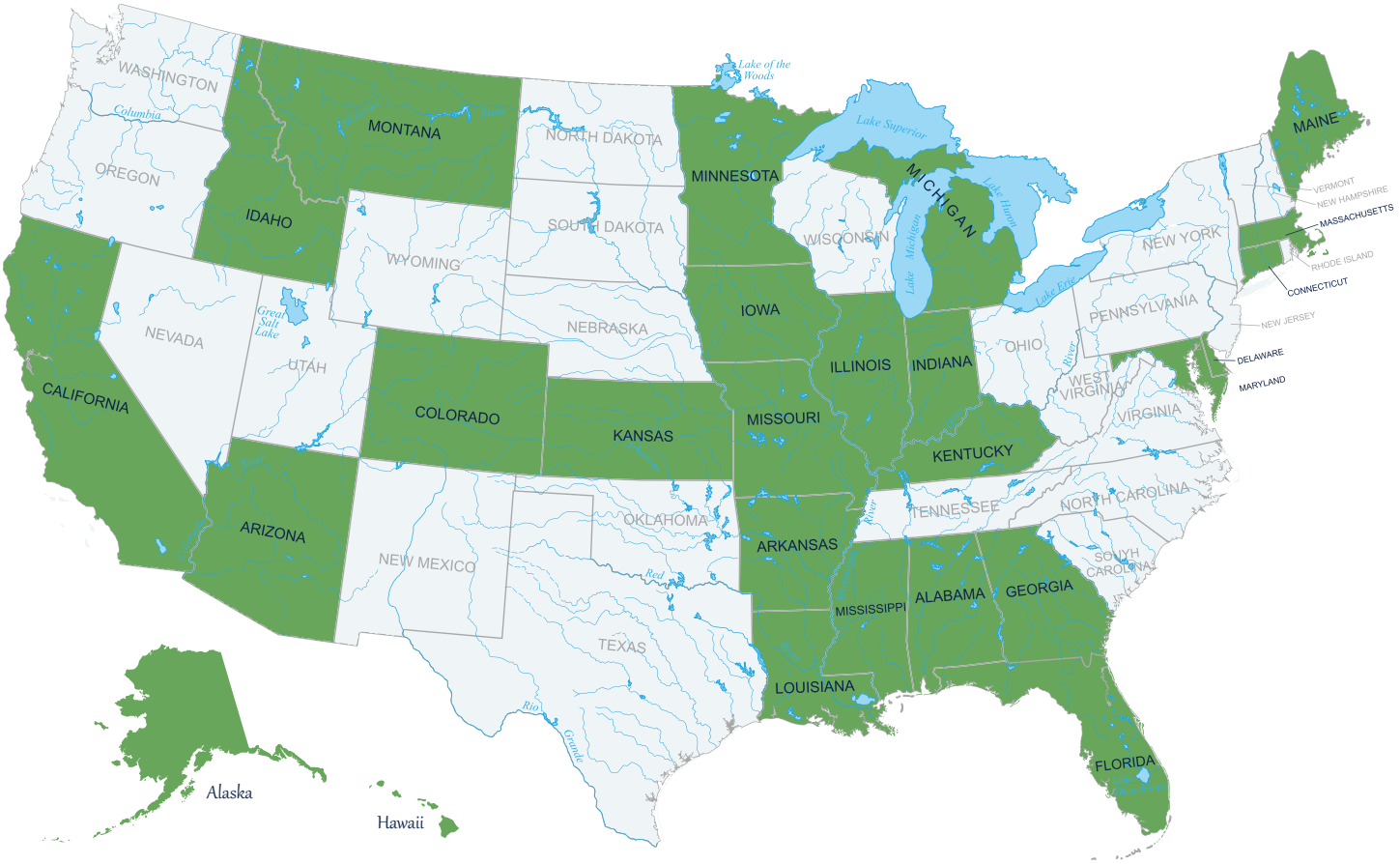
Jobsite Posters by State

States A–M



Alabama 2
Alaska 6
Arizona 11
Arkansas 23
California 27
Colorado 47
Connecticut 63
Delaware 71
Florida 74
Georgia 81
Hawaii 89
Idaho 100
Illinois 122
Indiana 130
Iowa 145
Kansas 146
Kentucky 155
Louisiana 166
Maine 178
Maryland 188
Massachusetts 200
Michigan 223
Minnesota 246
Mississippi 260
Missouri 262
Montana 268

Please contact your Human Capital Business Partner with any questions.

YOUR JOB INSURANCE

Workers in this establishment are covered by the Alabama Unemployment Compensation Law.

YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO BENEFITS IF:

(1) You become totally or partially unemployed under conditions defined by law and you are otherwise eligible and qualified for benefits and

(2) you are separated from your job through no fault of your own.

However, if you voluntarily leave your employment without good cause connected with your work of if you are discharged for “cause”, your benefits may be postponed and reduced or entirely denied.

IMPORTANT: Be sure that your employer is using your correct social security number; if not, your claim may be delayed.

When you become unemployed:

- To file your unemployment claim, call toll free 1-866-234-5382 or file by internet at www.labor.alabama.gov.

- To obtain general information concerning your rights to benefits for either total or partial unemployment, call toll free 1-800-361-4524 or write to the Alabama Department of Labor, 649 Monroe Street Montgomery, Alabama 36131, or log on to our website at www.labor.alabama.gov.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Alabama Administrative Code 480-4-2-.19 requires that this notice be posted conspicuously

Temporarily Laid Off?

If you are working and earning less than your usual weekly gross earnings for full-time employment, you may ask your employer to file a claim for partial benefits. Under current administrative rules, employers are allowed to file partial claims up to three consecutive weeks.

YOUR EMPLOYER HAS ELECTED TO FILE PARTIAL CLAIMS BY COMPUTER FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Use of this computerized partial claim system helps the Department of Labor speed up the payment process for filing an unemployment compensation claim.

To prevent delays please notify your employer of the following:

- name change
- address change
- gross earnings from another employer

Employers filing automated partial claims are not required to submit a claim on individuals' whose earnings for a given week are equal to or exceed $265, which is currently the maximum weekly benefit amount in Alabama.

Department of Labor
649 Monroe Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

EMPLOYERS: Please post in a conspicuous place.
Extra copies are available upon request.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FRAUD IS A CRIME

Some examples of fraud include:

- Making false statements to obtain unemployment compensation
- Attempting to draw benefits while working
- Continuing to file a claim after returning to work
- Being paid "under the table" while collecting unemployment compensation
- Not being truthful when filing your initial or weekly claims

FRAUD IS  STEALING!

FRAUD PENALTIES ARE SEVERE

- Up to a Class B Felony
- Fines of up to $500 *AND* up to 12 months in jail for each fraudulent week claimed
- Mandatory ineligibility for up to a two year period

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ISEC
POSTER-
1 CAT#52405

To report fraud call 800-392-8019

Penalties noted above subject to Section 25-4-145 *Code of Alabama* (1975)

STATE OF ALABAMA
WORKERS' COMPENSATION
INFORMATION

If you are injured on the job, or contract an occupational disease, notify your employer immediately.

Your employer will advise you of the physician to see for authorized medical treatment.

WORKERS' COMP INSURANCE CARRIER:
Arch Insurance Group Inc.
TELEPHONE NUMBER: **(651) 855-7100**

ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ALABAMA WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW INCLUDING MEDIATION SERVICE.
FOR INFORMATION CALL:
1-800-528-5166
Department of Labor
Workers' Compensation Division
649 Monroe Street
Montgomery, AL 36131
CODE OF ALABAMA, 1975, § 25-5-290(d), REQUIRES THAT THIS NOTICE BE POSTED
IN ONE OR MORE CONSPICUOUS PLACES IN YOUR BUSINESS.

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

ALASKA LAW AS 18.60.010 to .105 – provides safety and health protection for workers through promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State. Requirements of the law include the following:

EMPLOYERS: Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees, employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious harm to his employees; and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards issued under the law.

EMPLOYEES: Each employee shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the law that apply to his own actions and conduct on the job.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has the primary responsibility for administering the law. It issues occupational safety and health standards, and its Compliance Officers conduct job site inspections to ensure compliance with the law.

INSPECTION: The law requires that a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the Compliance Officer for the purpose of aiding the inspection. Pursuant to AS 18.60.087, time spent by an employee aiding the inspection shall be considered as time worked, and the employee shall be compensated accordingly.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Compliance Officer must consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

COMPLIANCE COMPLAINT: Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint in writing with the nearest Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development office requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. Their names will be withheld upon request.

Employees and their representatives have a right to call an inspector's attention to possible violations in writing or orally.

The law provides that employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the law.

DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT: An employee of a private employer who believes he has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the nearest Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development office within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. (U.S.DOL OSHA has jurisdiction only with respect to private employment, and discrimination complaints by public employees will not be accepted by U.S.DOL OSHA).

An employee of a public employer who believes he has been discriminated against may file a complaint only with the nearest Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development office within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. (U.S.DOL OSHA has jurisdiction only with respect to private employment, and discrimination complaints by public employees will not be accepted by U.S.DOL OSHA).

CITATION: If upon inspection, the Compliance Officer believes an employer has violated the law, a citation alleging such violations will be issued to the employer. Each citation will specify a time period within which the alleged violation must be corrected.

The citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for five days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

PROPOSED PENALTY: The law provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to $7000 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to $7,000 for any other violations. Penalties of up to $7,000 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the law may be assessed penalties of up to $70,000 for each violation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the law. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee upon conviction is punishable by a fine not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY: While providing penalties for violations, the law also encourages efforts by labor and management, before an inspection, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors. Upon request of employer, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will furnish a consultant who will inspect the premises and identify hazards without assessing penalties

MORE INFORMATION: Additional information and copies of the law, specific safety and health standards, and other regulations may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Standards & Safety, Alaska Occupational Safety and Health at the addresses shown at the bottom of this page.

PROGRAM COMPLAINT: Under a plan approved July 31, 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Alaska is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA, Region X, 300 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1280, Seattle, WA 98104. Telephone (206) 757-6700

IT'S YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW
About toxic and hazardous substances and physical agents

AS 18.60.068 requires this information be displayed in a prominent place on business premises.

- Employers must inform employees about the locations and nature of operations, which could result in exposure to toxic or hazardous substances or physical agents.
- Employers must train employees in the health effects of the toxic or hazardous substances and physical agents to which they are exposed and in the purpose, proper use, and limitations of personal protective equipment.
- Employers must keep on file and make available during the work-shift, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each toxic or hazardous substance or physical agent to which employees may be exposed. Employers must remove employees from exposure to the substance or physical agent if an MSDS cannot be obtained and provided to employees within 15 calendar days of a request.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will provide assistance to employers in the form of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), program development aids, on-site program review, and safety seminars.

For more information, employers, employees and concerned citizens may contact the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Standards and Safety Division, Occupational Safety and Health, http://www.labor.state.ak.us/lss/oshhome.htm.

♦ **Consultation & Training 1-800-656-4972**

1111 West 8th Street, Suite 304
P.O. Box 111149
Juneau, AK 99811-1149
(907) 465-4855

♦ **Enforcement 1-800-770-4940**

1251 Muldoon Road,Suite 109
Anchorage, AK 99504
(907) 269-4940

♦ **24-hour OSHA hotline 1-800-321-6742**

675 7th Avenue, Station J
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4596
(907) 451-2890

AS 18.60.058 (a) requires that employers must notify either AKOSH or OSHA within eight hours of a fatality or in-patient hospitalization.
AKOSH 1-800-770-4940 or **24-hour OSHA hotline 1-800-321-6742**

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

DOCTOR _____

AMBULANCE _____

HOSPITAL _____

POLICE _____

FIRE DEPT. _____

OTHER _____

All fatalities or injuries resulting in hospitalization must be reported immediately (within 8 hours) to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Standards and Safety at 1-800-770-4940 or to the OSHA 24-hour hot line at 1-800-321-6742 (AS 18.60.058(a))

1111 W. 8th Street, Suite 304
P. O. Box 111149
Juneau, AK 99811-1149
Phone: (907) 465-4855

1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 109
Anchorage, AK 99504
Phone: (907) 269-4940

675 Seventh Avenue, Station J1
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4596
Phone (907) 451-2890

Rev 09/2007

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Under
The Alaska Human Rights Law and
(AS 18.80.220)

Title VII of the Federal Civil Rights Act,

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL.

If you have experienced:

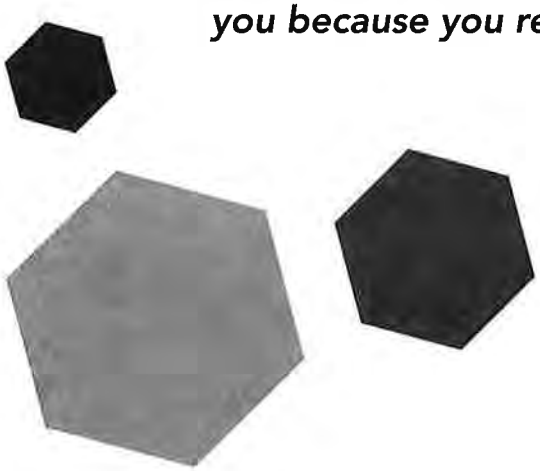
- **Unwelcome Sexual Advances;**
- **Requests for Sexual Favors;**
- **Sexual comments or conduct that interferes with your work or creates a hostile work environment; or**
- **Your employer has made decisions about your job based on whether you accepted or rejected sexual advances, comments, or conduct,**

You may be the victim of sexual harassment.

If you believe you may have been sexually harassed, contact the Alaska Human Rights Commission. Statutes of limitation apply.

Retaliation for Complaining About Sexual Harassment is UNLAWFUL.

It is illegal for your employer to fire you or to take other actions against you because you report or oppose sexual harassment.



Alaska State Commission for Human Rights
800 A Street, Suite 204, Anchorage, AK 99501

Toll Free: 800-478-4692
In Anchorage: 274-4692
https://humanrights.alaska.gov/

Notice to Employees

As an employee of this company, you are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). The UI program is administered by the Division of Employment and Training Services of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

The purpose of UI is to provide partial replacement of wages between jobs. If a business has to reduce wages or hours, or temporarily lay off workers, UI gives workers financial security and temporary buying power so they can remain in the community. This, in turn, helps employers keep their trained work force. UI payments protect the economy in Alaska's communities until unemployed workers are reemployed. UI helps to reduce the family and community problems caused by layoffs or a lack of jobs.

You and your employer both pay your UI premiums (taxes). You pay about 27 percent and your employer pays 73 percent. Generally speaking, if you receive one week of UI benefits, you receive as much or more than you paid into the program for the year. Your employer may withhold from your earnings the employee portion of the UI tax. Wages in excess of the maximum annual taxable wage set for the calendar year are non-taxable. Current and past years' maximum annual taxable wage base and the employee portion of the UI tax rates are posted on the Employment Security Tax website at: **labor.alaska.gov/estax/faq/w1.htm**.

As with any insurance, you must meet certain qualifications to be eligible for benefits. You must have earned wages in jobs that are covered by the law, file your claim for UI, and register for work with the Alaska Employment Service or your union. You must also be ready, willing and able to accept suitable work. If you quit or are fired from your last job, or if anything is keeping you from accepting full-time work, you may not immediately be eligible for benefits.

To file a **NEW** claim or **REOPEN** an existing Alaska claim for UI benefits on the Internet, go to **labor.alaska.gov** and click on "File Unemployment Benefits Online."

To file for UI by telephone and for all other UI assistance, contact your local UI claim center. The phone numbers are listed below. If you do not reside in one of the cities below, use the toll free number.

Anchorage:	(907) 269-4700	**Juneau/outside Alaska:**	(907) 465-5552
Fairbanks:	(907) 451-2871	**All other areas in Alaska:**	(888) 252-2557

The toll-free telephone number to connect to Alaska Relay is (800) 770-8973 or voice (800) 770-8255.

You may be entitled to a refund of excess employee contributions to the UI Trust Fund if you had two or more employers in a calendar year, your withholdings exceeded the maximum annual employee tax and your overpayment is $5 or greater. For the year you are claiming a refund, the filing deadline for your application is Dec. 31 of the following calendar year. (If you had more than the legal maximum employee deduction withheld by any one employer, your employer is responsible for refunding this excess deduction to you.) To obtain an Employee Application for Refund**,** write the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, P.O. Box 115509, Juneau, AK 99811-5509 or email Tax at: **esd.tax@alaska.gov** or download the form at: **labor.alaska.gov/estax/forms/toc_forms.htm**.

jobs
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Alaska employers are required by law to post this notice.

Summary of Alaska Wage and Hour Act

Effective January 1, 2024, the Alaska minimum wage shall be $11.73 per hour.

Alaska Statute 23.10.050 – 23.10.150 establishes minimum wage and overtime pay standards for employment subject to its provisions. These standards are generally applicable to all employees. School bus drivers, however, shall receive at least two times the Alaska minimum wage. Other exceptions to the minimum wage requirement follow.

Alaska minimum wage and overtime requirements do not apply to any individual employed as follows:

- In agriculture;
- In the taking of aquatic life; or the hand picking of shrimp;
- In domestic service (including babysitting) in or about a private home;
- By U.S., state or local governments (i.e., political subdivisions);
- In voluntary service in the nonprofit activities of a religious, charitable, cemetery, educational or other nonprofit organization which are related only to the organization's nonprofit activities;
- In a bona fide executive, professional or administrative capacity as defined in regulations of the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development and in the FLSA; or in certain computer occupations, or as an outside salesman, or as any salesman working on a straight commission basis;
- Youth under age 18 employed part-time for not more than 30 hours in any week;
- An individual who is employed by a motor vehicle dealer and whose primary duty is to (a) receive, analyze or reference requests for service, repair or analysis of motor vehicles; (b) arrange financing for the sale of motor vehicles and related products and services that are part of the sale; or (c) solicit, sell, lease or exchange motor vehicles;
- An individual who provides emergency medical services only on a voluntary basis; serves with a full-time fire department only on a voluntary basis; or provides ski patrol services on a voluntary basis;
- A student participating in a University of Alaska practicum described under AS 14.40.065;
- A person licensed under AS 08.54 and who is employed by a registered guide or master guide licensed under AS 08.54 for the first 60 workdays so employed during a calendar year;
- An independent taxicab driver who establishes the driving area and hours, who contracts on a flat rate basis for use of the cab, permit or dispatch services, and who is compensated solely by the customers served;
- Solely as a watchman or caretaker on a premises out of operation for longer than four months;
- In delivery of newspapers to the consumer;
- In the search for placer or hard rock minerals;
- An individual engaged in activities for a nonprofit religious, charitable, civic, cemetery, recreational or educational organization where the employer-employee relationship does not, in fact, exist, and where services rendered to the organization under a work activity requirement of AS 47.27 (Alaska temporary assistance program);
- By a nonprofit educational or child care facility to serve in place of a parent of children in residence if the employment requires residence at the facility and is compensated on a cash basis exclusive of room and board at an annual rate of not less than $10,000 for an unmarried person; or $15,000 for a married couple.

Overtime Hours

The standard workweek shall not exceed 40 hours per week or eight hours per day. Should an employer find it necessary to employ an employee in excess of these standards, overtime hours shall be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay.

Compensation at the overtime rate is not required in the following cases:

- By an employer who employs three or fewer people in the regular course of business;
- An individual employed in handling, packing, storing, pasteurizing, drying, canning, or preparing in their raw or natural state agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese, butter or other dairy products;
- Agricultural employees;
- An employee employed as a seamen;
- Workers engaged in planting or tending trees, cruising, surveying, bucking or felling timber, preparing or transporting logs or other forestry products to the mill, processing plant, railroad or other transportation terminal if the total number of employees in such lumber operations does not exceed 12;
- An individual employed as an outside buyer of poultry, eggs, cream or milk in their raw or natural state;
- Hospital employees whose duties include the provision of medical services;
- An employee under a flexible work hour plan which is included as part of a collective bargaining agreement;
- An employee under a voluntary flexible work plan if the employee and employer have signed a written agreement which has been approved by the Department *(Overtime rates must be paid for work over 40 hours a week and over the hours specified on the flexible work hour plan not included in a collective bargaining agreement)*;
- A community health aide employed by a local or regional health organization as those terms are defined in AS 18.28.100;
- Work performed by certain flat-rate mechanics primarily engaged in servicing automobiles, light trucks, and motor homes, subject to certain and specific provisions (see AS 23.10.060(d)(17));
- An employee of a small mining operation where not more than 12 people are employed, as long as the individual is not employed in excess of 12 hours per day or 56 hours per week during a period of not more than 14 workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year during the mining season;
- An employee employed in connection with publication of a weekly, semiweekly or daily newspaper with a circulation of less than 1000;
- Casual employees as defined by regulations of the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development;
- A line haul truck driver for a trip exceeding 100 road miles one way if the driver's pay includes overtime pay for work in excess of 40 hours per week or eight hours per day, and if the rate of pay is comparable to the minimum wage;
- Work performed by an employee under a voluntary written agreement addressing the trading of work shifts among employees, if employed by an air carrier subject to subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C.181-188), including employment as a customer service representative, subject to certain provisions (see AS 23.10.060(d)(18));
- Work performed by a flight crew member employed by an air carrier subject to 45 U.S.C. 181-188 (subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act);
- A switchboard operator employed in a public telephone exchange that has fewer than 750 stations;
- An employee in otherwise exempted employment or a proprietor in a retail or service establishment engaged in handling telegraphic, telephone or radio messages under an agency or contract arrangement with a telegraph or communications company where the telegraph message or communications revenue of the agency does not exceed $500/month.

NOTE: This is not a complete list of exemptions to minimum wage and overtime provisions. Refer to AS 23.10.055 and AS 23.10.060. The above text is intended for informational purposes only and is not to be construed as having the effect of law.

Inquiries should be made to: Wage and Hour , Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 113, Anchorage, AK 99504 Phone: (907) 269-4900 Email: statewide.wagehour@alaska.gov

Recordkeeping

An employer shall keep for a period of at least three years all payroll information and records for each employee at the place of employment.

Revised December 2023

Post in a Prominent Place

ARIZONA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

ON THE BASIS OF: Race, Color Religion, Sex, Age (40+), National Origin, Disability, or Results of Genetic Testing.

BY: Employers, Employment Agencies, or Labor Unions.

WITH RESPECT TO: Hiring, Promotion, Transfer, Termination, Salary or Benefits, Lay-Off, Apprenticeship and Training Programs, Job Referrals, or Union Membership.

REMEDY MAY INCLUDE: Employment, Reinstatement, Back Pay, Promotion, or Lost Benefits.

*Intake form available online at www.azag.gov

LA LEY DE ARIZONA PROHIBE DISCRIMINACION EN EL EMPLEO

POR RAZONES DE: Raza, Color, Religion, Sexo, Edad(40+), Origen Nacional, Incapacidad, o Resultados de Pruebas Geneticas.

POR PARTE DE: Empleador, Agencias de Empleo, o Sindicatos.

CON RESPECTO A: Ocupacion, Ascenso, Transferencia, Terminacion, Salarios o Beneficios, Despido, Aprendizaje de Trabajo, Referencias de Trabajo, o Miembrecia en Sindicatos.

LOS REMEDIOS PUEDEN INCLUIR: Empleo, Re-Empleo Sueldo Atrasado, Ascenso, o Beneficios Perdidos.

*Formulario de cuestionario esta disponible en nuestro sitio de web: www.azag.gov

Phoenix Office
2005 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 542-5263
(877) 491-5742 Toll Free
(877) 624-8090 TTY Toll Free

State of Arizona
Office of the Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Tucson Office
400 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(502) 628-6500
(877) 491-5740 Toll Free
(877) 624-8090 TTY Toll Free

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS WELL LIGHTED PLACE FREQUENTED BY EMPLOYEES, JOB SEEKERS, APPLICANTS FOR UNION MEMBERSHIP, OR PATRONS.

THE FAIR WAGES AND HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT

Earned Paid Sick Time

EXEMPTIONS: The Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act (the "Act") does not apply to any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling; any person who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer's home on a casual basis; or any person employed by the State of Arizona or the United States government.

ENTITLEMENT AND AMOUNT: Beginning July 1, 2017, employees are entitled to earned paid sick time and accrue a minimum of one hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours worked, subject to the following limitations:

- Employees whose employers have less than 15 employees may only accrue or use 24 hours of earned paid sick time per year.
- Employees whose employers have 15 or more employees may only accrue or use 40 hours of earned paid sick time per year.

Employers are permitted to select higher accrual and use limits.

TERMS OF USE: Earned paid sick time may be used for the following purposes: (1) medical care or mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or (2) a public health emergency; and (3) absence due to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse, or stalking. Employees may use earned paid sick time for themselves or for family members. *See* Arizona Revised Statutes § 23-373 for more information.

RETALIATION & DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED: Employers are prohibited from discriminating against or subjecting any person to retaliation for: (1) asserting any claim or right under the Act, including requesting or using earned paid sick time; (2) assisting any person in doing so; or (3) informing any person of their rights under the Act.

ENFORCEMENT: Each employee has the right to file a complaint with the Industrial Commission's Labor Department alleging that an employer has violated the Act. Certain time limits apply. A civil action may also be filed as provided in the Act. Violations of the Act may result in penalties.

INFORMATION: For additional information regarding the Act, you may refer to the Industrial Commission's website at www.azica.gov or contact the Industrial Commission's Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022; (602) 542-4515.

THIS POSTER MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED IN A PLACE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION

The Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 (Act), provides safety and health protection for employees in Arizona. The Act requires each employer to furnish his employees with a place of employment free from recognized hazards that might cause serious injury or death. The Act further requires that employers and employees comply with all workplace safety and health standards, rules and regulations promulgated by the Industrial Commission. The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH), a division of the Industrial Commission of Arizona, administers and enforces the requirements of the Act.

As an employee, you have the following rights:

You have the right to notify your employer or ADOSH about workplace hazards. You may ask ADOSH to keep your name confidential.

You have the right to request that ADOSH conduct an inspection if you believe there are unsafe and/or unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.

If you believe you have been discriminated against for making safety and health complaints, or for exercising your rights under the Act, you have a right to file a complaint with ADOSH within 30 days of the discriminatory action. You are also afforded protection from discrimination under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the discriminatory action.

You have the right to see any citations that have been issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the location of the alleged violation.

You have the right to protest the time frame given for correction of any violation.

You have the right to obtain copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.

The Industrial Commission and ADOSH do not cover employers of household domestic labor, those in maritime activities (covered by OSHA), those in atomic energy activities (covered by the Atomic Energy Commission) and those in mining activities (covered by the Arizona Mine Inspector's office). To file a complaint, report an emergency or seek advice and assistance from ADOSH, contact the nearest ADOSH office:

Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795
Toll free: 855-268-5251

Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478
Toll free: 855-268-5251

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Note: Persons wishing to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in the administration of the Arizona Occupational Safety and Health plan may do so at the following address:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
230 N. 1st Ave., Ste. 202
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Telephone: 602-514-7250

Revised 10/11

PROTECCION DE SEGURIDAD Y SANIDAD PARA EL EMPLEADO

El Acta de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional de 1972 (Acta) provee protección de seguridad y sanidad para los empleados en Arizona. El Acta requiere que cada patron les ofrezca a sus empleados un lugar de empleo libre de riesgos reconocidos que puedan causar daño o muerte. El Acta también requiere que los patrones y empleados cumplan con las normas, y los reglamentos de seguridad y sanidad promulgados por la Comisión Industrial. La ejecución de esta ley se lleva a cabo por la División de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional, un brazo de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona.

Como empleado, Ud. tiene los derechos siguientes:

Tiene el derecho de notificar a su patron o a ADOSH sobre peligros en su lugar de trabajo. Puede pedir a ADOSH que mantenga su nombre confidencialmente.

Tiene el derecho de solicitar una inspección por parte de ADOSH si cree que existen condiciones peligrosas o poco saludables en su lugar de trabajo. Usted o su representante puede participar en la inspección.

Si cree que su patron lo ha discriminado por presentar reclamos de seguridad y sanidad o por ejercer sus derechos bajo el Acta, puede presentar una queja a ADOSH durante un plazo de 30 dias después de la acción de discriminación. También tiene protección de discriminación bajo el acta federal de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional y puede archivar una queja con el Secretario de Labor de los Estados Unidos dentro de 30 dias después de la discriminación alegada.

Tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones enviadas a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en un lugar visible en el sítio de la supuesta infracción o cerca de el.

Tiene el derecho de protestar el tiempo dado para correjir una violación.

Tiene el derecho de recibir copias de su historial médico o de los registros de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y peligrosas.

Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.

La ley de seguridad y sanidad en el trabajo no aplica a aquellos patrones que emplean a servicio doméstico, a patrones de actividades marítimas (protejidos bajo OSHA), a patrones en actividades de energia atómica (protegidos bajo la Comisión de Energia Atómica), o a patrones en actividades mineras (protegidos por la Oficina del Inspector de Minas del Estado de Arizona). Para registrar una queja, reportar una emergencia o pedir asistencia de ADOSH, póngase en contacto con la oficina más cercana :

Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795
Llamada gratis: 855-268-5251

Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478
Llamada gratis: 855-268-5251

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Nota: Personas que deseen registrar quejas alegando falta de adecuadez en la administración del plan de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional de Arizona pueden dirigirlas a la siguiente dirección:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
230 N. 1st Ave., Ste. 202
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Teléfono: 602-514-7250

Revisado 10/11

THE FAIR WAGES AND HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT

Effective January 1, 2024, Arizona's Minimum Wage Is:

$14.35 per hour

EXEMPTIONS:

The Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act (the "Act") does not apply to any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling; any person who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer's home on a casual basis; any person employed by the State of Arizona or the United States government; or any person employed in a small business that grosses less than $500,000 in annual revenue, if that small business is exempt from having to pay a minimum wage under section 206(a) of title 29 of the United States Code.

TIPS AND GRATUITIES:

For any employee who customarily and regularly receives tips or gratuities, an employer may pay tipped employees a maximum of $3.00 per hour less than the minimum wage if the employer can establish by its records that for each week, when adding tips received to wages paid, the employee received not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked. Certain other conditions must be met.

RETALIATION & DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED:

Employers are prohibited from discriminating against or subjecting any person to retaliation for: (1) asserting any claim or right under the Act; (2) assisting any person in doing so; or (3) informing any person of their rights under the Act.

ENFORCEMENT:

Any person or organization may file a complaint with the Industrial Commission's Labor Department alleging that an employer has violated the Act. Certain time limits apply. A civil action may also be filed as provided in the Act. Violations of the Act may result in penalties.

INFORMATION:

For additional information regarding the Act, you may refer to the Industrial Commission's website at www.azica.gov or contact the Industrial Commission's Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022; (602) 542-4515.

THIS POSTER MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED IN A PLACE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES

Thank you for not smoking.

SMOKE FREE ARIZONA

To report a violation or file a complaint:

smokefreearizona.org

1-877-4-AZNOSMOKE
1-877-429-6676

Smoke-Free Arizona Act ARS§36-601.01

Arizona Department of Health Services

WORK EXPOSURE TO BODILY FLUIDS

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Re: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) & Hepatitis C

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease, or disability involving or related to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), or Hepatitis C within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law, and the rules of The Industrial Commission of Arizona. Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which generally means contact of an employee's ruptured or broken skin or mucous membrane with a person's blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. **AN EMPLOYEE MUST CONSULT A PHYSICIAN TO SUPPORT A CLAIM.** Claims cannot arise from sexual activity or illegal drug use.

Certain classes of employees may more easily establish a claim related to HIV, AIDS, or Hepatitis C if they meet the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. Included in this category are health care providers, forensic laboratory workers, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics and correctional officers.

2. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after a possible significant exposure which arises out of and in the course of employment, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure as provided by Commission rules. Reporting forms are available at the office of this employer or from the Industrial Commission of Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 or 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. If an employee chooses not to complete the reporting form, that employee may be at risk of losing a prima facie claim.

3. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after the possible significant exposure the employee has blood drawn, and **NO LATER THAN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS** the blood is tested for **HIV OR HEPATITIS C** by antibody testing and the test results are negative.

4. **NO LATER THAN EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are HIV positive or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of HIV, or **NO LATER THAN SEVEN (7) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are positive for the presence of Hepatitis C or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of Hepatitis C.

KEEP POSTED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACE
NEXT TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THIS NOTICE IS APPROVED BY THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION OF ARIZONA FOR CARRIER USE

EXPOSICION A FLUIDOS CORPORALES EN EL TRABAJO

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

Re: El Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH),
Síndrome de la Inmundeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA) y Hepatitis C

Se les notifica a los empleados que se puede hacer una reclamación por una condición, infección, enfermedad o incapacidad relacionada con o derivada del Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH), Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA), o Hepatitis C bajo lo provisto por la Ley de Compensación para los Trabajadores de Arizona y las reglas de La Comisión Industrial de Arizona. Tal reclamación debe incluír el suceso de una exposición importante en el trabajo, la que por lo general significa contacto de alguna ruptura de la piel o mucosa del empleado con la sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido de una persona que contenga sangre. **EL EMPLEADO DEBE CONSULTAR A UN MEDICO PARA CONFIRMAR SU RECLAMACION.** Las reclamaciones no pueden resultar de actividad sexual o uso ilícito de drogas.

Ciertas clases de empleados pueden establecer más fácilmente una reclamación relacionada con el VIH, SIDA O Hepatitis C si reúnen los requisitos siguientes:

1. El curso regular del empleo del empleado requiere el manejo de o la exposición a sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido que contenga sangre. Incluídos en esta categoría son los proveedores de cuidados de la salud, trabajadores de laboratorios forenses, bomberos, agentes policiales, técnicos médicos de emergencia, paramédicos y agentes correccionales.

2. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una possible exposición importante que resulta de y en el curso de su trabajo, el empleado reporta a su patrón por escrito los detalles de la exposición como lo proveen las reglas de la Comisión. Las formas de reporte están disponibles en la oficina de este patrón o de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 o 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. Si un empleado elige no llenar la forma de reporte, ese empleado corre el riesgo de perder una reclamación de prima facie.

3. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una posible exposción importante el empleado va a que le saquen sangre, y **NO MAS DE TREINTA (30) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** la sangre es analizada para **VIH O HEPATITIS C** por medio de análisis de anticuerpos y el análisis resulta negativo.

4. **NO MAS DE DIECIOCHO (18) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevemente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por VIH o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de VIH, o **NO MAS DE SIETE (7) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevamente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por la presencia de Hepatitis C o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de Hepatitis C.

MANTENER FIJO EN UN LUGAR SOBRESALIENTE JUNTO AL AVISO A LOS EMPLADOS SOBRE COMPENSACION PARA TRABAJADORES

ESTE AVISO HA SIDO APROBADO POR LA COMISION INDUSTRIAL
DE ARIZONA PARA USO DE LAS ASEGURADORAS

Este documento es una traduccion del texto original escrito en ingles. Esta traduccion no es oficial y no es vinculante para este estado o para una subdivision politica de este estado.

This document is a translation from original text written in English. This translation is unofficial and is not binding on this state or a political subdivision of this state.

WORK EXPOSURE TO METHICILLIN-RESISTANT *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* (MRSA), SPINAL MENINGITIS, OR TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Notice to Employees

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to MRSA, spinal meningitis, or TB within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law. (A.R.S. § 23-1043.04) Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which is defined to mean an exposure in the course of employment to aerosolized MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB bacteria. Significant exposure also includes exposure in the course of employment to MRSA through bodily fluids or skin.

Certain classes of employees (as defined below) may more easily establish a claim related to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB by meeting the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB. For purposes of establishing a claim under this section, "employee" is limited to firefighters, law enforcement officers, correction officers, probation officers, emergency medical technicians and paramedics who are not employed by a health care institution;

2. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after a possible significant exposure, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure;

3. A diagnosis is made within the following time-frames:

    a. For a claim involving MRSA, the employee must be diagnosed with MRSA within fifteen (15) days after the employee reports pursuant to Item No. 2 above;

    b. For a claim involving spinal meningitis, the employee must be diagnosed with spinal meningitis within two (2) to eighteen (18) days of the possible significant exposure; and

    c. For a claim involving TB, the employee is diagnosed with TB within twelve (12) weeks of the possible significant exposure.

Expenses for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including reasonably required prophylactic treatment for MRSA, spinal meningitis, and TB is considered a medical benefit under the Arizona Workers' Compensation Act for any significant exposure that arises out of and in the course of employment if the employee files a claim for the significant exposure or the employee reports in writing the details of the exposure. Providing post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including prophylactic treatment, does not, however, constitute acceptance of a claim for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to a significant exposure.

Employers must post this notice in a conspicuous place next to the Workers' Compensation Notice to Employees.

TO BE POSTED BY EMPLOYER **POLICY NUMBER** _____

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

RE: ARIZONA WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW

All employees are hereby notified that this employer has complied with the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law (Title 23, Chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes) as amended, and all the rules and regulations of The Industrial Commission of Arizona made in pursuance thereof, and has secured the payment of compensation to employees by insuring the payment of such compensation with: _____

All employees are hereby further notified that in the event they do not specifically reject the provisions of the said compulsory law, they are deemed by the laws of Arizona to have accepted the provisions of said law and to have elected to accept compensation under the terms thereof; and that under the terms thereof employees have the right to reject the same by written notice thereof prior to any injury sustained, and that the blanks and forms for such notice are available to all employees at the office of this employer.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PARA SER COLOCADO POR EL PATRON **NUMERO DE POLIZA** _____

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

RE: LEY DE COMPENSACION PARA LOS TRABAJADORES DE ARIZONA

A todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que este patron ha cumplido con las provisiones de la Ley de Compensacion para los Trabajadores de Arizona (Titulo 23, Capitulo 6, Estatutos Enmendados de Arizona) tal como han sido enmendados, y con todas las reglas y ordenanzas de La Comision Industrial de Arizona hechas en cumplimiento de esta, y ha asegurado el pago de compensacion a los empleados garantizando el pago de dicha compensacion por medio de: _____

Ademas, a todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que en caso de que especificadamente ellos no rechazen las disposiciones de dicha ley obligatoria, se les considerara bajo las leyes de Arizona de haber aceptado las provisiones de dicha ley y de haber escogido aceptar la compensacion bajo estos terminos; tambien bajo estos terminos los empleados tienen el derecho de rechazar la misma por medio de una notificacion por escrito antes de que sufran alguna lesion, todos los formularios o formas en blanco para tal notificacion por escrito estaran disponibles para todos los empleados en la oficina de este patron.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

KEEP POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

COLOQUESE EN LUGAR VISIBLE.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

YOU ARE COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

For an explanation of what this insurance means to you, visit our website at www.azui.com for a copy of the pamphlet A Guide to Arizona Benefits. You may obtain additional information from the Unemployment Insurance office by calling (602) 364-2722 in the Phoenix area, (520) 791-2722 in the Tucson area, or toll free at 1-877-600-2722.

IF YOU BECOME UNEMPLOYED, YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IF YOU:

- Open or reopen a claim by going on line at www.azui.com. If you do not have internet access, go to your nearest Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES) Employment Service (ES) office for assistance.
- Were separated from your last job for a non-disqualifying reason.
- Meet the wage requirements established by law.
- Are registered for work with Arizona Job Connection – DES will attempt to register you based on the information you provide when your claim is filed.
- Actively seek work and remain available and able to accept suitable employment.
- Meet all other eligibility requirements.

You may receive partial unemployment insurance payments if your hours and wages are reduced.

Equal Opportunity Employer / Program • Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities • To request this document in alternative format or for further information about this policy, contact the UI Tax Office at 602-771-6606; TTY/TDD Services: 7-1-1 • Disponible en español en línea o en la oficina local.

POU-003 (8-19)

- - - Notification of A.R.S. §23-1502 - - -
CONSTRUCTIVE DISCHARGE

NOTICE

An employee is encouraged to communicate to the employer whenever the employee believes working conditions may become intolerable to the employee and may cause the employee to resign. Under section 23-1502, Arizona Revised Statutes, an employee may be required to notify an appropriate representative of the employer in writing that a working condition exists that the employee believes is intolerable, that will compel the employee to resign or that constitutes a constructive discharge, if the employee wants to preserve the right to bring a claim against the employer alleging that the working condition forced the employee to resign.

Under the law, an employee may be required to wait for fifteen calendar days after providing written notice before the employee may resign if the employee desires to preserve the right to bring a constructive discharge claim against the employer. An employee may be entitled to paid or unpaid leave of absence of up to fifteen calendar days while waiting for the employer to respond to the employee's written communication about the employee's working condition.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LICENSING

NOTICE

to employer & employee

MINIMUM WAGE

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.

COVERAGE

The Arkansas Minimum Wage applies to an employer of four (4) or more persons. Common exemptions include:

*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 and Licensing. 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 rules for employment of these workers. For further information contact the Department of Labor and Licensing.

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 and Licensing.

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

The Director of the Division of Labor or his representatives have the authority to:

(a) **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;**
(b) **require written or sworn statements from an employer about his employees' earnings and hours of work; and**
(c) **enforce all administrative rules.**

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE MINIMUM WAGE

No deduction from the applicable minimum wage may be made except those authorized or required by law or by rule 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 the Minimum Wage Law or of any rule issued under it 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 law, or because such employee has caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to the law, 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. 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 682-4500.

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 and Licensing.

THIS POSTER CONTAINS ONLY A SUMMARY

Copies of the complete laws and administrative rules are available from the Department of Labor and Licensing.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LICENSING
DIVISION OF LABOR
900 WEST CAPITOL SUITE 400
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72205
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. 1/21

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LICENSING

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 MSDSs 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 MSDSs 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, MSDSs 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 and Licensing, 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 requirement 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.

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 AND LICENSING
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

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 Rule7 Updated: 06-16-14		

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYERS AND 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.

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; 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.

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 Arkansas 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 and 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."

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT

The California Civil Rights Department (CRD) enforces laws that protect you from illegal discrimination and harassment in employment based on your actual or perceived:

- **ANCESTRY**
- **AGE** (40 and above)
- **COLOR**
- **DISABILITY** (physical, developmental, mental health/psychiatric, HIV and AIDS)
- **GENETIC INFORMATION**
- **GENDER EXPRESSION**
- **GENDER IDENTITY**
- **MARITAL STATUS**
- **MEDICAL CONDITION** (genetic characteristics, cancer, or a record or history of cancer)
- **MILITARY OR VETERAN STATUS**
- **NATIONAL ORIGIN** (includes language restrictions and possession of a driver's license issued to undocumented immigrants)
- **RACE** (includes hair texture and hairstyles)
- **RELIGION** (includes religious dress and grooming practices)
- **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DECISIONMAKING**
- **SEX/GENDER** (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions)
- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS AT WORK.

HARASSMENT

1. The law prohibits harassment of employees, applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and independent contractors by any person. This includes a prohibition against harassment based on any characteristic listed above, such as sexual harassment, gender harassment, and harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and/or related medical conditions.
2. All employers are required to take reasonable steps to prevent all forms of harassment, as well as provide information to each of their employees on the nature, illegality, and legal remedies that apply to sexual harassment.
3. Employers with five or more employees and public employers must train their employees regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.

DISCRIMINATION/REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

1. California law prohibits employers with five or more employees and public employers from discriminating based on any protected characteristic listed above when making decisions about hiring, promotion, pay, benefits, terms of employment, layoffs, and other aspects of employment.
2. Employers cannot limit or prohibit the use of any language in any workplace unless justified by business necessity. The employer must notify employees of the language restriction and consequences for violation.
3. Employers cannot discriminate against an applicant or employee because they possess a California driver's license or ID issued to an undocumented person.
4. Employers must reasonably accommodate the religious beliefs and practices of an employee, unpaid intern, or job applicant, including the wearing or carrying of religious clothing, jewelry or artifacts, and hairstyles, facial hair, or body hair, which are part of an individual's observance of their religious beliefs.
5. Employers must reasonably accommodate an employee or job applicant with a disability to enable them to perform the essential functions of a job.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS

California law offers additional protections to those who work for employers with five or more employees. Some exceptions may apply. These additional protections include:

1. Specific protections and hiring procedures for people with criminal histories who are looking for employment
2. Protections against discrimination based on an employee or job applicant's use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace
3. Up to 12 weeks of job-protected leave to eligible employees to care for themselves, a family member (child of any age, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling) or a designated person (with blood or family-like relationship to employee); to bond with a new child; or for certain military exigencies
4. Up to five days of job-protected bereavement leave within three months of the death of a family member (child, spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, domestic partner, or parent-in-law)
5. Up to four months of job-protected leave to employees disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, as well as the right to reasonable accommodations, on the advice of their health care provider, related to their pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition
6. Up to five days of job-protected leave following a reproductive loss event (failed adoption, failed surrogacy, miscarriage, stillbirth, or unsuccessful assisted reproduction)
7. Protections against retaliation when a person opposes, reports, or assists another person to oppose unlawful discrimination, including filing an internal complaint or a complaint with CRD

REMEDIES/FILING A COMPLAINT

1. The law provides remedies for individuals who experience prohibited discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in the workplace. These remedies can include hiring, front pay, back pay, promotion, reinstatement, cease-and-desist orders, expert witness fees, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, punitive damages, and emotional distress damages.
2. If you believe you have experienced discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, you may file a complaint with CRD. Independent contractors and volunteers: If you believe you have been harassed, you may file a complaint with CRD.
3. Complaints must be filed within three years of the last act of discrimination/harassment/retaliation. For those who are under the age of 18, complaints must be filed within three years after the last act of discrimination/harassment/retaliation or one year after their eighteenth birthday, whichever is later.

If you have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation at work, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD).

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

The Fair Employment and Housing Act is codified at Government Code sections 12900 -12999. The regulations implementing the Act are at Code of Regulations, title 2, division 4.1

Government Code section 12950 and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 11023, require all employers to post this document. It must be conspicuously posted in hiring offices, on employee bulletin boards, in employment agency waiting rooms, union halls, and other places employees gather. Any employer whose workforce at any facility or establishment consists of more than 10% of non-English speaking persons must also post this notice in the appropriate language or languages.

For translations of this guidance, visit: www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

CRD-E07P-ENG / January 2024

EMERGENCY

AMBULANCE: _____

FIRE — RESCUE: _____

HOSPITAL: ___ 

_

PHYSICIAN: __ Refer to safety grab & go _

ALTERNATE: _____

POLICE: _____

CAL/OSHA: _____

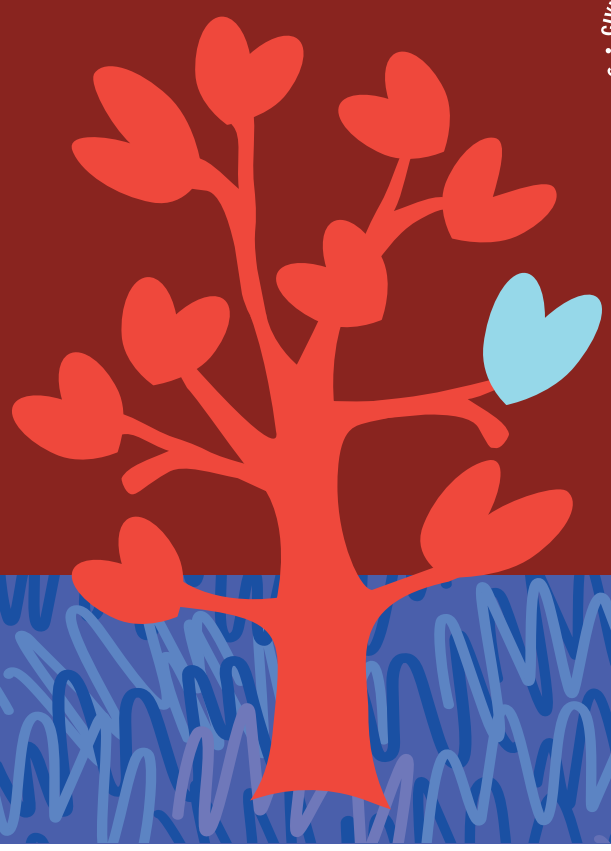
Posting is required by Title 8 Section 1512 (e), California Code of Regulations

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CAL OSHA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

March 1990
S-500

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Cal/OSHA Publications
P.O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

FAMILY CARE & MEDICAL LEAVE & PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE



Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Under California law, an employee may have the right to take job-protected leave to care for their own serious health condition or a family member with a serious health condition, or to bond with a new child (via birth, adoption, or foster care). California law also requires employers to provide job-protected leave and accommodations to employees who are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

Under the California Family Rights Act of 1993 (CFRA), many employees have the right to take job-protected leave, which is leave that will allow them to return to their job or a similar job after their leave ends. This leave may be up to 12 work weeks in a 12-month period for:

- the employee's own serious health condition;
- the serious health condition of a child, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or someone else with a blood or family-like relationship with the employee ("designated person"); or
- the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

If an employee takes leave for their own or a family member's serious health condition, leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work schedule when medically necessary, among other circumstances.

Eligibility. To be eligible for CFRA leave, an employee must have more than 12 months of service with their employer, have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date they want to begin their leave, and their employer must have five or more employees.

Pay and Benefits During Leave. While the law provides only unpaid leave, some employers pay their employees during CFRA leave. In addition, employees may choose (or employers may require) use of accrued paid leave while taking CFRA leave under certain circumstances. Employees on CFRA leave may also be eligible for benefits administered by the Employment Development Department.

Taking CFRA leave may impact certain employee benefits and seniority date. If employees want more information regarding eligibility for a leave and/or the impact of the leave on seniority and benefits, they should contact their employer.

Pregnancy Disability Leave. Even if an employee is not eligible for CFRA leave, if disabled by pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, the employee is entitled to take a pregnancy disability leave of up to four months, depending on their period(s) of actual disability. If the employee is CFRA-eligible, they have certain rights to take *both* a pregnancy disability leave and a CFRA leave for reason of the birth of their child.

Reinstatement. Both CFRA leave and pregnancy disability leave contain a guarantee of reinstatement to the same position or, in certain instances, a comparable position at the end of the leave, subject to any defense allowed under the law.

Notice. For foreseeable events (such as the expected birth of a child or a planned medical treatment for the employee or of a family member), the employee must provide, if possible, at least 30 days' advance notice to their employer that they will be taking leave. For events that are unforeseeable, employees should notify their employers, at least verbally, as soon as they learn of the need for the leave. Failure to comply with these notice rules is grounds for, and may result in, deferral of the requested leave until the employee complies with this notice policy.

Certification. Employers may require certification from an employee's health care provider before allowing leave for pregnancy disability or for the employee's own serious health condition. Employers may also require certification from the health care provider of the employee's family member, including a designated person, who has a serious health condition, before granting leave to take care of that family member.

Want to learn more?
Visit: calcivilrights.ca.gov/family-medical-pregnancy-leave/

If you have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation at work, or have been improperly denied protected leave, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD).

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

For additional translations of this guidance, visit: www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

CRD-100-21ENG / January 2023

PRINT CLEAR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Workers' Compensation

Notice to Employees--Injuries Caused By Work

You may be entitled to workers' compensation benefits if you are injured or become ill because of your job. Workers' compensation covers most work-related physical or mental injuries and illnesses. An injury or illness can be caused by one event (such as hurting your back in a fall) or by repeated exposures (such as hurting your wrist from doing the same motion over and over).

Benefits. Workers' compensation benefits include:

- **Medical Care:** Doctor visits, hospital services, physical therapy, lab tests, x-rays, medicines, medical equipment and travel costs that are reasonably necessary to treat your injury. You should never see a bill. There are limits on chiropractic, physical therapy and occupational therapy visits.
- **Temporary Disability (TD) Benefits:** Payments if you lose wages while recovering. For most injuries, TD benefits may not be paid for more than 104 weeks within five years from the date of injury.
- **Permanent Disability (PD) Benefits:** Payments if you do not recover completely and your injury causes a permanent loss of physical or mental function that a doctor can measure.
- **Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit:** A nontransferable voucher, if you are injured on or after 1/1/2004, your injury causes permanent disability, and your employer does not offer you regular, modified, or alternative work.
- **Death Benefits:** Paid to your dependents if you die from a work-related injury or illness.

Naming Your Own Physician Before Injury or Illness (Predesignation). You may be able to choose the doctor who will treat you for a job injury or illness. If eligible, you must tell your employer, in writing, the name and address of your personal physician or medical group *before* you are injured. You must obtain their agreement to treat you for your work injury. For instructions, see the written information about workers' compensation that your employer is required to give to new employees.

If You Get Hurt:

1. **Get Medical Care.** If you need emergency care, call 911 for help immediately from the hospital, ambulance, fire department or police department. If you need first aid, contact your employer.
2. **Report Your Injury.** Report the injury immediately to your supervisor or to an employer representative. Don't delay. There are time limits. If you wait too long, you may lose your right to benefits. Your employer is required to provide you with a claim form within one working day after learning about your injury. Within one working day after you file a claim form, your employer or claims administrator must authorize the provision of all treatment, up to ten thousand dollars, consistent with the applicable treatment guidelines, for your alleged injury until the claim is accepted or rejected.
3. **See Your Primary Treating Physician (PTP).** This is the doctor with overall responsibility for treating your injury or illness.
   - If you predesignated your personal physician or a medical group, you may see your personal physician or the medical group after you are injured.
   - If your employer is using a medical provider network (MPN) or a health care organization (HCO), in most cases you will be treated within the MPN or HCO unless you predesignated a personal physician or medical group. An MPN is a group of physicians and health care providers who provide treatment to workers injured on the job. You should receive information from your employer if you are covered by an HCO or a MPN. Contact your employer for more information.
   - If your employer is not using an MPN or HCO, in most cases the claims administrator can choose the doctor who first treats you when you are injured, unless you predesignated a personal physician or medical group.
4. **Medical Provider Networks.** Your employer may be using an MPN, which is a group of health care providers designated to provide treatment to workers injured on the job. If you have predesignated a personal physician or medical group prior to your work injury, then you may go there to receive treatment from your predesignated doctor. If you are treating with a non-MPN doctor for an existing injury, you may be required to change to a doctor within the MPN. For more information, see the MPN contact information below:

MPN website: _____

MPN Effective Date: _____ MPN Identification number: _____

If you need help locating an MPN physician, call your MPN access assistant at: _____

If you have questions about the MPN or want to file a complaint against the MPN, call the MPN Contact Person at: _____

Discrimination. It is illegal for your employer to punish or fire you for having a work injury or illness, for filing a claim, or testifying in another person's workers' compensation case. If proven, you may receive lost wages, job reinstatement, increased benefits, and costs and expenses up to limits set by the state.

Questions? Learn more about workers' compensation by reading the information that your employer is required to give you at time of hire. If you have questions, see your employer or the claims administrator (who handles workers' compensation claims for your employer):

Claims Administrator_____ _____ Phone _____

Workers' compensation insurer _____ _____(Enter "self-insured" if appropriate)

BRENNAN
Worker's Compensation
Insurer Name: Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
Telephone Number: (651) 855 -7100

You can also get free information from a State Division of Workers' Compensation Information (DWC) & Assistance Officer. The nearest Information & Assistance Officer can be found at location: _____ or by calling toll-free **(800) 736-7401**. Learn more information about workers' compensation online: www.dwc.ca.gov and access a useful booklet "Workers' Compensation in California: A Guidebook for Injured Workers."

False claims and false denials. Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony and may be fined and imprisoned.

Your employer may not be liable for the payment of workers' compensation benefits for any injury that arises from your voluntary participation in any **off-duty, recreational, social, or athletic activity** that is not part of your work-related duties.

ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA - DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES INDUSTRIALES
División de Compensación de Trabajadores

Aviso a los Empleados—Lesiones Causadas por el Trabajo

Es posible que usted tenga derecho a beneficios de compensación de trabajadores si usted se lesiona o se enferma a causa de su trabajo. La compensación de trabajadores cubre la mayoría de las lesiones y enfermedades físicas o mentales relacionadas con el trabajo. Una lesión o enfermedad puede ser causada por un evento (como por ejemplo lastimarse la espalda en una caída) o por acciones repetidas (como por ejemplo lastimarse la muñeca por hacer el mismo movimiento una y otra vez).

Beneficios. Los beneficios de compensación de trabajadores incluyen:

- **Atención Médica:** Consultas médicas, servicios de hospital, terapia física, análisis de laboratorio, radiografías, medicinas, equipo médico y costos de viajar que son razonablemente necesarias para tratar su lesión. Usted nunca deberá ver un cobro. Hay límites para visitas quiroprácticas, de terapia física y de terapia ocupacional.
- **Beneficios por Incapacidad Temporal (TD):** Pagos si usted pierde sueldo mientras se recupera. Para la mayoría de las lesiones, beneficios de TD no se pagarán por más de 104 semanas dentro de cinco años después de la fecha de la lesión.
- **Beneficios por Incapacidad Permanente (PD):** Pagos si usted no se recupera completamente y si su lesión le causa una pérdida permanente de su función física o mental que un médico puede medir.
- **Beneficio Suplementario por Desplazamiento de Trabajo:** Un vale no-transferible si su lesión surge en o después del 1/1/04, y su lesión le ocasiona una incapacidad permanente, y su empleador no le ofrece a usted un trabajo regular, modificado, o alternativo.
- **Beneficios por Muerte:** Pagados a sus dependientes si usted muere a causa de una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.

Designación de su Propio Médico Antes de una Lesión o Enfermedad (Designación previa). Es posible que usted pueda elegir al médico que le atenderá en una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo. Si elegible, usted debe informarle al empleador, por escrito, el nombre y la dirección de su médico personal o grupo médico, *antes* de que usted se lesione. Usted debe de ponerse de acuerdo con su médico para que atienda la lesión causada por el trabajo. Para instrucciones, vea la información escrita sobre la compensación de trabajadores que se le exige a su empleador darle a los empleados nuevos.

Si Usted se Lastima:

1. **Obtenga Atención Médica.** Si usted necesita atención de emergencia, llame al 911 para ayuda inmediata de un hospital, una ambulancia, el departamento de bomberos o departamento de policía. Si usted necesita primeros auxilios, comuníquese con su empleador.
2. **Reporte su Lesión.** Reporte la lesión inmediatamente a su supervisor(a) o a un representante del empleador. No se demore. Hay límites de tiempo. Si usted espera demasiado, es posible que usted pierda su derecho a beneficios. Su empleador está obligado a proporcionarle un formulario de reclamo dentro de un día laboral después de saber de su lesión. Dentro de un día después de que usted presente un formulario de reclamo, el empleador o administrador de reclamos debe autorizar todo tratamiento médico, hasta diez mil dólares, de acuerdo con las pautas de tratamiento aplicables a su presunta lesión, hasta que el reclamo sea aceptado o rechazado.
3. **Consulte al Médico que le está Atendiendo (PTP).** Este es el médico con la responsabilidad total de tratar su lesión o enfermedad.
   - Si usted designó previamente a su médico personal o grupo médico, usted puede consultar a su médico personal o grupo médico después de lesionarse.
   - Si su empleador está utilizando una Red de Proveedores Médicos (MPN) o una Organización de Cuidado Médico (HCO), en la mayoría de los casos usted será tratado dentro de la MPN o la HCO a menos que usted designó previamente un médico personal o grupo médico. Una MPN es un grupo de médicos y proveedores de atención médica que proporcionan tratamiento a trabajadores lesionados en el trabajo. Usted debe recibir información de su empleador si está cubierto por una HCO o una MPN. Hable con su empleador para más información.
   - Si su empleador no está utilizando una MPN o HCO, en la mayoría de los casos el administrador de reclamos puede escoger el médico que lo atiende primero, cuando usted se lesiona, a menos que usted designó previamente a un médico personal o grupo médico.
4. Red de Proveedores Médicos (MPN): Es posible que su empleador use una MPN, lo cual es un grupo de proveedores de asistencia médica designados para dar tratamiento a los trabajadores lesionados en el trabajo. **Si usted ha hecho una designación previa de un médico personal antes de lesionarse en el trabajo, entonces usted puede recibir tratamiento de su médico previamente designado.** Si usted está recibiendo tratamiento de parte de un médico que no pertenece a la MPN para una lesión existente, puede requerirse que usted se cambie a un médico dentro de la MPN. Para más información, vea la siguiente información de contacto de la MPN :

Página web de la MPN: _____

Fecha de vigencia de la MPN: _____ Número de identificación de la MPN: _____

Si usted necesita ayuda en localizar un médico de una MPN, llame a su asistente de acceso de la MPN al: _____

Si usted tiene preguntas sobre la MPN o quiere presentar una queja en contra de la MPN, llame a la Persona de Contacto de la MPN al: _____

Discriminación. Es ilegal que su empleador le castigue o despida por sufrir una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, por presentar un reclamo o por testificar en el caso de compensación de trabajadores de otra persona. De ser probado, usted puede recibir pagos por pérdida de sueldos, reposición del trabajo, aumento de beneficios y gastos hasta los límites establecidos por el estado.

¿Preguntas? Aprenda más sobre la compensación de trabajadores leyendo la información que se requiere que su empleador le dé cuando es contratado. Si usted tiene preguntas, vea a su empleador o al administrador de reclamos (que se encarga de los reclamos de compensación de trabajadores de su empleador):

Administrador de Reclamos _____ Teléfono _____

Asegurador del Seguro de Compensación de trabajador _____ (Anote "autoasegurado" si es apropiado)

Usted también puede obtener información gratuita de un Oficial de Información y Asistencia de la División Estatal de Compensación de Trabajadores. El Oficial de Información y Asistencia más cercano se localiza en: _____
o llamando al número gratuito **(800) 736-7401**. Usted puede obtener más información sobre la compensación del trabajador en el Internet en: **www.dwc.ca.gov** y acceder a una guía útil "Compensación del Trabajador de California Una Guía para Trabajadores Lesionados."

Los reclamos falsos y rechazos falsos del reclamo. Cualquier persona que haga o que ocasione que se haga una declaración o una representación material intencionalmente falsa o fraudulenta, con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación de trabajadores, es culpable de un delito grave y puede ser multado y encarcelado.

Es posible que su empleador no sea responsable por el pago de beneficios de compensación de trabajadores para ninguna lesión que proviene de su participación voluntaria en cualquier **actividad fuera del trabajo, recreativa, social, o atlética** que no sea parte de sus deberes laborales.

PLEASE POST NEXT TO YOUR IWC INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION ORDER

Amends General Minimum Wage Order and IWC Industry and Occupation Orders

OFFICIAL NOTICE

California Minimum Wage

MW-2024

Every employer, regardless of the number of employees, shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:

Effective January 1, 2024 Minimum Wage: $16.00 per hour *See Sec. 2 below

Effective January 1, 2023 Minimum Wage: $15.50 per hour

PREVIOUS YEARS

EFFECTIVE DATE	Employers with 25 or Fewer Employees*	Employers with 26 or More Employees *
January 1, 2022	$14.00	$15.00
January 1, 2021	$13.00	$14.00

*Employees treated as employed by a single qualified taxpayer pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code section 23626 are treated as employees of that single taxpayer. To employers and representatives of persons working in industries and occupations in the State of California:

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

TAKE NOTICE that on April 4, 2016, the Governor of California signed legislation passed by the California Legislature, raising the minimum wage for all industries. (SB 3, Stats of 2016, amending section 1182.12. of the California Labor Code.) and, in 2023, raised the minimum wage payable by certain Fast Food Restaurant employers (AB 1228, Stats. 2023) and Healthcare Facility employers (SB 525, Stats. 2023). Pursuant to its authority under Labor Code section 1182.13, the Department of Industrial Relations amends and republishes Sections 2, 3, and 5 of the General Minimum Wage Order, MW-2024. Section 1, Applicability, and Section 4, Separability, have not been changed. Consistent with these enactments, amendments are made to the minimum wage, and the meals and lodging credits sections of all of the IWC's industry and occupation orders.

This summary must be made available to employees in accordance with the IWC's wage orders. Copies of the full text of the amended wage orders may be obtained by downloading online at https://www.dir.ca.gov/iwc/WageOrderIndustries.htm or by contacting your local Division of Labor Standards Enforcement office.

1. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of this Order shall not apply to outside salespersons and individuals who are the parent, spouse, or children of the employer previously contained in this Order and the IWC's industry and occupation orders. Exceptions and modifications provided by statute or in Section 1, Applicability, and in other sections of the IWC's industry and occupation orders may be used where such provisions are enforceable and applicable to the employer.

2. MINIMUM WAGES

Every employer shall pay to each employee wages not less than those stated above, on each effective date, per hour for all hours worked, except the following who shall pay no less than the specified minimum wage to each employee: Fast Food Restaurant employers under Part 4.5.5, of Division 2 of the Labor Code (commencing with Labor Code section 1474), effective April 1, 2024; and Healthcare Facility employers under Labor Code section 1182.14, effective June 1, 2024. Note: A supplement to this order is forthcoming.

3. MEALS AND LODGING CREDITS - TAB LE

When credit for meals or lodging is used to meet part of the employer's minimum wage obligation, the amounts so credited pursuant to a voluntary written agreement may not be more than the following:

EFFECTIVE:	**JANUARY 1, 2021**		**JANUARY 1, 2022**		**JANUARY 1, 2023**	**January 1, 2024**
For an employer who employs: **LODGING**	**26 or More Employees**	**25 or Fewer Employees**	**26 or More Employees**	**25 or Fewer Employees**	**All Employers regardless of number of Employees**	**All Employers regardless of number of Employees**
Room occupied alone	$65.83 /week	$61.13 /week	$70.53 /week	$65.83 /week	$72.88 /week	$75.23 /week
Room shared	$54.34 /week	$50.46 /week	$58.22 /week	$54.34 /week	$60.16 /week	$62.10 /week
Apartment – two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	$790.67 /month	$734.21 /month	$847.12 /month	$790.67 /month	$875.33 /month	$903.60 /month
Where a couple are both employed by the employer, two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	$1,169.59 /month	$1,086.07 /month	$1,253.10 /month	$1,169.59 /month	$1,294.83 /month	$1,336.65 /month
Breakfast	$5.06	$4.70	$5.42	$5.06	$5.60	$5.78
Lunch	$6.97	$6.47	$7.47	$6.97	$7.72	$7.97
Dinner	$9.35	$8.68	$10.02	$9.35	$10.35	$10.68

Meals or lodging may not be credited against the minimum wage without a voluntary written agreement between the employer and the employee. When credit for meals or lodging is used to meet part of the employer's minimum wage obligation, the amounts so credited may not be more than the amounts stated in the table above.

4. SEPARABILITY

If the application of any provision of this Order, or any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, word or portion of this Order should be held invalid, unconstitutional, unauthorized, or prohibited by statute, the remaining provisions thereof shall not be affected thereby, but shall continue to be given full force and effect as if the part so held invalid or unconstitutional had not been included herein.

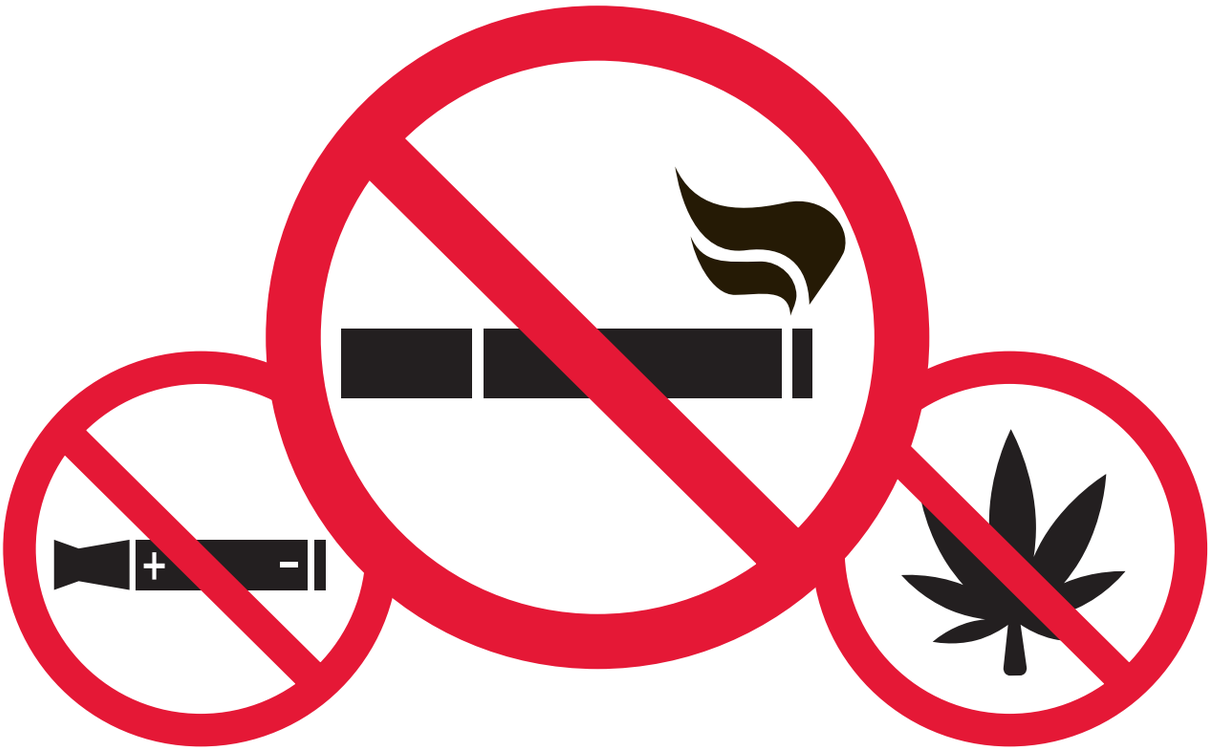
5. AMENDED PROVISIONS

This Order amends the minimum wage and meals and lodging credits in MW-2023, as well as in the IWC's industry and occupation orders. (See Orders 1-15, Secs. 4 and 10; and Order 16, Secs. 4 and 9.) This Order makes no other changes to the IWC's industry and occupation orders.

These Amendments to the Wage Orders shall be in effect as of January 1, 2024.

Questions about enforcement should be directed to the Labor Commissioner's Office. For the address and telephone number of the office nearest you, information can be found on the internet at www.dir.ca.gov/DLSE/dlse.html or under a search for "California Labor Commissioner's Office" on the internet or any other directory. The Labor Commissioner has offices in the following cities: Bakersfield, El Centro, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Redding, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Stockton, and Van Nuys.

NO SMOKING
NO VAPING



The use of tobacco, e-cigarettes, and marijuana is prohibited.

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT

(Poster may be printed on 8 ½" x 11" letter size paper)

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT OF 2014
PAID SICK LEAVE

Entitlement:

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrual shall begin on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later.
- Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 48 hours or 6 days. However, subject to specified conditions, if an employer has a paid sick leave, paid leave or paid time off policy (PTO) that provides no less than 24 hours or three days of paid leave or paid time off, no accrual or carry over is required if the full amount of leave is received at the beginning of each year in accordance with the policy.

Usage:

- An employee may use accrued paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for themselves or a family member for the diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care, or specified purposes for an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- An employer may limit the use of paid sick days to 24 hours or three days in each year of employment.

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the local office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities. Staff is available in person and by telephone.

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Standards Enforcement

PAYDAY NOTICE

REGULAR PAYDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES OF

_____

Marine Professionals Since 1919
BRENNAN

Payday Notice
Tues/Wed based on role
Weekly/Biweekly based on role
Please contact payroll@jfbrennan.com

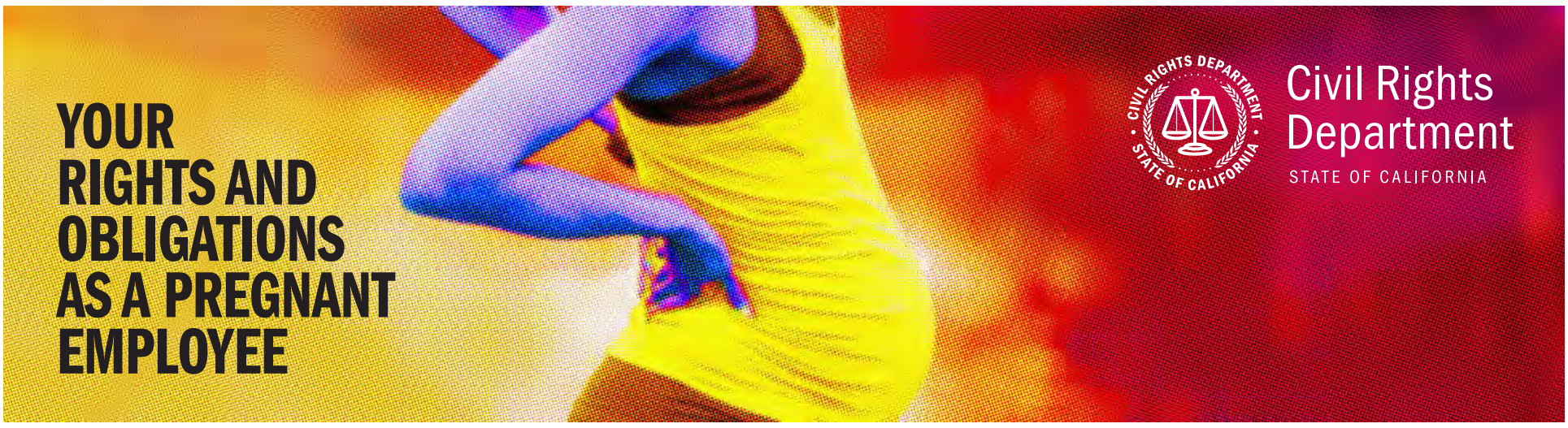
THIS IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 204, 204A, 204B, 205, AND 205.5 OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE

BY _____

TITLE _____

DLSE 8 (REV. 06-02)

PLEASE POST



YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IF YOU ARE PREGNANT, HAVE A PREGNANCY-RELATED MEDICAL CONDITION, OR ARE RECOVERING FROM CHILDBIRTH, PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE.

YOUR EMPLOYER* HAS AN OBLIGATION TO

- Reasonably accommodate your medical needs related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related conditions (such as temporarily modifying your work duties, providing you with a stool or chair, or allowing more frequent breaks);
- Transfer you to a less strenuous or hazardous position (if one is available) or duties if medically needed because of your pregnancy;
- Provide you with pregnancy disability leave (PDL) of up to four months (the working days you normally would work in one-third of a year or 17 1/3 weeks) and return you to your same job when you are no longer disabled by your pregnancy or, in certain instances, to a comparable job. Taking PDL, however, does not protect you from non-leave related employment actions, such as a layoff;
- Provide a reasonable amount of break time and use of a room or other location in close proximity to the employee's work area to express breast milk in private as set forth in the Labor Code; and
- Never discriminate, harass, or retaliate on the basis of pregnancy.

FOR PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

- PDL is not for an automatic period of time, but for the period of time that you are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition. Your health care provider determines how much time you will need.
- Once your employer has been informed that you need to take PDL, your employer must guarantee in writing that you can return to work in your same or a comparable position if you request a written guarantee. Your employer may require you to submit written medical certification from your health care provider substantiating the need for your leave.
- PDL may include, but is not limited to, additional or more frequent breaks, time for prenatal or postnatal medical appointments, and doctor-ordered bed rest, and covers conditions such as severe morning sickness, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, and/or post-partum depression.
- PDL does not need to be taken all at once but can be taken on an as-needed basis as required by your health care provider, including intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule.
- Your leave will be paid or unpaid depending on your employer's policy for other medical leaves. You may also be eligible for state disability insurance or Paid Family Leave (PFL), administered by the California Employment Development Department.
- At your discretion, you can use any vacation or other paid time off during your PDL.
- Your employer may require or you may choose to use any available sick leave during your PDL.
- Your employer is required to continue your group health coverage during your PDL at the same level and under the same conditions that coverage would have been provided if you had continued in employment continuously for the duration of your leave.
- Taking PDL may impact certain of your benefits and your seniority date; please contact your employer for details.

NOTICE OBLIGATIONS AS AN EMPLOYEE

- Give your employer reasonable notice. To receive reasonable accommodation, obtain a transfer, or take PDL, you must give your employer sufficient notice for your employer to make appropriate plans. Sufficient notice means 30 days advance notice if the need for the reasonable accommodation, transfer, or PDL is foreseeable, or as soon as practicable if the need is an emergency or unforeseeable.
- Provide a written medical certification from your health care provider. Except in a medical emergency where there is no time to obtain it, your employer may require you to supply a written medical certification from your health care provider of the medical need for your reasonable accommodation, transfer or PDL. If the need is an emergency or unforeseeable, you must provide this certification within the time frame your employer requests, unless it is not practicable for you to do so under the circumstances despite your diligent, good faith efforts. Your employer must provide at least 15 calendar days for you to submit the certification. See if your employer has a copy of a medical certification form to give to your health care provider to complete.
- Please note that if you fail to give your employer reasonable advance notice or, if your employer requires it, written medical certification of your medical need, your employer may be justified in delaying your reasonable accommodation, transfer, or PDL.

ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT (CFRA)

Under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), if you have more than 12 months of service with an employer, and have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date you want to begin your leave, you may have a right to a family care or medical leave (CFRA leave). This leave may be up to 12 workweeks in a 12-month period for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of your child**, or for your own serious health condition or that of your child, parent***, spouse, domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or someone else related by blood or in family-like relationship with the employee ("designated person"). Employers may pay their employees while taking CFRA leave, but employers are not required to do so, unless the employee is taking accrued paid time-off while on CFRA leave. Employees taking CFRA leave may be eligible for benefits administered by Employment Development Department.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

For translations of this guidance, visit:
www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

**PDL, CFRA leave, and anti-discrimination protections apply to employers of 5 or more employees; anti-harassment protections apply to employers of 1 or more.*

*** "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of an employee or the employee's domestic partner, or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis.*

**** "Parent" includes a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or other person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child.*

CRD-E09P-ENG / January 2023

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations

California law provides job safety and health protection for workers under the Cal/OSHA program. This poster explains the basic requirements and procedures for compliance with the state's job safety and health laws and regulations. The law requires that this poster be displayed. (Failure to do so could result in a penalty of up to $7,000.)

WHAT AN EMPLOYER MUST DO:

All employers must provide work and workplaces that are safe and healthful. In other words, as an employer, you must follow state laws governing job safety and health. Failure to do so can result in a threat to the life or health of workers, and substantial monetary penalties.

You must display this poster so everyone on the job can be aware of basic rights and responsibilities.

You must have a written and effective injury and illness prevention program for your employees to follow.

You must be aware of hazards your employees face on the job and keep records showing that each employee has been trained in the hazards unique to each job assignment.

You must correct any hazardous condition that you know may result in serious injury to employees. Failure to do so could result in criminal charges, monetary penalties, and even incarceration.

You must notify the nearest Cal/OSHA office of any serious injury or illness, or fatality occurring on the job. Be sure to do this immediately after calling for emergency help to assist the injured employee. Failure to report a serious injury or illness, or fatality within 8 hours can result in a minimum civil penalty of $5,000.

WHAT AN EMPLOYER MUST NEVER DO:

Never permit an employee to do work that violates Cal/OSHA law.

Never permit an employee to be exposed to harmful substances without providing adequate protection.

Never allow an untrained employee to perform hazardous work.

EMPLOYEES HAVE CERTAIN RIGHTS IN WORKPLACE SAFETY & HEALTH:

As an employee, you (or someone acting for you) have the right to file a complaint and request an inspection of your workplace if conditions there are unsafe or unhealthful. This is done by contacting the local district office of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (see list of offices). Your name is not revealed by Cal/OSHA, unless you request otherwise.

You also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthful conditions to the attention of the Cal/OSHA investigator making an inspection of your workplace. Upon request, Cal/OSHA will withhold the names of employees who submit or make statements during an inspection or investigation.

Any employee has the right to refuse to perform work that would violate a Cal/OSHA or any occupational safety or health standard or order where such violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or other employees.

You may not be fired or punished in any way for filing a complaint about unsafe or unhealthful working conditions, or using any other right given to you by Cal/OSHA law. If you feel that you have been fired or punished for exercising your rights, you may file a complaint about this type of discrimination by contacting the nearest office of the Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (State Labor Commissioner) or the San Francisco office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. (Employees of state or local government agencies may only file these complaints with the State Labor Commissioner.) Consult your local telephone directory for the office nearest you.

EMPLOYEES ALSO HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES:

To keep the workplace and your coworkers safe, you should tell your employer about any hazard that could result in an injury or illness to people on the job.

While working, you must always obey state job safety and health laws.

SPECIAL RULES APPLY IN WORK AROUND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

Employers who use any substance listed as a hazardous substance in Section 339 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, or subject to the Hazard Communications Standard (T8 CCR Section 5194), must provide employees with information on the contents on Safety Data Sheets (SDS), or equivalent information about the substance that trains employees to use the substance safely.

Employers shall make available on a timely and reasonable basis a Safety Data Sheet on each hazardous substance in the workplace upon request of an employee, an employee collective bargaining representative, or an employee's physician.

Employees have the right to see and copy their medical records and records of exposure to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents.

Employers must allow access by employees or their representatives to accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents, and notify employees of any exposures in concentration or levels exceeding the exposure limits allowed by Cal/OSHA standards.

Any employee has the right to observe monitoring or measuring of employee exposure to hazards conducted pursuant to Cal/OSHA regulations.

WHEN CAL/OSHA COMES TO THE WORKPLACE:

A trained Cal/OSHA safety engineer or industrial hygienist may periodically visit the workplace to make sure your company is obeying job safety and health laws.

An inspection will also be conducted when a legitimate complaint is filed by an employee with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

Cal/OSHA also goes to the workplace to investigate a serious injury or fatality.

When an inspection begins, the Cal/OSHA investigator will show official identification from the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

The employer, or someone the employer chooses, will be given an opportunity to accompany the investigator during the inspection. A representative of the employees will be given the same opportunity. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the investigator will talk to a reasonable number of employees about safety and health conditions at the workplace.

VIOLATIONS, CITATIONS & PENALTIES:

If the investigation shows that the employer has violated a safety and health standard or order, then the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issues a citation. Each citation specifies a date by which the violation must be abated. A notice, which carries no monetary penalty, may be issued in lieu of a citation for certain non-serious violations.

Citations carry penalties of up to $7,000 for each regulatory or general violation and up to $25,000 for each serious violation. Additional penalties of up to $7,000 per day for regulatory or general violations and up to $15,000 per day for serious violations may be proposed for each failure to correct a violation by the abatement date shown on the citation. A penalty of not less than $5,000 nor more than $70,000 may be assessed an employer who willfully violates any occupational safety and health standard or order. The maximum civil penalty that can be assessed for each repeat violation is $70,000. A willful violation that causes death or permanent impairment of the body of any employee results, upon conviction, in a fine of not more than $250,000, or imprisonment up to three years, or both and if the employer is a corporation or limited liability company the fine may not exceed $1.5 million.

The law provides that employers may appeal citations within 15 working days of receipt to the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

An employer who receives a citation, Order to Take Special Action, or Special Order must post it prominently at or near the place of the violation for three working days, or until the unsafe condition is corrected, whichever is longer, to warn employees of danger that may exist there. Any employee may protest the time allowed for correction of the violation to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health or the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

HELP IS AVAILABLE:

To learn more about job safety rules, you may contact the Cal/OSHA Consultation Service for free information, required forms and publications. You can also contact a local district office of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. If you prefer, you may retain a competent private consultant, or ask your workers' compensation insurance carrier for guidance in obtaining information.

Call the FREE Worker Information Hotline - 1-866-924-9757

OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

HEADQUARTERS: 1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1901, Oakland, CA 94612 — Telephone (510) 286-7000

District Offices

American Canyon	3419 Broadway St., Ste. H8, American Canyon 94503	(707)649-3700
Bakersfield	7718 Meany Ave., Bakersfield 93308	(661)588-6400
Foster City	1065 East Hillsdale Blvd. Suite 110, Foster City 94404	(650)573-3812
Fremont	39141 Civic Center Dr. Suite 310, Fremont 94538	(510) 794-2521
Fresno	2550 Mariposa St. Room 4000, Fresno 93721	(559) 445-5302
Long Beach	3939 Atlantic Ave., Ste. 212, Long Beach 90807	(562) 506-0810
Los Angeles	320 West Fourth St. Room 670, Los Angeles 90013	(213) 576-7451
Modesto	4206 Technology Dr. Suite 3, Modesto 95356	(209) 545-7310
Oakland	1515 Clay St. Suite 1303, Oakland 94612	(510) 622-2916
Redding	381 Hemsted Dr., Redding 96002	(530) 224-4743
Sacramento	2424 Arden Way Suite 165, Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-2800
San Bernardino	464 West Fourth St. Suite 332, San Bernardino 92401	(909) 383-4321
San Diego	7575 Metropolitan Dr. Suite 207, San Diego 92108	(619) 767-2280
San Francisco	455 Golden Gate Ave. Rm. 9516, San Francisco 94105	(415) 557-0100
Santa Ana	2000 E. McFadden Ave, Ste. 122, Santa Ana 92705	(714) 558-4451
Van Nuys	6150 Van Nuys Blvd. Suite 405, Van Nuys 91401	(818) 901-5403
West Covina	1906 West Garvey Ave. S. Suite 200, West Covina 91790	(626) 472-0046

Regional Offices

San Francisco	455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm 9516, San Francisco 94102	(415)557-0300
Sacramento	2424 Arden Way Ste. 300, Sacramento 95825	(916)263-2803
Santa Ana	2000 E. McFadden Ave. Ste. 119, Santa Ana 92705	(714)558-4300
Monrovia	750 Royal Oaks Drive, Ste. 104, Monrovia 91016	(626)471-9122

Cal/OSHA Consultation Services

Area & Field Offices

• Fresno/Central Valley	1901 North Gateway Blvd. Suite 102, Fresno 93727	(559) 454-1295
• Oakland/Bay Area	1515 Clay St. Suite 1103 Oakland 94612	(510) 622-2891
• Sacramento/Northern CA	2424 Arden Way Suite 410 Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-0704
• San Bernardino	464 West Fourth St. Suite 339 San Bernardino 92401	(909) 383-4567
• San Diego/Imperial Counties	7575 Metropolitan Dr. Suite 204 San Diego 92108	(619) 767-2060
• San Fernando Valley	6150 Van Nuys Blvd. Suite 307 Van Nuys 91401	(818) 901-5754
• La Palma/Los Angeles /Orange County	1 Centerpointe Dr. Suite 150 La Palma 90623	(714) 562-5525

Enforcement of Cal/OSHA job safety and health standards is carried out by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, under the California Department of Industrial Relations, which has primary responsibility for administering the Cal/OSHA program. Safety and health standards are promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board. Anyone desiring to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in the administration of the California Occupational Safety and Health Plan may do so by contacting the San Francisco Regional Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor (Tel: 415-975-4310). OSHA monitors the operation of state plans to assure that continued approval is merited.

January 2016

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACT SHEET

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination based on sex/gender (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions), gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Individuals of any gender can be the target of sexual harassment. Unlawful sexual harassment does not have to be motivated by sexual desire. Sexual harassment may involve harassment of a person of the same gender as the harasser, regardless of either person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1. "Quid pro quo" (Latin for "this for that") sexual harassment is when someone conditions a job, promotion, or other work benefit on your submission to sexual advances or other conduct based on sex.

2. "Hostile work environment" sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome comments or conduct based on sex unreasonably interferes with your work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. You may experience sexual harassment even if the offensive conduct was not aimed directly at you.

The harassment must be severe or pervasive to be unlawful. A single act of harassment may be sufficiently severe to be unlawful.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT INCLUDES MANY FORMS OF OFFENSIVE BEHAVIORS

BEHAVIORS THAT MAY BE SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

1. Unwanted sexual advances
2. Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
3. Leering; gestures; or displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons, or posters
4. Derogatory comments, epithets, slurs, or jokes
5. Graphic comments, sexually degrading words, or suggestive or obscene messages or invitations
6. Physical touching or assault, as well as impeding or blocking movements

Actual or threatened retaliation for rejecting advances or complaining about harassment is also unlawful.

Employees or job applicants who believe that they have been sexually harassed or retaliated against may file a complaint of discrimination with CRD within three years of the last act of harassment or retaliation.

CRD serves as a neutral fact-finder and attempts to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes. If CRD finds sufficient evidence to establish that discrimination occurred and settlement efforts fail, the Department may file a civil complaint in state or federal court to address the causes of the discrimination and on behalf of the complaining party. CRD may seek court orders changing the employer's policies and practices, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs if it prevails in litigation. Employees can also pursue the matter through a private lawsuit in civil court after a complaint has been filed with CRD and a Right-to-Sue Notice has been issued.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY & LIABILITY

All employers, regardless of the number of employees, are covered by the harassment provisions of California law. Employers are liable for harassment by their supervisors or agents. All harassers, including both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, may be held personally liable for harassment or for aiding and abetting harassment. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent harassment. If an employer fails to take such steps, that employer can be held liable for the harassment. In addition, an employer may be liable for the harassment by a non-employee (for example, a client or customer) of an employee, applicant, or person providing services for the employer. An employer will only be liable for this form of harassment if it knew or should have known of the harassment, and failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

Employers have an affirmative duty to take reasonable steps to prevent and promptly correct discriminatory and harassing conduct, and to create a workplace free of harassment.

A program to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace is not only required by law, but it is the most practical way for an employer to avoid or limit liability if harassment occurs.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACT SHEET

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL REMEDIES

- **Damages for emotional distress from each employer or person in violation of the law**
- **Hiring or reinstatement**
- **Back pay or promotion**
- **Changes in the policies or practices of the employer**

ALL EMPLOYERS MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND CORRECT IT WHEN IT OCCURS:

1. Distribute copies of this brochure or an alternative writing that complies with Government Code 12950. This pamphlet may be duplicated in any quantity.

2. Post a copy of the Department's employment poster entitled "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment."

3. Develop a harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy in accordance with 2 CCR 11023. The policy must:

- Be in writing.
- List all protected groups under the FEHA.
- Indicate that the law prohibits coworkers and third parties, as well as supervisors and managers with whom the employee comes into contact, from engaging in prohibited harassment.
- Create a complaint process that ensures confidentiality to the extent possible; a timely response; an impartial and timely investigation by qualified personnel; documentation and tracking for reason able progress; appropriate options for remedial actions and resolutions; and timely closures.
- Provide a complaint mechanism that does not require an employee to complain directly to their immediate supervisor. That complaint mechanism must include, but is not limited to including: provisions for direct communication, either orally or in writing, with a designated company representative; and/or a complaint hotline; and/or access to an ombudsperson; and/or identification of CRD and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as additional avenues for employees to lodge complaints.
- Instruct supervisors to report any complaints of misconduct to a designated company representative, such as a human resources manager, so that the company can try to resolve the claim internally. Employers with 50 or more employees are required to include this as a topic in mandated sexual harassment prevention training (see 2 CCR 11024).
- Indicate that when the employer receives allegations of misconduct, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation that provides all parties appropriate due process and reaches reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected.
- Make clear that employees shall not be retaliated against as a result of making a complaint or participating in an investigation.

4. Distribute its harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy by doing one or more of the following:

- Printing the policy and providing a copy to employees with an acknowledgement form for employees to sign and return.
- Sending the policy via email with an acknowledgment return form.
- Posting the current version of the policy on a company intranet with a tracking system to ensure all employees have read and acknowledged receipt of the policy.
- Discussing policies upon hire and/or during a new hire orientation session.
- Using any other method that ensures employees received and understand the policy.

5. If the employer's workforce at any facility or establishment contains ten percent or more of persons who speak a language other than English as their spoken language, that employer shall translate the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation policy into every language spoken by at least ten percent of the workforce.

6. In addition, employers who do business in California and employ 5 or more part-time or full-time employees must provide at least one hour of training regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation, to each non-supervisory employee; and two hours of such training to each supervisory employee. Training must be provided within six months of assumption of employment. Employees must be trained every two years. Please see Gov. Code 12950.1 and 2 CCR 11024 for further information.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684
TTY: 800.700.2320

CRD-185-ENG / September 2022

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

THE FACTS

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination based on sex/gender (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions), gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Individuals of any gender can be the target of sexual harassment. Unlawful sexual harassment does not have to be motivated by sexual desire. Sexual harassment may involve harassment by a person of the same gender, regardless of either person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

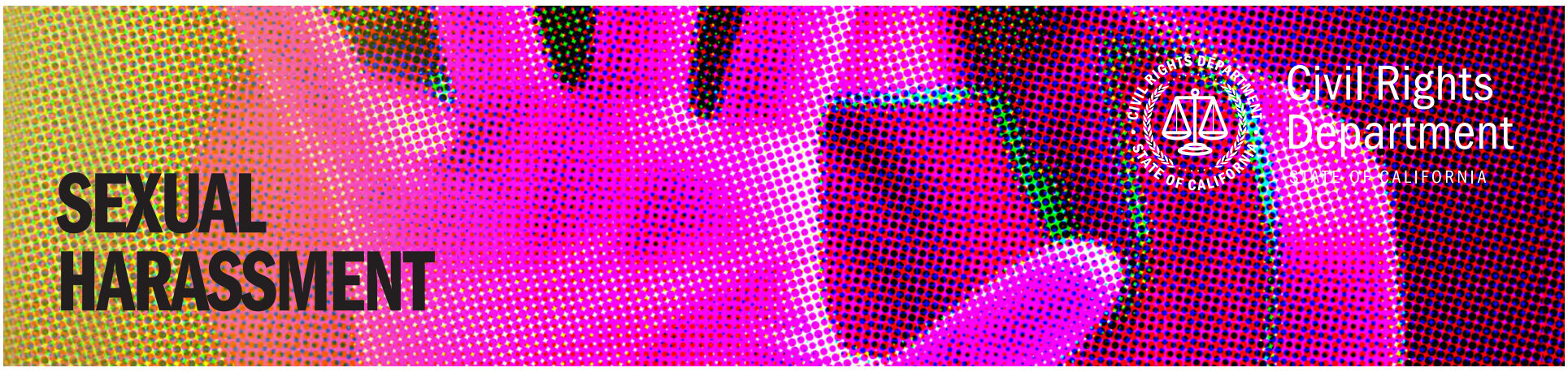
THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1. *"Quid pro quo"* (Latin for "this for that") sexual harassment is when someone conditions a job, promotion, or other work benefit on your submission to sexual advances or other conduct based on sex.
2. *"Hostile work environment"* sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome comments or conduct based on sex unreasonably interferes with your work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. You may experience sexual harassment even if the offensive conduct was not aimed directly at you.

The harassment must be severe or pervasive to be unlawful.
A single act of harassment may be sufficiently severe to be unlawful.

BEHAVIORS THAT MAY BE SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1. Unwanted sexual advances
2. Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
3. Leering; gestures; or displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons, or posters
4. Derogatory comments, epithets, slurs, or jokes
5. Graphic comments, sexually degrading words, or suggestive or obscene messages or invitations
6. Physical touching or assault, as well as impeding or blocking movements



Actual or threatened retaliation for rejecting advances or complaining about harassment is also unlawful.

Employees or job applicants who believe that they have been sexually harassed or retaliated against may file a complaint of discrimination with CRD within three years of the last act of harassment or retaliation. CRD serves as a neutral fact-finder and attempts to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes.

If CRD finds sufficient evidence to establish that discrimination occurred and settlement efforts fail, the Department may file a civil complaint in state or federal court to address the causes of the discrimination and on behalf of the complaining party. CRD may seek court orders changing the employer's policies and practices, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs if it prevails in litigation. Employees can also pursue the matter through a private lawsuit in civil court after a complaint has been filed with CRD and a Right-to-Sue Notice has been issued.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY & LIABILITY

All employers, regardless of the number of employees, are covered by the harassment provisions of California law. Employers are liable for harassment by their supervisor or agents. Employees accused of harassment, including both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, may be held personally liable for harassment or for aiding and abetting harassment. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent harassment. If an employer fails to take such steps, that employer can be held liable for the harassment. In addition, an employer may be liable for the harassment by a non-employee (for example, a client or customer) of an employee, applicant, or person providing services for the employer. An employer will only be liable for this form of harassment if it knew or should have known of the harassment, and failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

Employers have an affirmative duty to take reasonable steps to prevent and promptly correct discriminatory and harassing conduct, and to create a workplace free of harassment.

A program to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace is not only required by law, but it is the most practical way for an employer to avoid or limit liability if harassment occurs.

ALL EMPLOYERS MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND CORRECT IT WHEN IT OCCURS:

1. Distribute copies of this document or an alternative writing that complies with Government Code 12950. This document may be duplicated in any quantity.

2. Post a copy of the CRD employment poster "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment."

3. Develop a harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy in accordance with 2 CCR 11023.

The policy must:

- Be in writing.
- List all protected groups under the FEHA.
- Indicate that the law prohibits coworkers and third parties, as well as supervisors and managers with whom the employee comes into contact, from engaging in prohibited harassment.
- Create a complaint process that ensures confidentiality to the extent possible; a timely response; an impartial and timely investigation by qualified personnel; documentation and tracking for reasonable progress; appropriate options for remedial actions and resolutions; and timely closures.
- Provide a complaint mechanism that does not require an employee to complain directly to their immediate supervisor.
- That complaint mechanism must include, but is not limited to including: provisions for direct communication, either orally or in writing, with a designated company representative; and / or a complaint hotline; and/ or access to an ombudsperson; and/ or identification of CRD and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as additional avenues for employees to lodge complaints.
- Instruct supervisors to report any complaints of misconduct to a designated company representative, such as a human resources manager, so that the company can try to resolve the claim internally. Employers with 50 or more employees are required to include this as a topic in mandated sexual harassment prevention training (see 2 CCR 11024).
- Indicate that when the employer receives allegations of misconduct, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation that provides all parties appropriate due process and reaches reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected.
- Make clear that employees shall not be retaliated against as a result of making a complaint or participating in an investigation.

4. Distribute its harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy by doing one or more of the following:

- Printing the policy and providing a copy to employees with an acknowledgment form for employees to sign and return.
- Sending the policy via email with an acknowledgment return form.
- Posting the current version of the policy on a company intranet with a tracking system to ensure all employees have read and acknowledged receipt of the policy.
- Discussing policies upon hire and/or during a new hire orientation.
- Using any other method that ensures employees received and understand the policy.

5. If the employer's workforce at any facility or establishment contains ten percent or more of persons who speak a language other than English as their spoken language, that employer shall translate the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation policy into every language spoken by at least ten percent of the workforce.

6. In addition, employers who do business in California and employ 5 or more part-time or full-time employees must provide at least one hour of training regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation, to each non-supervisory employee; and two hours of such training to each supervisory employee. All employees must be trained by January 1, 2023. New supervisory employees must be trained within six months of assuming their supervisory position, and new non-supervisory employees must be trained within six months of hire. Employees must be retrained once every two years. Please see Gov. Code 12950.1 and 2 CCR 11024 for further information.

CIVIL REMEDIES

1. Damages for emotional distress from each employer or person in violation of the law

2. Hiring or reinstatement

3. Back pay or promotion

4. Changes in the policies or practices of the employer

To schedule an appointment, contact the Communication Center below.

If you have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation, the CRD can assist you by scribing your intake by phone or, for individuals who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing or have speech disabilities, through the California Relay Service (711), or you can contact us below.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

For translations of this guidance, visit: www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NONCONFORMING

Civil Rights Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW PROTECTS TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE FROM DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION AT WORK. THESE PROTECTIONS ARE ENFORCED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT (CRD).

THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from employment discrimination?

Yes. All employees, job applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and contractors are protected from discrimination at work when based on a protected characteristic, such as their gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, race, or national origin. This means that private employers with five or more employees may not, for example, refuse to hire or promote someone because they identify as – or are perceived to identify as – transgender or non-binary, or because they express their gender in non-stereotypical ways.

Employment discrimination can occur at any time during the hiring or employment process. In addition to refusing to hire or promote someone, unlawful discrimination includes discharging an employee, subjecting them to worse working conditions, or unfairly modifying the terms of their employment because of their gender identity or gender expression.

2. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from harassment at work?

Yes. All employers are prohibited from harassing any employee, intern, volunteer, or contractor because of their gender identity or gender expression. For example, an employer can be liable if co-workers create a hostile work environment – whether in person or virtual – for an employee who is undergoing a gender transition. Similarly, an employer can be liable when customers or other third parties harass an employee because of their gender identity or expression, such as intentionally referring to a gender-nonconforming employee by the wrong pronouns or name.

3. Does California law protect employees who complain about discrimination or harassment in the workplace?

Yes. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against any employee who asserts their right under the law to be free from discrimination or harassment. For example, an employer commits unlawful retaliation when it responds to an employee making a discrimination complaint – to their supervisor, human resources staff, or CRD – by cutting their shifts.

4. If bathrooms, showers, and locker rooms are sex-segregated, can employees choose the one that is most appropriate for them?

Yes. All employees have a right to safe and appropriate restroom and locker room facilities. This includes the right to use a restroom or locker room that corresponds to the employee's gender identity, regardless of the employee's sex assigned at birth. In addition, where possible, an employer should provide an easily accessible, gender-neutral (or "all-gender"), single user facility for use by any employee. The use of single stall restrooms and other facilities should always be a matter of choice. Employees should never be forced to use one, as a matter of policy or due to harassment.

5. Does an employee have the right to be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond to their gender identity or gender expression, even if different from their legal name and gender?

Yes. Employees have the right to use and be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. These are sometimes known as "chosen" or "preferred" names and pronouns. For example, an employee does not need to have legally changed their name or birth certificate, nor have undergone any type of gender transition (such as surgery), to use a name and/or pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. An employer may be legally obligated to use an employee's legal name in specific employment records, but when no legal obligation compels the use of a legal name, employers and co-workers must respect an employee's chosen name and pronouns. For example, some businesses utilize software for payroll and other administrative purposes, such as creating work schedules or generating virtual profiles. While it may be appropriate for the business to use a transgender employee's legal name for payroll purposes when legally required, refusing or failing to use that person's chosen name and pronouns, if different from their legal name, on a shift schedule, nametag, instant messaging account, or work ID card could be harassing or discriminatory. CRD recommends that employers take care to ensure that each employee's chosen name and pronouns are respected to the greatest extent allowed by law.

6. Does an employee have the right to dress in a way that corresponds with their gender identity and gender expression?

Yes. An employer who imposes a dress code must enforce it in a non-discriminatory manner. This means that each employee must be allowed to dress in accordance with their gender identity and expression. While an employer may establish a dress code or grooming policy in accord with business necessity, all employees must be held to the same standard, regardless of their gender identity or expression.

7. Can an employer ask an applicant about their sex assigned at birth or gender identity in an interview?

No. Employers may ask non-discriminatory questions, such as inquiring about an applicant's employment history or asking for professional references. But an interviewer should not ask questions designed to detect a person's gender identity or gender transition history such as asking about why the person changed their name. Employers should also not ask questions about a person's body or whether they plan to have surgery.

Want to learn more?
Visit: https://bit.ly/3hTG1EO

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

For translations of this guidance, visit: www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

CRD-E04P-ENG / November 2022

Notice to Employees

Employment Development Department
State of California

This employer is registered with the Employment Development Department (EDD) as required by the California Unemployment Insurance Code and is reporting wage credits to the EDD that are being accumulated for you to be used as a basis for:

UI

Unemployment Insurance

(funded entirely by employers' taxes)

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is paid for by your employer and provides partial income replacement when you are unemployed or your hours are reduced due to no fault of your own. To claim UI benefit payments you must also meet all UI eligibility requirements, including that you must be available for work and searching for work.

How to File a New UI Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** UI Online℠ is the fastest and most convenient way to file your UI claim. Visit UI Online (edd.ca.gov/UI_Online) to get started.
- **Phone:** Representatives are available at the following toll-free numbers, Monday through Friday between **8 a.m. to 12 noon** (Pacific Standard Time) except during state holidays.

English	**1-800-300-5616**	**Cantonese**	**1-800-547-3506**	**Vietnamese**	**1-800-547-2058**
Spanish	**1-800-326-8937**	**Mandarin**	**1-866-303-0706**	**TTY**	**1-800-815-9387**

- **Fax or Mail:** When accessing UI Online to file a new claim, some customers will be instructed to fax or mail their UI application to the EDD. If this occurs, the *Unemployment Insurance Application* (DE 1101I), will display. For faster and more secure processing, fax the completed form to the number listed on the form. If mailing your UI application, use the address on the form and allow additional time for processing.

Important: Waiting to file your UI claim may delay benefit payments.

DI

Disability Insurance

(funded entirely by employees' contributions)

Disability Insurance (DI) is funded by employees' contributions and provides partial wage replacement benefits to eligible Californians who are unable to work due to a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability.

Your employer must provide the *Disability Insurance Provisions* (DE 2515) brochure, to newly hired employees and to each employee who is unable to work due to a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability.

How to File a New DI Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** SDI Online is the fastest and most convenient way to file your claim. Visit SDI Online (edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) to get started.
- **Mail:** To file a claim with the EDD by mail, complete and submit a *Claim for Disability Insurance (DI) Benefits* (DE 2501) form. You can obtain a paper claim form from your employer, physician/practitioner, visiting a State Disability Insurance office, online at EDD Forms and Publications (edd.ca.gov/Forms), or by calling 1-800-480-3287.

Note: If your employer maintains an approved Voluntary Plan for DI coverage, contact your employer for assistance.

For more information about DI, visit State Disability Insurance (edd.ca.gov/disability) or call 1-800-480-3287.
State government employees should call 1-866-352-7675.
TTY (for deaf or hearing-impaired individuals only) is available at 1-800-563-2441.

PFL

Paid Family Leave

(funded entirely by employees' contributions)

Paid Family Leave (PFL) is funded by employees' contributions and provides partial wage replacement benefits to eligible Californians who need time off work to care for seriously ill child, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or registered domestic partner. Benefits are available to parents who need time off work to bond with a new child entering the family by birth, adoption, or foster care placement. Benefits are also available for eligible Californians who need time off work to participate in a qualifying event resulting from a spouse, registered domestic partner, parent, or child's military deployment to a foreign country.

Your employer must provide the *Paid Family Leave* (DE 2511) brochure, to newly hired employees and to each employee who is taking time off work to care for a seriously ill family members, to bond with a new child, or to participate in a qualifying military event.

How to File a New PFL Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** SDI Online is the fastest and most convenient way to file your claim. Visit SDI Online (edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) to get started.
- **Mail:** To file a claim with the EDD by mail, complete and submit a *Claim for Paid Family Leave (PFL) Benefits* (DE 2501F) form. You can obtain a paper claim form from your employer, a physician/practitioner, visiting a State Disability Insurance office, online at EDD Forms and Publications (edd.ca.gov/Forms), or by calling 1-877-238-4373.

Note: If your employer maintains an approved Voluntary Plan for PFL coverage, contact your employer for assistance.

For more information about PFL, visit State Disability Insurance (edd.ca.gov/disability) or call 1-877-238-4373.
State government employees should call 1-877-945-4747.
TTY (for deaf or hearing-impaired individuals only) is available at 1-800-445-1312.

Note: Some employees may be exempt from coverage by the above insurance programs. It is illegal to make a false statement or to withhold facts to claim benefits. For additional information, visit the EDD (edd.ca.gov).

Employment Development Department
State of California

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

This employer is registered under the California Unemployment Insurance Code and is reporting wage credits to the Employment Development Department (EDD) that are being accumulated for you to be used as a basis for Unemployment Insurance benefits.

You may be eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance benefits if you are:

- Unemployed or working less than full-time.
  and
- Out of work due to no fault of your own and physically able to work, ready to accept work, and looking for work.

Employees of Educational Institutions:

Unemployment Insurance benefits based on wages earned while employed by a public or nonprofit educational institution may not be paid during a school recess period if the employee has reasonable assurance of returning to work at the end of the recess period (California Unemployment Insurance Code section 1253.3). Benefits based on other covered employment may be payable during recess periods if the unemployed individual is in all other respects eligible, and the wages earned in other covered employment are sufficient to establish an Unemployment Insurance claim after excluding wages earned from a public or nonprofit educational institution(s).

Note: Some employees may be exempt from Unemployment and Disability Insurance coverage.

The fastest way to file for Unemployment Insurance (UI) is with UI Online at www.edd.ca.gov/UI_Online.

You may also file for Unemployment Insurance by calling toll-free from anywhere in the U.S. at:

English	1-800-300-5616	Mandarin	1-866-303-0706
Spanish	1-800-326-8937	Vietnamese	1-800-547-2058
Cantonese	1-800-547-3506	TTY	1-800-815-9387

Note: Waiting to file a claim could delay benefits.
EDD representatives are available Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon (Pacific Time).

The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement believes that the sample posting below meets the requirements of Labor Code Section 1102.8(a). This document must be printed to 8.5 x 14 inch paper with margins no larger than one-half inch in order to conform to the statutory requirement that the lettering be larger than size 14 point type.

WHISTLEBLOWERS ARE PROTECTED

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?

Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1102.5, employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. [California Labor Code Section 1106]

What is a whistleblower?

A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised his or her rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225. The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.

COLORADO
Department of Regulatory Agencies
Colorado Civil Rights Division

Colorado Law Prohibits Discrimination in:

EMPLOYMENT

C.R.S. § 24-34-401 *et seq.*

IT SHALL BE A DISCRIMINATORY OR UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE:

to REFUSE TO HIRE, to DISCHARGE, to PROMOTE or DEMOTE, to HARASS during the course of employment, or to discriminate IN MATTERS of COMPENSATION, TERMS, CONDITIONS, or PRIVILEGES of employment.

BECAUSE OF:

DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, GENDER EXPRESSION, RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN or ANCESTRY, MARITAL STATUS, or, in certain circumstances, MARRIAGE TO A COWORKER.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITIES:

An employee with a disability is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) which is necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT — C.R.S. § 24-34-402.3

An employee with a health condition(s) related to pregnancy or physical recovery from childbirth is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(e)

It is a discriminatory act to retaliate against a person who opposes a discriminatory practice or who participates in a discrimination investigation, proceeding or hearing.

SHARING WAGE INFORMATION PROTECTED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(i)

An employer shall not discharge, discipline, discriminate against, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with an employee or person due to an inquiry, disclosure or discussion of wages. An employer shall not require an employee to waive the right to disclose wage information.

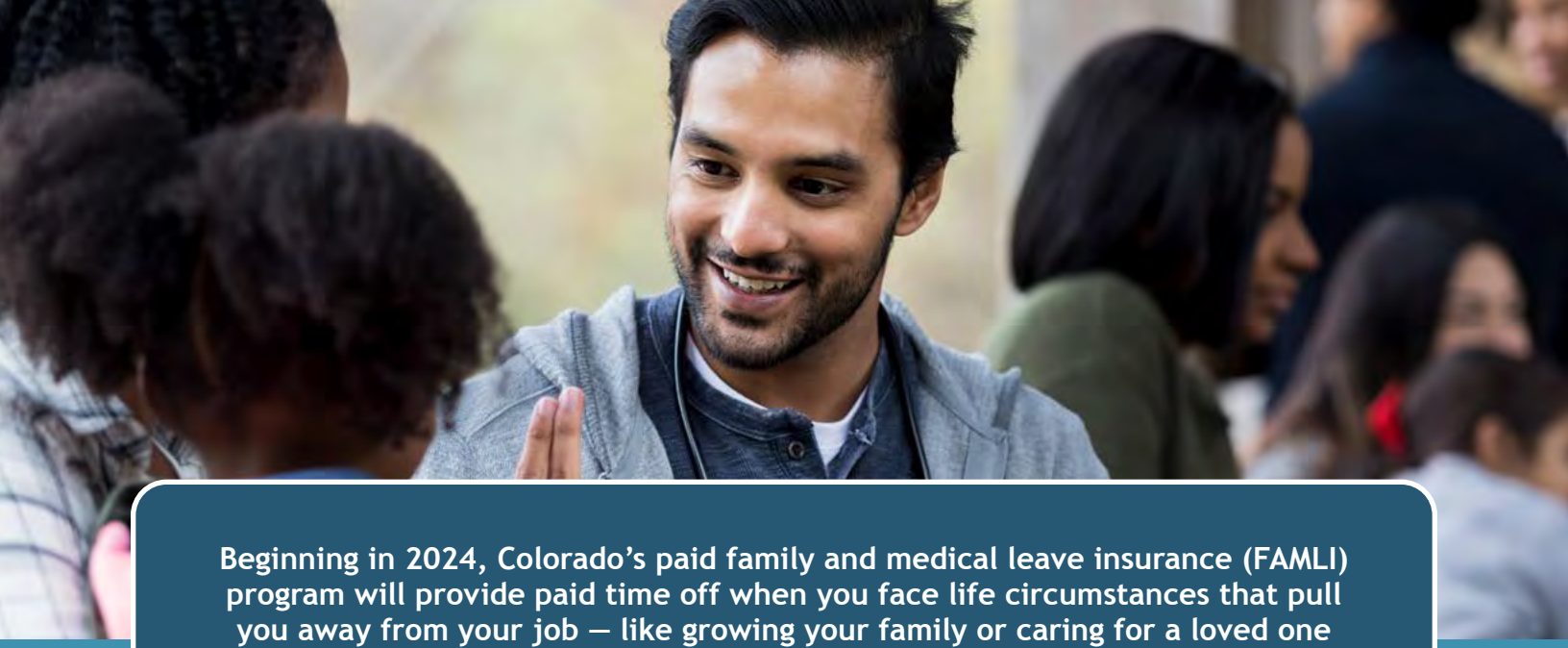
CROWN Act of 2020:

Discrimination on the basis of one's race includes hair texture, hair type, hair length or a protective hairstyle commonly or historically associated with race, such as braids, locs, twists, tight coils or curls, cornrows, Bantu knots, Afros,and headwraps. eff. 6/3/24.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE COLORADO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION; 1560 BROADWAY, LOBBY WELCOME CENTER, SUITE # 110, DENVER, CO 80202

MAIN PHONE: 303-894-2997; **HOTLINE ESPANOL:** 720-432-4294; **TOLL-FREE:** 800-262-4845; V/TTD **RELAY:** 711;
FAX: 303-894-7830; **EMAIL:** DORA_CCRD@STATE.CO.US

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS MUST BE FILED WITHIN 300 DAYS AFTER THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATORY ACT OCCURRED.



Beginning in 2024, Colorado's paid family and medical leave insurance (FAMLI) program will provide paid time off when you face life circumstances that pull you away from your job — like growing your family or caring for a loved one with a serious health condition.

How does it work?

Beginning on January 1, 2024, nearly every Colorado worker who earns at least $2,500 in yearly wages within the state will be eligible to take **paid family and medical leave** during covered circumstances:

- To care for a new child, including adopted and fostered children
- To care for themselves, if they have a serious health condition
- To care for a family member with a serious health condition
- To make arrangements for a family member's military deployment
- To address the immediate safety needs and impact of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.

Depending on your income, when using paid leave, you will receive between 37% and 90% of your normal weekly wages. **Benefits are capped at $1,100 per week.**

Most workers are eligible to receive up to 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave. Those who experience pregnancy or childbirth complications may receive an additional four weeks.

Who pays for FAMLI?

Contributions to Colorado's FAMLI program will be shared between employers and workers. Beginning on January 1, 2023, your employer may begin deducting up to 0.45% of your pay to cover your portion of the FAMLI premium.

What are my rights?

Eligible Colorado workers have the right to take paid family and medical leave for covered circumstances.

Once you have served in your job for at least 180 days (about six months), your job is protected under the law. As long as you are eligible and qualify to use paid leave, your employer cannot prevent you from taking it, and cannot penalize or fire you for taking paid leave.

COLORADO
Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program (FAMLI)
Department of Labor and Employment

This poster is a summary and cannot be relied on as complete labor law information. For more information, or to estimate your premiums or benefits, please visit famli.colorado.gov.

NOTICE TO WORKERS

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE:

- Properly classified as an employee or an independent contractor
- Paid accurately and timely for the services you perform

There are resources available to you if you believe you are being subject to improper classification or inaccurate payment practices by your employer. For more information, go to **WorkRight.cdle.co**.

Employers are required to follow the law when paying hourly wages, overtime, and properly covering you for unemployment insurance and workers' compensation purposes. As a worker, you have certain rights as an *employee vs. independent contractor*.

Improper classification (often called misclassification) of employees as independent contractors and other labor law violations create many problems, both for law-abiding businesses and for workers in Colorado.

If you believe you have been **improperly classified** as an independent contractor and are really performing duties that fit the criteria of an employee, visit **colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm**, or call us at 303-318-9100 and select Option 4. To be classified as an employee, you must meet the criteria in Colorado Revised Statute 8-70-115. You can read the law online and find out more at **coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification**.

As an *employee*, you are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits if you become unemployed through no fault of your own. **Your employer contributes to unemployment insurance and cannot deduct this from your wages**.

If you become unemployed and wish to file for unemployment insurance benefits, go to **coloradoui.gov** and click on File a Claim. If your hours of work and pay are reduced, you may be entitled to partial unemployment benefits.

If you cannot access a computer, call one of the following numbers: 303-318-9000 (Denver-metro area) or 1-800-388-5515 (outside Denver-metro area); hearing impaired 303-318-9016 (TDD Denver-metro area) or 1-800-894-7730 (TDD outside Denver-metro area).

EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS NOTICE

Colorado Employment Security Act, 8-74-101(2); Regulations Concerning Employment Security 7.3.1 through 7.3.5

Employers can download copies of this poster at coloradoui.gov/employer, then click on Forms / Publications.

AVISO A LOS TRABAJADORES

USTED TIENE EL DERECHO DE:

- Estar correctamente clasificado como un empleado o un contratista independiente.
- Ser pagado correctamente y puntualmente por los servicios que realiza.

Hay recursos disponibles para usted si cree que está sujeto a una clasificación incorrecta o prácticas de pago incorrectas por parte de su empleador. Para obtener más información, visite **WorkRight.cdle.co**.

Los empleadores están obligados a cumplir con la ley al pagar salarios por hora, horas extras, y que lo cubra adecuadamente para propósitos del seguro de desempleo y compensación de trabajadores. Como trabajador usted tiene ciertos derechos, sea como *empleado o contratista independiente*.

La clasificación incorrecta de los empleados como contratistas independientes y otras violaciones de la ley laboral crean muchos problemas, tanto para las empresas que respetan la ley y para los trabajadores en Colorado.

Si cree que ha sido **clasificado incorrectamente** como un contratista independiente y realmente está desempeñando labores que encajan con los criterios de un empleado, visite **colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm**, o llámenos al 303-318-9100 y presione la Opción 4. Para ser clasificado como empleado, debe cumplir con el criterio del Estatuto Revisado de Colorado (Colorado Revised Statute) 8-70-115. Puede leer la ley en línea (sólo en inglés) y obtener más información en **coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification**.

Como *empleado*, usted tiene derecho a beneficios de seguro de desempleo al quedar sin empleo, y sin que haya sido su culpa. **Su empleador contribuye al seguro de desempleo y no puede deducirlo de su salario**.

Si se queda sin empleo y desea solicitar beneficios de seguro de desempleo, vaya a **coloradoui.gov** y haga clic en File a Claim. Si sus horas de trabajo y sueldo han sido reducidas, usted puede tener derecho a beneficios parciales de desempleo.

Si no puede acceder a una computadora, llame a uno de los siguientes números: 303-318-9333 (área metropolitana de Denver) o al 1-866-422-0402 (fuera del área metropolitana de Denver); personas con dificultades auditivas 303-318-9016 (TDD Denver-metro area) o al 1-800-894-7730 (TDD fuera del área de Denver-metro).

POR LEY EL EMPLEADOR ESTÁ OBLIGADO A PUBLICAR ESTE AVISO

Colorado Employment Security Act (Ley de Seguridad de Empleo de Colorado), 8-74-101 (2); Regulations Concerning Employment Security (Reglamentos Relativos a la Seguridad de Empleo), 7.3.1 a 7.3.5

Los empleadores pueden descargar copias de este póster en coloradoui.gov/employer, luego hacer clic en Forms / Publications.

COLORADO
Department of Labor and Employment

IT STARTS WITH YOU
Building a better Colorado

COLORADO
Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program (FAMLI)
Department of Labor and Employment

2023 FAMLI Program Notice

Deductions from Employee Wages start January 1, 2023

- The employee share of FAMLI premiums is set at 0.45% of employee wages through 2024. For 2025 and beyond, the director of the FAMLI Division sets the premium rate according to a formula based on the monetary value of the fund each year. Employers with ten or more employees must also contribute an additional 0.45% of wages for a total of 0.9%, but employers with nine or fewer employees are only responsible for the 0.45% employee share.
- Employers are not required to deduct FAMLI contributions from employees' wages. However, **starting in 2023, employers are allowed to deduct up to 0.45% from employees' wages for FAMLI contributions.** For every $100.00 an employee makes, an employer may deduct up to $0.45.

Benefits start January 1, 2024

- Starting in 2024, paid family and medical leave benefits are available to most Colorado employees who have a qualifying condition and who earned $2,500 over the previous year for work performed in Colorado.
- The qualifying conditions for paid family and medical leave are:
  - Caring for a new child during the first year after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of that child.
  - Caring for a family member with a serious health condition.
  - Caring for your own serious health condition.
  - Making arrangements for a family member's military deployment.
  - Obtaining safe housing, care, and/or legal assistance in response to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or sexual abuse.
- Covered employees are entitled to up to 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave per year. Individuals with serious health conditions caused by pregnancy complications or childbirth complications are entitled to up to 4 more weeks of paid family and medical leave per year for a total of 16 weeks.
- Leave may be taken continuously, intermittently, or in the form of a reduced schedule.
- Leave will be paid at a rate of up to 90% of the employee's average weekly wage, based on a sliding scale. Employees may estimate their benefits by using the benefits calculator available at famli.colorado.gov.
- You don't have to work for your employer a minimum amount of time in order to qualify for paid family and medical leave benefits.
- If FAMLI leave is used for a reason that also qualifies as leave under the federal FMLA, then the leave will also count as FMLA leave used.
- Employees may choose to use sick leave or other paid time off before using FAMLI benefits, but they are not required to do so.
- Employers and employees may mutually agree to supplement FAMLI benefits with sick leave or other paid time off in order to provide full wage replacement.

Filing Claims

- Employees will not be able to file for benefits until the last quarter of 2023. Benefits will be available starting January 2024. Instructions on how to apply for benefits will be available on famli.colorado.gov in the last quarter of 2023.
- Employees or their designated representatives apply for FAMLI benefits by submitting an application, along with required documentation, directly to the FAMLI Division. Employers cannot make employees apply for FAMLI benefits.
- Applications may be submitted in advance of the absence from work, and in some circumstances, they may be submitted after the absence has begun.
- Approved applications will be paid by the FAMLI Division within two weeks after the claim is properly filed, and every two weeks thereafter for the duration of the approved leave.
- Employees can appeal claim determinations to the FAMLI Division.
- Individuals who attempt to defraud the FAMLI program may be disqualified from receiving benefits.

Job protection and continued benefits

- Employers must maintain health care benefits for employees while they are on FAMLI leave, and both the employer and the employee remain responsible for paying for those benefits in the same amounts as before the leave began.
- An employee who has worked for the employer for at least 180 days is entitled to return to the same position, or an equivalent position, upon their return from FAMLI leave.

Retaliation, Discrimination, and Interference Prohibited

- Employers may not interfere with employees' rights under FAMLI, and may not discriminate or retaliate against them for exercising those rights.
- Employees who suffer retaliation, discrimination, or interference may file suit in court, or may file a complaint with the FAMLI Division.

Other Important Information

- An employer may offer a private plan that provides the same benefits as the state FAMLI plan, and imposes no additional costs or restrictions. Private plans must be approved by the FAMLI Division.
- Employees and employers are encouraged to report FAMLI violations to the FAMLI Division.

COLORADO
Department of
Labor and Employment

COLORADO OVERTIME & MINIMUM PAY STANDARDS ORDER ("COMPS Order") #39, POSTER & NOTICE

Effective 1/1/24: must update annually; new poster available each December

Colorado Minimum Wage: inflation-adjusted annually; $14.42/hour in 2024, (Rule 3)

- Employees must be paid at least minimum wage (whether hourly, salary, commission, piecework, etc.) unless exempt
- Unemancipated minors can be paid 15% less than full minimum wage
- Use the highest minimum wage that applies; all local minimum wages are posted at **ColoradoLaborLaw.gov**

Overtime: 1½ times regular pay rates for hours over 40 weekly, 12 daily, or 12 consecutive (Rule 4)

- Overtime is required *each* week over 40 hours, or day over 12, even if 2 or more weeks or days *average* fewer hours
- Employers cannot provide time off ("comp time") instead of time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime hours
- Key variances/exemptions (all are detailed in Rules 2.3-2.4):
  - Modified overtime in a small number of health care jobs; exemption for certain heavy vehicle drivers
  - No 40-hour weekly overtime in downhill ski/snowboard jobs (but 56-hour overtime for many under federal law)
  - Agriculture: overtime after 48-56 hours (based on size and seasonality); extra breaks and pay on long days

Meal Periods: 30 minutes uninterrupted and duty-free, for shifts over 5 hours (Rule 1.9)

- Can be unpaid, but only if employees are completely relieved of all duties, and allowed to pursue personal activities
- If work makes uninterrupted meal periods impractical, eating on-duty must be permitted, and the time must be paid
- To the extent practical, meal periods must be at least 1 hour after starting and 1 hour before ending shifts

Rest Periods: 10 minutes, paid, every 4 hours (Rule 5.2)

#Work Hours:	Up to 2	>2, up to 6	>6, up to 10	>10, up to 14	>14, up to 18	>18, up to 22	>22
#Rest Periods:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

- Need not be off-site, but must not include work, and should be in the middle of the 4 hours to the extent practical
- Rest periods are time worked for minimum wage and overtime purposes, and if employers do not authorize and permit rest periods, they must pay extra for time that would have been rest periods, including for non-hourly-paid employees
- Key variances/exemptions:
  - In some circumstances, 10-minute rest periods can be divided into two of 5 minutes (Rule 5.2.1)
  - Agriculture: certain work requires more breaks; other is exempt (Rule 2.3, & Agricultural Labor Conditions Rules)

Time Worked: Pay for time employers allow performing labor/service for their benefit (Rule 1.9)

- All time on-premises, on duty, or at workplaces (but not just letting off-duty employees be on-premises), including:
  - putting on/removing work clothes/gear (but not clothes worn outside work), cleanup/setup, or other off-clock duty,
  - waiting for assignments at work, or receiving or sharing work-related information,
  - security/safety screening, or clocking/checking in or out, or
  - waiting for any of the above tasks.
- Travel for employer benefit is time worked; normal home/work travel is not (details in Rule 1.9.2)
- Sleep time, if sufficiently uninterrupted and lengthy, can be excluded in certain situations (details in Rule 1.9.3)

Deductions, Credits, Charges, & Withheld Pay (Rule 6, and Article 4 of C.R.S. Title 8)

- Final pay: Owed promptly (if a termination by employer) or at next pay date (if employee resigned)
- Vacation pay: Departing employees must be paid all accrued and unused vacation pay, including paid time off usable for vacation, without deducting or declaring forfeiture based on cause for termination, lack of resignation notice, etc.
- Deductions from pay: Allowed if listed below or in C.R.S. 8-4-105 (including deductions required by law, in a written agreement for the benefit of the employee, for theft in a police report, or for property loss after audit/notice)
- Tip credits: Employers can pay up to $3.02 below the highest applicable minimum wage (Colorado or local), if: (a) tips (not mandatory service charges) raise pay to full minimum, & (b) tips aren't diverted to non-tipped staff/owners
- Meal credits/deductions: Allowed for the cost or value (without employer profit) of voluntarily accepted meals
- Lodging credits/deductions: Allowed if housing is voluntarily accepted by the employee, primarily for the employee's (not the employer's) benefit, recorded in writing, and limited to $25 or $100 per week (based on housing type)
- Uniforms: Must be provided at no cost unless they are ordinary clothes without special material or design; employers must pay for any special cleaning required, and cannot require deposits or deduct for ordinary wear and tear

Exemptions from COMPS (Rule 2.2 lists all; key exemptions are below)

- Executives/supervisors, administrators, and professionals paid at least a salary (not hourly wages) of $55,000 in 2024 (then inflation-adjusted in future years), except $33.17/hour for highly technical computer work
- Other highly compensated, non-manual-labor employees paid at least 2.25 the above salary ($123,750 in 2024)
- 20% owners, or at a nonprofit the highest-paid/highest-ranked employee, if actively engaged in management
- Various (not all) types of salespersons, taxi drivers, camp/outdoor education field staff, or property managers

Record-Keeping & Notices of Rights (Rule 7)

- Employers must give all employees (and keep for three years) pay statements that include time worked, pay rate (including any tips and credits), and total pay
- This year's poster must be displayed where easily accessible, or if not practical (such as for remote workers), provided within one month of beginning work and when employees request a copy
- Employers must include a copy of this poster, or the COMPS Order, in any employment handbook or manual
- Violation of notice of rights rules (posting or distribution), including by providing information undercutting this poster, may yield fines and/or ineligibility for employee-specific credits, deductions, or exemptions in COMPS

Complaint & Anti-Retaliation Rights (Rule 8)

- Employees can send the Division (contact info below) complaints or tips about violations, or file lawsuits in court
- Employers cannot retaliate against, or interfere with, employees exercising their rights
- Anonymous tips are accepted; anonymity or confidentiality are protected if requested (Wage Protection Rule 4.7)
- Owners and other individuals with control over work may be liable for certain violations — not just the business, even if the business is a corporation, partnership, or other entity separate from its owner(s) (Rule 1.6)
- Immigration status is irrelevant to these labor rights: the Division will not ask or report status in investigations or rulings, and it is illegal for anyone to use immigration status to interfere with these rights (Wage Protection Rule 4.8)

This Poster is a summary and cannot be relied on as complete labor law information. For all rules, fact sheets, translations, questions, or complaints, contact:

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS & STATISTICS, ColoradoLaborLaw.gov, cdle_labor_standards@state.co.us, 303-318-8441 / 888-390-7936

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS AND STATISTICS
www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor

NOTICE OF PAYDAYS

In accordance with 8-4-107, C.R.S.:

> Every employer shall post and keep posted conspicuously at the place of work if practicable, or otherwise where it can be seen as employees come or go to their places of work, or at the office or nearest agency for payment kept by the employer a notice specifying the regular paydays and the time and place of payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 8-4-103, and also any changes concerning them that may occur from time to time.

Pay periods can be no greater duration than a calendar month or 30 days, whichever is longer. Paydays must occur no later than 10 days following the close of each pay period. 8-4-103, C.R.S.

EMPLOYEES ARE PAID ON REGULAR PAYDAYS AS FOLLOWS:

Time: _____ _____

Marine Professionals Since 1919
BRENNAN

Payday Notice
Tues/Wed based on role
Weekly/Biweekly based on role
Please contact payroll@jfbrennan.com

Place: _____ _____

This form is provided as a courtesy by the Colorado Division of Labor Standards and Statistics. Other Notice of Paydays Posters may be acceptable provided that they contain the elements and information required by 8-4-107, C.R.S.

COLORADO
Department of Regulatory Agencies
Colorado Civil Rights Division

NOTICE FOR EMPLOYERS TO USE IN ORDER TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH HB 16-1438 (PREGNANCY ACCOMMODATIONS):

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

C.R.S. § 24-34-402.3

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act makes it a discriminatory or unfair employment practice if an employer fails to provide reasonable accommodations to an applicant or employee who is pregnant, physically recovering from childbirth, or a related condition.

Requirements:

Under the Act, if an applicant or employee who is pregnant or has a condition related to pregnancy or childbirth requests an accommodation, an employer must engage in the interactive process with the applicant or employee and provide a reasonable accommodation to perform the essential functions of the applicant or employee's job unless the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the employer's business.

The Act identifies reasonable accommodations as including, but not limited to:

- provision of more frequent or longer break periods;
- more frequent restroom, food, and water breaks;
- acquisition or modification of equipment or seating;
- limitations on lifting;
- temporary transfer to a less strenuous or hazardous position if available, with return to the current position after pregnancy;
- job restructuring;
- light duty, if available;
- assistance with manual labor; or modified work schedule.

The Act prohibits requiring an applicant or employee to accept an accommodation that the applicant or employee has not requested or an accommodation that is unnecessary for the applicant or the employee to perform the essential functions of the job.

Scope of accommodations required:

An accommodation may not be deemed reasonable if the employer has to hire new employees that the employer would not have otherwise hired, discharge an employee, transfer another employee with more seniority, promote another employee who is not qualified to perform the new job, create a new position for the employee, or provide the employee paid leave beyond what is provided to similarly situated employees.

Under the Act, a reasonable accommodation must not pose an "undue hardship" on the employer. Undue hardship refers to an action requiring significant difficulty or expense to the employer. The following factors are considered in determining whether there is undue hardship to the employer:

- the nature and cost of accommodation;
- the overall financial resources of the employer;
- the overall size of the employer's business;
- the accommodation's effect on expenses and resources or its effect upon the operations of the employer;

If the employer has provided a similar accommodation to other classes of employees, the Act provides that there is a rebuttable presumption that the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship.

Adverse action prohibited:

The Act prohibits an employer from taking adverse action against an employee who requests or uses a reasonable accommodation and from denying employment opportunities to an applicant or employee based on the need to make a reasonable accommodation.

Notice:

This written notice must be posted in a conspicuous area of the workplace. Employers must also provide written notice to new employees at the start of employment and to current employees within 120 days of the Act's August 10, 2016 effective date.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

NOTICE

IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB, YOU HAVE RIGHTS UNDER THE COLORADO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT. YOUR EMPLOYER IS REQUIRED BY LAW TO HAVE WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE. THE COST OF THE INSURANCE IS PAID ENTIRELY BY YOUR EMPLOYER. IF YOUR EMPLOYER DOES NOT HAVE WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE, YOU STILL HAVE RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW.

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW FOR YOUR EMPLOYER TO HAVE A POLICY CONTRARY TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE COLORADO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT. YOUR EMPLOYER IS INSURED THROUGH:

(Please write or type your insurance carrier name and contact information here.)
Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
Phone: 651-855-7100

IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB, NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER AS SOON AS YOU ARE ABLE, AND REPORT YOUR INJURY TO YOUR EMPLOYER IN WRITING WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER THE INJURY. IF YOU DO NOT REPORT YOUR INJURY PROMPTLY, YOU MAY STILL PURSUE A CLAIM.

ADVISE YOUR EMPLOYER IF YOU NEED MEDICAL TREATMENT. IF YOU OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE, BE SURE TO REPORT TO YOUR EMPLOYER AND HEALTH-CARE PROVIDER HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE THE INJURY OCCURRED.

YOU MAY FILE A WORKER'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION WITH THE DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION. TO OBTAIN FORMS OR INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION SYSTEM,THE CUSTOMER SERVICE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION IS:

Division of Workers' Compensation
633 17th Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202

303-318-8700
1-888-390-7936 (Toll-Free)
cdle.colorado.gov/dwc

WC50 Rev 08/22

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

NOTICE

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ADVISE YOUR EMPLOYER IF YOU NEED MEDICAL TREATMENT. IF YOU OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE, BE SURE TO REPORT TO YOUR EMPLOYER AND HEALTH-CARE PROVIDER HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE THE INJURY OCCURRED.

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COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

AVISO

SI SE LESIONA EN EL TRABAJO, TIENE DERECHOS BAJO LA LEY DE COMPENSACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES DE COLORADO. SU EMPLEADOR ESTÁ OBLIGADO POR LEY A TENER UN SEGURO DE COMPENSACIÓN PARA TRABAJADORES. EL COSTO DEL SEGURO ES PAGADO EN SU TOTALIDAD POR SU EMPLEADOR. SI SU EMPLEADOR NO TIENE SEGURO DE COMPENSACIÓN PARA TRABAJADORES, USTED TODAVÍA TIENE DERECHOS BAJO LA LEY.

ES CONTRA LA LEY QUE SU EMPLEADOR TENGA UNA PÓLIZA CONTRARIA A LOS REQUISITOS DE INFORMES ESTABLECIDOS EN LA LEY DE COMPENSACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES DE COLORADO. SU EMPLEADOR ESTÁ ASEGURADO A TRAVÉS DE:

(Escriba aquí el nombre de su compañía de seguros y la información de contacto.)
Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
Phone: 651-855-7100

SI SE LESIONA EN EL TRABAJO, NOTIFIQUE A SU EMPLEADOR TAN PRONTO COMO PUEDA E INFORME SU LESIÓN A SU EMPLEADOR POR ESCRITO DENTRO DE LOS 10 DÍAS POSTERIORES A LA LESIÓN. SI NO INFORMA SU LESIÓN CON PRONTITUD, AÚN PUEDE PRESENTAR UN RECLAMO.

INFORME A SU EMPLEADOR SI NECESITA TRATAMIENTO MÉDICO. SI OBTIENE ATENCIÓN MÉDICA, ASEGÚRESE DE INFORMAR A SU EMPLEADOR Y PROVEEDOR DE ATENCIÓN MÉDICA CÓMO, CUÁNDO Y DÓNDE OCURRIÓ LA LESIÓN.

PUEDE PRESENTAR UN RECLAMO DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR ANTE LA DIVISIÓN DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES. PARA OBTENER FORMULARIOS O INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL SISTEMA DE COMPENSACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES, LA INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO DE SERVICIO AL CLIENTE PARA LA DIVISIÓN DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES ES:

Division of Workers' Compensation
633 17th Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202

303-318-8700
1-888-390-7936 (Llame Gratis)
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WC50 Rev 08/22

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
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SI SE LESIONA EN EL TRABAJO, NOTIFIQUE A SU EMPLEADOR TAN PRONTO COMO PUEDA E INFORME SU LESIÓN A SU EMPLEADOR POR ESCRITO DENTRO DE LOS 10 DÍAS POSTERIORES A LA LESIÓN. SI NO INFORMA SU LESIÓN CON PRONTITUD, AÚN PUEDE PRESENTAR UN RECLAMO.

INFORME A SU EMPLEADOR SI NECESITA TRATAMIENTO MÉDICO. SI OBTIENE ATENCIÓN MÉDICA, ASEGÚRESE DE INFORMAR A SU EMPLEADOR Y PROVEEDOR DE ATENCIÓN MÉDICA CÓMO, CUÁNDO Y DÓNDE OCURRIÓ LA LESIÓN.

PUEDE PRESENTAR UN RECLAMO DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR ANTE LA DIVISIÓN DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES. PARA OBTENER FORMULARIOS O INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL SISTEMA DE COMPENSACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES, LA INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO DE SERVICIO AL CLIENTE PARA LA DIVISIÓN DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES ES:

Division of Workers' Compensation
633 17th Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202

303-318-8700
1-888-390-7936 (Llame Gratis)
cdle.colorado.gov/dwc

WC50 Rev 08/22

COLORADO
Department of
Labor and Employment

COLORADO OVERTIME & MINIMUM PAY STANDARDS ORDER ("COMPS Order") #39, POSTER & NOTICE

***Effective 1/1/24*: must update annually; new poster available each December**

Colorado Minimum Wage: inflation-adjusted annually; $14.42/hour in 2024, (Rule 3)

- Employees must be paid at least minimum wage (whether hourly, salary, commission, piecework, etc.) unless exempt
- Unemancipated minors can be paid 15% less than full minimum wage
- Use the highest minimum wage that applies; all local minimum wages are posted at **ColoradoLaborLaw.gov**

Overtime: 1½ times regular pay rates for hours over 40 weekly, 12 daily, or 12 consecutive (Rule 4)

- Overtime is required *each* week over 40 hours, or day over 12, even if 2 or more weeks or days *average* fewer hours
- Employers cannot provide time off ("comp time") instead of time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime hours
- Key variances/exemptions (all are detailed in Rules 2.3-2.4):
  - Modified overtime in a small number of health care jobs; exemption for certain heavy vehicle drivers
  - No 40-hour weekly overtime in downhill ski/snowboard jobs (but 56-hour overtime for many under federal law)
  - Agriculture: overtime after 48-56 hours (based on size and seasonality); extra breaks and pay on long days

Meal Periods: 30 minutes uninterrupted and duty-free, for shifts over 5 hours (Rule 1.9)

- Can be unpaid, but only if employees are completely relieved of all duties, and allowed to pursue personal activities
- If work makes uninterrupted meal periods impractical, eating on-duty must be permitted, and the time must be paid
- To the extent practical, meal periods must be at least 1 hour after starting and 1 hour before ending shifts

Rest Periods: 10 minutes, paid, every 4 hours (Rule 5.2)

#Work Hours:	Up to 2	>2, up to 6	>6, up to 10	>10, up to 14	>14, up to 18	>18, up to 22	>22
#Rest Periods:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

- Need not be off-site, but must not include work, and should be in the middle of the 4 hours to the extent practical
- Rest periods are time worked for minimum wage and overtime purposes, and if employers do not authorize and permit rest periods, they must pay extra for time that would have been rest periods, including for non-hourly-paid employees
- Key variances/exemptions:
  - In some circumstances, 10-minute rest periods can be divided into two of 5 minutes (Rule 5.2.1)
  - Agriculture: certain work requires more breaks; other is exempt (Rule 2.3, & Agricultural Labor Conditions Rules)

Time Worked: Pay for time employers allow performing labor/service for their benefit (Rule 1.9)

- All time on-premises, on duty, or at workplaces (but not just letting off-duty employees be on-premises), including:
  - putting on/removing work clothes/gear (but not clothes worn outside work), cleanup/setup, or other off-clock duty,
  - waiting for assignments at work, or receiving or sharing work-related information,
  - security/safety screening, or clocking/checking in or out, or
  - waiting for any of the above tasks.
- Travel for employer benefit is time worked; normal home/work travel is not (details in Rule 1.9.2)
- Sleep time, if sufficiently uninterrupted and lengthy, can be excluded in certain situations (details in Rule 1.9.3)

Deductions, Credits, Charges, & Withheld Pay (Rule 6, and Article 4 of C.R.S. Title 8)

- Final pay: Owed promptly (if a termination by employer) or at next pay date (if employee resigned)
- Vacation pay: Departing employees must be paid all accrued and unused vacation pay, including paid time off usable for vacation, without deducting or declaring forfeiture based on cause for termination, lack of resignation notice, etc.
- Deductions from pay: Allowed if listed below or in C.R.S. 8-4-105 (including deductions required by law, in a written agreement for the benefit of the employee, for theft in a police report, or for property loss after audit/notice)
- Tip credits: Employers can pay up to $3.02 below the highest applicable minimum wage (Colorado or local), if: (a) tips (not mandatory service charges) raise pay to full minimum, & (b) tips aren't diverted to non-tipped staff/owners
- Meal credits/deductions: Allowed for the cost or value (without employer profit) of voluntarily accepted meals
- Lodging credits/deductions: Allowed if housing is voluntarily accepted by the employee, primarily for the employee's (not the employer's) benefit, recorded in writing, and limited to $25 or $100 per week (based on housing type)
- Uniforms: Must be provided at no cost unless they are ordinary clothes without special material or design; employers must pay for any special cleaning required, and cannot require deposits or deduct for ordinary wear and tear

Exemptions from COMPS (Rule 2.2 lists all; key exemptions are below)

- Executives/supervisors, administrators, and professionals paid at least a salary (not hourly wages) of $55,000 in 2024 (then inflation-adjusted in future years), except $33.17/hour for highly technical computer work
- Other highly compensated, non-manual-labor employees paid at least 2.25 the above salary ($123,750 in 2024)
- 20% owners, or at a nonprofit the highest-paid/highest-ranked employee, if actively engaged in management
- Various (not all) types of salespersons, taxi drivers, camp/outdoor education field staff, or property managers

Record-Keeping & Notices of Rights (Rule 7)

- Employers must give all employees (and keep for three years) pay statements that include time worked, pay rate (including any tips and credits), and total pay
- This year's poster must be displayed where easily accessible, or if not practical (such as for remote workers), provided within one month of beginning work and when employees request a copy
- Employers must include a copy of this poster, or the COMPS Order, in any employment handbook or manual
- Violation of notice of rights rules (posting or distribution), including by providing information undercutting this poster, may yield fines and/or ineligibility for employee-specific credits, deductions, or exemptions in COMPS

Complaint & Anti-Retaliation Rights (Rule 8)

- Employees can send the Division (contact info below) complaints or tips about violations, or file lawsuits in court
- Employers cannot retaliate against, or interfere with, employees exercising their rights
- Anonymous tips are accepted; anonymity or confidentiality are protected if requested (Wage Protection Rule 4.7)
- Owners and other individuals with control over work may be liable for certain violations — not just the business, even if the business is a corporation, partnership, or other entity separate from its owner(s) (Rule 1.6)
- Immigration status is irrelevant to these labor rights: the Division will not ask or report status in investigations or rulings, and it is illegal for anyone to use immigration status to interfere with these rights (Wage Protection Rule 4.8)

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COLORADO
Department of Labor and Employment

Colorado Workplace Public Health Rights Poster: PAID LEAVE, WHISTLEBLOWING, & PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Updated July 14, 2023
may be updated periodically

THE HEALTHY FAMILIES & WORKPLACES ACT ("HFWA"): Paid Leave Rights

Coverage: All Colorado employers, of any size, must provide paid leave

- All employees earn 1 hour of paid leave per 30 hours worked ("accrued leave"), up to 48 hours a year.
- Employees are required to be paid their regular pay rate during leave, and the employer must continue their benefits.
- Up to 48 hours of unused accrued leave carries over for use during the next year.
- For details on specific situations (irregular hours, non-hourly pay, etc.), see Wage Protection Rule 3.5, 7 CCR 1103-7.
- Up to 80 hours of supplemental leave applies in a public health emergency (PHE), until 4 weeks after the PHE ends.*

Employees can use accrued leave for the following safety or health needs:

(1) a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition that prevents work, including diagnosis or preventive care;
(2) domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment leading to health, relocation, legal, or other services needs;
(3) caring for a family member experiencing a condition described in category (1) or (2);
(4) grieving, funeral/memorial attendance, or financial/legal needs after a death of a family member;
(5) due to inclement weather, power/heat/water loss, or other unexpected occurrence, the employees needs to either (a) evacuate their residence, or (b) care for a family member whose school or place of care was closed; *or*
(6) in a PHE, a public official closed the workplace, or the school or place of care of the employee's child.

Employer Policies (Notice; Documentation; Incremental Use; Privacy; and Paid Leave Records)

- **Written notice and posters.** Employers must (1) provide notice to new employees no later than other onboarding documents/policies; and (2) display updated posters, and provide updated notices to current employees, by end of year.
- **Notice for "foreseeable" leave.** Employers may adopt "reasonable procedures" in writing as to how employees should provide notice if they require "foreseeable" leave, but **cannot deny paid leave** for noncompliance with such a policy.
- **An employer can require documentation to show that accrued leave was for a qualifying reason only if leave was for four or more consecutive work days** (*i.e.* days when an employee would have worked, not calendar days).
- **Documentation is not required to *take* accrued leave**, but can be required as soon as an employee returns to work or separates from work (whichever is sooner). **No documentation can be required for PHE leave.**
- **To document leave for an employee's (or an employee's family member's) health-related need**, an employee may provide: **(1)** a document from a health or social services provider *if* services were received and a document can be obtained in reasonable time and without added expense; ***otherwise*** **(2)** the employee's own writing.
- **Documentation as to domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment** can be a document or writing under (1) above (*e.g.* legal or shelter services provider) or (2) above, or legal document (restraining order, police report, etc.).
- **If an employer reasonably deems an employee's documentation deficient,** the employer must: (A) notify the employee within seven days of either receiving the documentation or the employee's return to work or separation (whichever is sooner), and (B) give the employee at least seven days to cure the deficiency.
- **Incremental Use.** Depending on employer policy, employees can use leave in either hourly or six-minute increments.
- **Employee Privacy.** Employers cannot require employees to disclose "details" about an employee's (or their family's) HFWA-related health or safety information; such information must be treated as a confidential medical record.
- **Records must be retained and provided upon request.** Employers must provide documentation of the current amount of paid leave employees have (1) available for use, and (2) already used during the current benefit year, including any supplemental PHE leave. Information may be requested once per month or when the need for HFWA leave arises.

Retaliation or Interference with HFWA Rights

- **Paid leave cannot be counted as an "absence"** that may result in firing or another kind of adverse action.
- **An employee can't be required to find a "replacement worker" or job coverage when taking paid leave.**
- **An employer cannot fire, threaten, or otherwise retaliate against, or interfere with use of leave by**, an employee who: (1) requests or takes HFWA leave; (2) informs or assists another person in exercising HFWA rights; (3) files a HFWA complaint; or (4) cooperates/assists in investigation of a HFWA violation.
- **If an employee's reasonable, good-faith HFWA complaint, request, or other activity is *incorrect***, an employer need not agree or grant it, but cannot *act against* the employee for it. Employees *can* face consequences for misusing leave.

PROTECTED HEALTH/SAFETY EXPRESSION & WHISTLEBLOWING ("PHEW"): Worker Rights to Express Workplace Health/Safety Concerns & Use Protective Equipment

Coverage: All Employers and Employees, Plus Certain Independent Contractors

- PHEW covers not just "employers" and "employees," but all "**principals**" (an employer **or** a business with at least 5 independent contractors) and "**workers**" (employees **or** independent contractors working for a "principal").

Worker Rights to Oppose Workplace Health/Safety Violations:

- It is unlawful to **retaliate against, or interfere with,** the following acts:
  (1) **raising reasonable concerns**, including informally, to the principal, other workers, the government, or the public, about workplace violations of government health or safety rules, or a significant workplace health or safety threat;
  (2) **opposing** *or* **testifying, assisting, or participating** in an investigation or proceeding about retaliation for, or interference with, the above-listed conduct.
- A principal need not address a worker's PHEW-related concern, but it still cannot fire or take other *action against* the worker for raising such a concern, as long as the concern was reasonable and in good-faith.

Workers' Rights to Use Their Own Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE"):

- A worker must be allowed to **voluntarily wear their own PPE** (mask, faceguard, gloves, etc.) if the PPE (1) provides **more protection** than equipment provided at the workplace, (2) is **recommended** by a government health agency (federal, state, or local), and (3) does not make the worker **unable to do the job**.

COMPLAINT RIGHTS (under both HFWA & PHEW)

- Report violations to the Division as complaints or anonymous tips, or file in court after exhausting pre-lawsuit remedies.

This Poster summarizes two Colorado workplace public health laws: C.R.S. § 8-13.3-401 et seq., (paid leave), and C.R.S. § 8-14.4-101 et seq. (healthy and safety whistleblowing) including amendments current as of the date of this poster. It does not cover other health or safety laws, rules, and orders, including under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), or from local public health agencies. Contact those agencies for such health and safety information.

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DOL-75 (Rev. 12//23)
0024-075-01

These Administrative Regulations must be posted and maintained wherever workers covered by this Act are employed.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND WORKPLACE STANDARDS DIVISION

Sec. 31-60-1. Piece rates in relation to time rates or incentive pay plans, including commissions and bonuses.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation, "piece rates" means an established rate per unit of work performed without regard to time required for such accomplishment. "Commissions" means any premium or incentive compensation for business transacted whether based on per centum of total valuation or specific rate per unit of accomplishment. "Incentive plan" means any method of compensation, including, without limitation thereto, commissions, piece rate, bonuses, etc., based upon the amount of results produced, where the payment is in accordance with a fixed plan by which the employee becomes entitled to the compensation upon fulfillment of the conditions established as part of the working agreement, but shall be subject to the limitation hereinafter set forth.

(b) Record of wages. Each employer shall maintain records of wages paid to each employee who is compensated for his services in accordance with an incentive plan in such form as to enable such compensation to be translated readily into terms of average hourly rate on a weekly basis for each work week or part thereof of employment.

(c) Piece rates in relation to time rates. (1) When an employee is compensated solely at piece rates he shall be paid a sufficient amount at piece rates to yield an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked in any week, and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is compensated at piece rates for certain hours of work in a week and at an hourly rate for other hours, the employee's hourly rate shall be at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes and his earnings from piece rates shall average at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked on piece rate for that work week, and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (3) When an employee is employed at a combination of hourly rate and piece rate for the same hours of work (i.e., an incentive pay plan superimposed upon an hourly rate or a piece rate coupled with a minimum hourly guarantee), the employee shall receive an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes an hour for each hour worked in any week and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked.

(d) Commission. (1) When an employee is compensated solely on a commission basis, he shall be paid weekly an average of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is paid in accordance with a finding for a base rate plus commission, the wage paid weekly to the employee from these combined sources shall equal at least an average of the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes an hour for each hour worked in any work week. All commissions shall be settled at least once in each month in full. When earnings are derived in whole or in part on the basis of an incentive plan other than those defined herein, the employee shall receive weekly at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked in the work week, and the balance earned shall be settled at least once monthly.

Sec. 31-60-2. Gratuities as part of the minimum fair wage.

For the purposes of this section, "gratuity" means a voluntary monetary contribution received by the employee from a guest, patron or customer for service rendered.

(a) Unless otherwise prohibited by statutory provision or by a wage order gratuities may be recognized as constituting a part of the minimum fair wage when all of the following provisions are complied with:

(1) The employee shall be engaged in an employment in which gratuities have customarily and usually constituted and have been recognized as part of his remuneration for hiring purposes and

(2) the amount received in gratuities claimed as credit for part of the minimum fair wage shall be recorded on a daily, weekly, or bi-weekly basis in a wage record, even though payment is made more frequently, and

(3) each employer claiming credit for gratuities as part of the minimum fair wage paid to any employee shall provide substantial evidence that not less than the amount claimed, which shall not exceed the allowance hereinafter provided, was received by the employee.

For example, an attestation or statement in electronic or written format demonstrating that wages received by the service employee, including gratuities, together with other authorized allowances, represents a payment of not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the **Connecticut** General Statutes per hour for each hour worked during the pay period, will be accepted by the commissioner as substantial evidence for purposes of this section, provided all other requirements of this and other applicable regulations shall be complied with. Such attestation, statement, or substantial evidence shall satisfy the requirements of subdivisions (2) and (3) of this section.

Public Act 19-4, An Act Increasing the Minimum Fair Wage.

Sec. 31-60(b) The Labor Commissioner shall adopt such regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this part. Such regulations may include, but are not limited to, regulations defining and governing an executive, administrative or professional employee and outside salesperson; learners and apprentices, their number, proportion and length of service; and piece rates in relation to time rates; and shall recognize, as part of the minimum fair wage, gratuities in an amount (1) equal to twenty-nine and three-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to thirty-one per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to thirty-four and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to thirty-six and eight-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons, other than bartenders, who are employed in the hotel and restaurant industry, including a hotel restaurant, who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, (2) equal to eight and two-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to eleven per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to fifteen and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to eighteen and one-half per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons employed as bartenders who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, and (3) not to exceed thirty-five cents per hour in any other industry, and shall also recognize deductions and allowances for the value of board, in the amount of eighty-five cents for a full meal and forty-five cents for a light meal, lodging, apparel or other items or services supplied by the employer; and other special conditions or circumstances which may be usual in a particular employer-employee relationship. The commissioner may provide, in such regulations, modifications of the minimum fair wage herein established for learners and apprentices; persons under the age of eighteen years; and for such special cases or classes of cases as the commissioner finds appropriate to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities, avoid undue hardship and safeguard the minimum fair wage herein established. Regulations in effect on July 1, 1973, providing for a board deduction and allowance in an amount differing from that provided in this section shall be construed to be amended consistent with this section.

Sec. 31-60-3. Deductions and allowances for reasonable value of board and lodging was repealed.

Sec. 31-60-4. Physically or mentally handicapped employees.

[This regulation defines a "physically or mentally handicapped person" as a person whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury and provides guidelines for a modification of the minimum wage.]

Sec. 31-60-6. Minors under the age of 18.

(a) For the purposes of this regulation, "minor" means a person at least 16 years of age but not over 18 years of age. To prevent curtailment of employment opportunities for minors, and to provide a reasonable period during which training for adjustment to employment conditions may be accomplished, a minor may be employed at a modification of the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the general statutes, but at not less than 85% of the minimum wage, for the first 200 hours of employment. When a minor has had an aggregate of two hundred hours of employment, he may not be employed by the same or any other employer at less than the minimum fair wage.*

(4)

***This subsection is amended by P.A. 19-4, An Act Increasing the Minimum Fair Wage. CGS Sec. 31-58(i)(5).** The rates for all persons under the age of eighteen years, except emancipated minors, shall be not less than eighty-five per cent of the minimum fair wage for the first ninety days of such employment or ten dollars and ten cents per hour, whichever is greater, and shall be equal to the minimum fair wage thereafter, except in institutional training programs specifically exempted by the commissioner.

(b) In addition to the records required by section 31-66 of the 1969 supplement to the general statutes, each employer shall obtain from each minor to be employed at a modification of the minimum fair wage rate as herein provided, a statement of his employment prior to his date of accession with his present employer. Such statement of prior employment, supplemented by the present employer's record of hours worked by the minor while in his employ, will be deemed satisfactory evidence of good faith on the part of the employer with respect to his adherence to the provisions of this regulation, provided such record shall be in complete compliance with the requirements of section 31-66 of the general statutes and section 31-60-12.

(c) Deviation from the provisions of this regulation will cancel the modification of the minimum fair wage herein provided for all hours during which the violation prevailed and for such time the minimum wage shall be paid.

Sec. 31-60-7. Learners.

[This regulation contains the requirements to apply to the Labor Commissioner for a subminimum rate in an occupation which is not apprenticeable.]

Sec. 31-60-8. Apprentices.

[Under this regulation, apprentices duly registered by the Connecticut State Apprenticeship Council of the Labor Department may not be employed at less than the minimum wage unless permission has been received from the Labor Commissioner through an application process.]

Sec. 31-60-9. A p p a r e l

For the purpose of this regulation, "apparel" means uniforms or other clothing supplied by the employer for use in the course of employment but does not include articles of clothing purchased by the employee or clothing usually required for health, comfort or convenience of the employee. An allowance (deduction) not to exceed $1.50 per week or the actual cost, whichever is lower, may be permitted to apply as part of the minimum fair wage for the maintenance of wearing apparel or for the laundering and cleaning of is not specifically required by his employer to be subject to call but is contacted by his employer or on the employer's authorization directly or indirectly and assigned to duty, working time shall begin when the employee is notified of his assignment and shall end when the employee has completed his assignment.

Sec. 31-60-10. Travel time.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "travel time" means that time during which a worker is required or permitted to travel for purposes incidental to "a performance of his employment but does not include time spent traveling from home to his usual place of employment or return to home, except as hereinafter provided in this regulation.

(b) When an employee, in the course of his employment, is required or permitted to travel for purposes which inure to the benefit of the employer, such travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such. Expenses directly incidental to and resulting from such travel shall be paid for by the employer when payment made by the employee would bring the employee's earnings below the minimum fair wage.

(c) When an employee is required to report to other than his usual place of employment at the beginning of his work day, if such an assignment involves travel time on the part of the employee in excess of that ordinarily required to travel from his home to his usual place of employment, such additional travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such.

(d) When at the end of a work day a work assignment at other than his usual place of employment involves, on the part of the employee, travel time in excess of that ordinarily required to travel from his usual place of employment to his home, such additional travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such.

Sec. 31-60-11. Hours worked.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "hours worked" include all time during which an employee is required by the employer to be on the employer's premises or to be on duty, or to be at the prescribed work place, and all time during which an employee is employed or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so, provided time allowed for meals shall be excluded unless the employee is required or permitted to work. Such time includes, but shall not be limited to, the time when an employee is required to wait on the premises while no work is provided by the employer. Working time in every instance shall be computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes.

(b) All time during which an employee is required to be on call for emergency service at a location designated by the employer shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such, whether or not the employee is actually called upon to work.

(c) When an employee is subject to call for emergency service but is not required to be at a location designated by the employer but is simply required to keep the employer informed as to the location at which he may be contacted, or when an employee is not specifically required by his employer to be subject to call but is contacted by his employer or on the employer's authorization directly or indirectly and assigned to duty, working time shall begin when the employee is notified of his assignment and shall end when the employee has completed his assignment.

Sec. 31-60-12. Records.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "true and accurate records" means accurate legible records for each employee showing:

(1) His name;
(2) his home address;
(3) the occupation in which he is employed;
the total daily and total weekly hours worked, showing the beginning and ending time of each work period, computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes;
(5) his total hourly, daily or weekly basic wage;
(6) his overtime wage as a separate item from his basic wage;
(7) additions to or deductions from his wages each pay period;
(8) his total wages paid each pay period;
(9) such other records as are stipulated in accordance with sections 31-60-1 through 31-60-16;
(10) working certificates for minor employees (sixteen to eighteen years). True and accurate records shall be maintained and retained at the place of employment for a period of 3 years for each employee.

(b) The labor commissioner may authorize the maintenance of wage records and the retention of both wage and hour records as outlined either in whole or in part at a place other than the place of employment when it is demonstrated that the retention of such records at the place of employment either

(1) works an undue hardship on the employer without materially benefiting the inspection procedures of the labor department, or
(2) is not practical for enforcement purposes.
Where permission is granted to maintain wage records at other than the place of employment, a record of total daily and weekly hours worked by each employee shall also be available for inspection in connection with such wage records.

(c) In the case of an employee who spends 75% or more of his working time away from his employer's place of business and the maintaining of time records showing the beginning and ending time of each work period for such employee either imposes an undue hardship upon the employer or exposes him to jeopardy because of his inability to control the accuracy of such entries, a record of total daily and total weekly hours will be approved as fulfilling the record keeping requirements of this section. However, in such cases, the original time entries shall be made by the employee in his own behalf and the time entries made by the employee shall be used as the basis for payroll records.

(d) The employer shall maintain and retain for a period of 3 years the following information and data on each individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity.

(1) His name;
(2) his home address;
(3) the occupation in which he is employed;
(4) his total wages paid each work period;
(5) the date of payment and the pay period covered by payment.

Sec. 31-60-14. Employee in a bona fide Executive capacity.

(a) For the purposes of section 31-58 (f) of the general statutes, as amended, "employee employed in a bona fide executive capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof; and (2) who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees therein; and (3) who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; and (4) who customarily and regularly exercise discretionary powers; and (5) who does not devote more than twenty percent, or, in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment who does not devote as much as forty percent, of his hours of work in the workweek to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this section; provided this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee who owns at least twenty percent interest in the enterprise in which he is employed; and (6) who is compensated for his services on a salary basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, except that this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee in training for a bona fide executive position as defined in this section if (A) the training period does not exceed six months; and (B) the employee is compensated for his services on a salary basis at a rate not less than three hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities during the training period; (C) a tentative outline of the training program has been approved by the labor commissioner; and (D) the employer shall pay tuition costs, and fees, if any, for such instruction and reimburse the employee for travel expenses to and from each destination other than local, where such instruction or training is provided. Any trainee program so approved may be terminated at any time by the labor commissioner upon proper notice, if he finds that the intent of the program as approved has not been carried out. An employee who is compensated on a salary basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week, exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof, and includes the customary and regular direction of the work of two or more other employees therein, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" means a predetermined amount paid for each pay period on a weekly or less frequent basis, regardless of the number of days or hours worked, which amount is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of the work performed, and which amount has been the subject of an employer advisement as required by section 31-71f of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(1) Although the employee need not be paid for any workweek in which he performed no work, deductions may only be made in the following five (5) instances:

(A) During the initial and terminal weeks of employment, an employer may pay a proportionate part of an employee's salary for the time actually worked;

(B) Deductions may be made for one or more full days if the employee is absent for personal reasons other than sickness or accident;

(C) Deductions may be made for one or more full days of sickness or disability provided the deduction is made pursuant to a bona fide plan, policy or practice of making deductions from an employee's salary after sickness or disability leave has been exhausted which has been disclosed to the employee in accordance with section 31-71f of the Connecticut General Statutes;

(D) Deductions may be made for absences of less than one full day taken pursuant to the federal family medical leave act, 29 USC 2601 et seq., or the Connecticut family and medical leave act, section 31-51kk et seq., of the Connecticut General Statutes, as permitted by 29 CFR 825.206 or by section 31-51qq-17 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies; or

(E) Deductions may be made for one or more full days if the employee is absent as a result of a disciplinary suspension for violating a safety rule of major significance. Safety rules of major significance include only those relating to the prevention of serious danger to the employer's premises, or to other employees.

(2)(A) No deduction of any kind shall be made for any part of a workweek absence that is attributable to:
(i) lack of work occasioned by the operating requirements of the employer;
(ii) jury duty, or attendance at a judicial proceeding in the capacity of a witness; or
(iii) temporary military leave.

(B) An employer is permitted to offset payments an employee receives for any of the services described in this subdivision against the employee's regular salary during the week of such absence.

(3) No deduction shall be made for an absence of less than one full day from work unless:

(A) The absence is taken pursuant to the federal family and medical leave act, 29 USC 2601 et seq., or the Connecticut family and medical leave act, section 31-51kk et seq., of the Connecticut General Statutes, as permitted by 29 CFR 825.206 or by section 31-51qq-17 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies; or
(B) The absence is taken pursuant to a bona fide paid time off benefits plan that specifically authorizes the substitution or reduction from accrued benefits for the time that an employee is absent from work, provided the employee receives payment in an amount equal to his guaranteed salary.

(4) No deduction of any kind shall be made for an absence of less than one week which results from a disciplinary suspension for violating ordinary rules of employee conduct.

Sec. 31-60-15. Employee in bona fide Administrative Capacity.

(a) For the purposes of said section 31-58 (f), "employee employed in a bona fide administrative capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of either: (A) the performance of office or nonmanual work directly related to management policies or general business operations of his employer or his employer's customers, or (B) the performance of functions in the administration of a school system or educational establishment or institution, or of a department or subdivision thereof, in work directly related to the academic instruction or training carried on therein; and (2) who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgement; and (3) (A) who regularly and directly assists a proprietor, or an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity, as such terms are defined in section 31-60-14 and 31-60-15, or (B) who performs under only general supervision work along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience or knowledge, or (C) who executes under only general supervision special assignments and tasks; and (4) who does not devote more than twenty percent, or, in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment who does not devote as much as forty percent, of his hours worked in the workweek to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section; and (5)(A) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, or (B) who, in the case of academic administrative personnel, is compensated for his services as required by subparagraph (A) of this subdivision or on a salary basis which is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the school system or educational establishment or institution by which he is employed; provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week, exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance of work described in subdivision (1) of this section, which includes work requiring the exercise of discretion and independent judgement, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" [refer to Section 31-60-14.]

(c) "Fee basis" means the payment of an agreed sum for the accomplishment of a single task regardless of the time required for its completion. A fee basis payment shall be permitted only for jobs which are unique in nature rather than for a series of jobs which are repeated an indefinite number of times and for which payment on an identical basis is made over and over again. Payment on a fee basis shall amount to a rate of not less than the rate set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 31-60-16. Employee in bona fide Professional Capacity.

(a) For the purposes of said section 31-58 (f) "employee employed in a bona fide professional capacity" means any employee (

1) whose primary duty consists of the performance of:

(A) work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study, as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship, and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes, or

(B) work that is original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor, as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training, and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination or talent of the employee or

(C) teaching, tutoring, instructing or lecturing in the activity of imparting knowledge while employed and engaged in this activity as a teacher certified or recognized as such in the school system or educational establishment or institution by which he is employed; and
(2) whose work requires the consistent exercise of discretion and judgement in its performance; and

(3) whose work is predominantly intellectual and varied in character, as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work, and is of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; and

(4) who does not devote more than twenty percent of his hours worked in the workweek to activities which are not an essential part of and necessarily incident to the work described in subdivision (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section; and

(5) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities; provided this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee who is the holder of a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of law or medicine or any of their branches and who is actually engaged in the practice thereof, or in the case of an employee who is the holder of the requisite academic degree for the general practice of medicine and is engaged in an internship or resident program pursuant to the practice of medicine or any of its branches, or in the case of an employee employed and engaged as a teacher as provided in subdivision (1) (C) of this section, and provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance either of work described in subdivision (1) (A) or (C) of this section which includes work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgement, or of work requiring invention, imagination or talent in a recognized field of artistic endeavor, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" [refer to Section 31-60-14.]

(c) "Fee basis" means the payment of an agreed sum for the accomplishment of a single task regardless of the time required for its completion. A fee basis payment shall be permitted only for jobs which are unique in nature rather than for a series of jobs which are repeated an indefinite number of times and for which payment on an identical basis is made over and over again. Payment on a fee basis shall amount to a rate of not less than the rate set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

MINIMUM WAGE:
Minimum wage is annually indexed each year, effective Jan 1.

$15.69 per hour effective 1-1-2024 through 12-31-2024 (P.A. 19-4)

OVERTIME - ONE AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE EMPLOYEES REGULAR RATE OF PAY AFTER 40 HOURS PER WEEK. FOR EXCEPTIONS - SEE SECTION 31-76i OF THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES.

MINORS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED BY THE STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF MAY BE PAID 85% OF THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE.

MINORS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE MAY BE PAID 85% OF THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE. MINORS EMPLOYED BY AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS WHO DID NOT, DURING THE PRECEDING CALENDAR YEAR, EMPLOY EIGHT OR MORE WORKERS AT THE SAME TIME SHALL BE PAID A MINIMUM WAGE OF NOT LESS THAN 70% OF THE MINIMUM WAGE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 31-58. MINORS IN OTHER EMPLOYMENT - SEE SECTION 31-60-6

Thomas Wydra, Director
Wage and Workplace Standards Division

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Partner of the American Job Center Network

cca | DV
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES IN CONNECTICUT

Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive, controlling behavior that can include emotional abuse, psychological abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or financial abuse. It is the result of a person's feeling of entitlement to have power and control over their partner or family member and their choice to use abusive behaviors to gain and maintain that power and control. The pattern of abusive behavior is designed to make the victim dependent upon the abuser, leaving the victim feeling scared, confused, and insecure about their ability to survive on their own, financially or otherwise.

If you or someone you know is experiencing an abusive relationship, help is available.
Whether you need information, help, or just someone to talk to, we're here to listen.

CTSafeConnect

Connecticut's domestic violence information and resource hub

CTSafeConnect.org | 888.774.2900

CALL • TEXT • CHAT • EMAIL • 24/7

All services are safe, free, confidential & voluntary

Safe Connect advocates can help you think through options and get you connected with one of CCADV's 18 local domestic violence organizations for services such as counseling, support groups, advocacy for accessing basic needs, court-based advocacy, age-appropriate child advocacy, and support in finding shelter and other housing options."

IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST SOMEONE BASED ON THEIR STATUS AS A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Your employer cannot treat you differently or take actions against you based on your status as a victim of domestic violence, nor can they deny you reasonable leave of absence for certain issues related to the abuse you or your dependent children have experienced, including:

(i) Seeking attention for injuries caused by domestic violence, including for a child;

(ii) Obtaining services including safety planning from a domestic violence or rape crisis center;

(iii) Obtaining psychological counseling related to domestic violence, including for a child;

(iv) Taking other actions to increase safety from future incidents of domestic violence, including temporary or permanent relocation; or

(v) Obtaining legal services, assisting in the prosecution of the offense, or otherwise participating in legal proceedings in relation to domestic violence.

If you feel you have been discriminated against due to your status as a victim of domestic violence or if you have been denied a reasonable leave of absence to deal with issues related to abuse, contact the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities at 860-541-3400, CT Toll Free 1-800-477-5737, or online at www.ct.gov/CHRO

Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities
CHRO
Established 1943

NOTICE

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF

_____

In accordance with §31-48d of the Connecticut General Statutes, this will serve as notice that this employer may engage in the following types of **Electronic Monitoring** of employees' activities or communications;

___Telephone
___Camera (including hidden cameras)
___Computer
___Radio
___Wire
___Electromagnetic
___Photoelectronic
___Photo-optical
___Other _____

If you have any questions regarding this notice,

contact _____
(Company Representative)
for additional information.

The Connecticut Department of Labor provides this sample poster as a public service,
Wage & Workplace Standards Division 200 Folly Brook Boulevard Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
A copy of § 31-48d ET. Seq. CGS appears on the reverse.

Sec. 31-48d. Employers engaged in electronic monitoring required to give prior notice to employees. Exceptions. Civil penalty. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Employer" means any person, firm or corporation, including the state and any political subdivision of the state which has employees;

(2) "Employee" means any person who performs services for an employer in a business of the employer, if the employer has the right to control and direct the person as to (A) the result to be accomplished by the services, and (B) the details and means by which such result is accomplished; and

(3) "Electronic monitoring" means the collection of information on an employer's premises concerning employees' activities or communications by any means other than direct observation, including the use of a computer, telephone, wire, radio, camera, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical systems, but not including the collection of information (A) for security purposes in common areas of the employer's premises which are held out for use by the public, or (B) which is prohibited under state or federal law.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, each employer who engages in any type of electronic monitoring shall give prior written notice to all employees who may be affected, informing them of the types of monitoring which may occur. Each employer shall post, in a conspicuous place which is readily available for viewing by its employees, a notice concerning the types of electronic monitoring which the employer may engage in. Such posting shall constitute such prior written notice.

(2) When (A) an employer has reasonable grounds to believe that employees are engaged in conduct which (i) violates the law, (ii) violates the legal rights of the employer or the employer's employees, or (iii) creates a hostile workplace environment, and (B) electronic monitoring may produce evidence of this misconduct, the employer may conduct monitoring without giving prior written notice.

(c) The Labor Commissioner may levy a civil penalty against any person that the commissioner finds to be in violation of subsection (b) of this section, after a hearing conducted in accordance with sections 4-176e to 4-184, inclusive. The maximum civil penalty shall be five hundred dollars for the first offense, one thousand dollars for the second offense and three thousand dollars for the third and each subsequent offense.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a criminal investigation. Any information obtained in the course of a criminal investigation through the use of electronic monitoring may be used in a disciplinary proceeding against an employee.

(P.A. 98-142.)

8.5"

11"

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Nothing is more important than your health. Under Connecticut law you have rights in health insurance – it's important to know what they are.

The Office of the Healthcare Advocate can help you understand your rights and assist with appeals.

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OHA
Office of the Healthcare Advocate
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

There's help. Call 1.866.HMO.4446

ct.gov/oha
A free service of the State of Connecticut.

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NOTICE
Connecticut General Statutes §§ 46a-60(a), (b)(7), (d)(1)
Pregnancy Discrimination and Accommodation in the Workplace

Covered Employers
Each employer with one or more employees must comply with these anti-discrimination and reasonable accommodation laws related to an employee or job applicant's pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions, including lactation.

Prohibition of Discrimination
No employer may discriminate against an employee or job applicant because of her pregnancy, childbirth or other related conditions (e.g., breastfeeding or expressing milk at work).

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

- Terminating employment because of pregnancy, childbirth or related condition
- Denying reasonable leave of absence for disability due to pregnancy (e.g., doctor prescribed bed rest during 6-8 week recovery period after birth)*
- Denying disability or leave benefits accrued under plans maintained by the employer
- Failing to reinstate employee to original job or equivalent position after leave
- Limiting, segregating or classifying the employee in a way that would deprive her of employment opportunities
- Discriminating against her in the terms or conditions of employment

*Note: There is no requirement that the employee be employed for a certain length of time prior to being granted job protected leave of absence under this law.

Reasonable Accommodation
An employer must provide a reasonable accommodation to an employee or job applicant due to her pregnancy, childbirth or needing to breastfeed or express milk at work.

Reasonable accommodations include, but are not limited to:

- Being permitted to sit while working
- More frequent or longer breaks
- Periodic rest
- Assistance with manual labor
- Job restructuring
- Light duty assignments
- Modified work schedules
- Temporary transfers to less strenuous or less hazardous work
- Time off to recover from childbirth (prescribed by a Doctor, typically 6-8 weeks
- Break time and appropriate facilities (not a bathroom) for expressing milk

Denial of Reasonable Accommodation
No employer may discriminate against employee or job applicant by denying a reasonable accommodation due to pregnancy.

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

- Failing to make reasonable accommodation (and is not an undue hardship)**
- Denying job opportunities to employee or job applicant because of request for reasonable accommodation
- Forcing employee or job applicant to accept a reasonable accommodation when she has no known limitation related to pregnancy or the accommodation is not required to perform the essential duties of job
- Requiring employee to take a leave of absence where a reasonable accommodation could have been made instead

** Note: To demonstrate an undue hardship, the employer must show that the accommodation would require a significant difficulty or expense in light of its circumstances.

Prohibition of Retaliation
Employers are prohibited from retaliating against an employee because of a request for reasonable accommodation.

Notice Requirements
Employers must post or provide this notice to all existing employees by January 28, 2018; to an existing employee within 10 days after she notifies the employer of her pregnancy or related conditions; and to new employees upon commencing employment.

Complaint Process
CHRO
Any employee aggrieved by a violation of these statutes may file a complaint with the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities (CHRO). Complainants have 300 days from the date of the alleged act of discrimination, or from the time that you reasonably became aware of the discrimination, in which to file a complaint. It is illegal for anyone to retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

CHRO main number: 860-541-3400
CHRO website: https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO
CHRO link "How to File a Discrimination Complaint":
https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO/Complaint-Process/Complaint-Process/How-to-File-a-Discrimination-Complaint

DOL
Additionally, women who are denied the right to breastfeed or express milk at work, or are discriminated or retaliated against for doing so, may also file a complaint with the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL).

DOL phone number: 860-263-6791
DOL complaint form:
https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/wgwkstnd/forms-wwsInstruct.htm

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL
AND IS PROHIBITED BY
THE CONNECTICUT DISCRIMINATION EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

(Section 46a-60(a)(8) of the Connecticut General Statutes)

AND
TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

(Title 42 United States Code Section 2000*e et seq.*)

SEXUAL HARASSMENT MEANS "ANY UNWELCOME SEXUAL ADVANCES OR REQUESTS FOR SEXUAL FAVORS OR ANY CONDUCT OF A SEXUAL NATURE WHEN:

(1) SUBMISSION TO SUCH CONDUCT IS MADE EITHER EXPLICITY OR IMPLICITLY A TERM OR CONDITION OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOY MENT.

(2) SUBMISSION TO OR REJECTION OF SUCH CONDUCT BY ANY INDI VIDUAL IS USED AS THE BASIS FOR EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING SUCH INDIVIDUAL; OR

(3) SUCH CONDUCT HAS THE PURPOSE OR EFFECT OF SUBSTAN TIALLY INTERFERING WITH AN INDIVIDUAL'S WORK PERFORMANCE OR CREATING AN INTIMIDATING, HOSTILE OR OFFEN SIVE WORKING ENVIRONMENT."

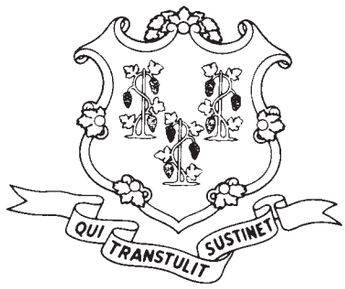
<u>Examples of SEXUAL HARASSMENT include</u>
UNWELCOME SEXUAL ADVANCES
SUGGESTIVE OR LEWD REMARKS
UNWANTED HUGS, TOUCHES, KISSES
REQUESTS FOR SEXUAL FAVORS
RETALIATION FOR COMPLAINING ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT
DEROGATORY OR PORNOGRAPHIC POSTER, CARTOONS OR DRAWINGS

<u>Remedies for SEXUAL HARASSMENT include</u>
CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS
BACK PAY
COMPENSATORY DAMAGES
HIRING, PROMOTION OR REINSTATEMENT

INDIVIDUALS WHO ENGAGE IN ACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT MAY ALSO BE SUBJECT TO CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

IF YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, CONTACT THE CONNECTICUT COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNI-TIES, 450 Columbus Blvd Suite 2, Hartford CT 06103 (TELEPHONE NUMBER (860) 541-3400; TDD NUMBER (860) 541-3459, and Connecticut Toll Free 1(800)477-5737. Connecticut law requires that a formal written complaint be filed with the Commission within 180 days of the date when the alleged harassment occurred.

NOTICE
TO EMPLOYEES



State of Connecticut Workers' Compensation Commission **Revised 10-01-2021**

The Workers' Compensation Act (Connecticut General Statutes Chapter 568) requires your employer,

JF Brennan Company Inc.

to provide benefits to you in case of injury or occupational disease in the course of employment.

Section 31-294b of the Workers' Compensation Act states "Any employee who has sustained an injury in the course of his employment shall immediately report the injury to his employer, or some person representing his employer. If the employee fails to report the injury immediately, the administrative law judge may reduce the award of compensation proportionately to any prejudice that he finds the employer has sustained by reason of the failure, provided the burden of proof with respect to such prejudice shall rest upon the employer."

An injury report by the employee is NOT an official written notice of claim for workers' compensation benefits; the Workers' Compensation Commission's Form 30C is necessary to satisfy this requirement.

NOTE: You must comply with P. A. 17-141 (see next box, below) when filing a compensation claim.

The INSURANCE COMPANY or SELF-INSURANCE ADMINISTRATOR is:

Name Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

Address 30 East 7th Stree, Ste. 2270 **Telephone** 651-855-7100

City/Town St. Paul **State** MN **Zip Code** 55101

Approved Medical Care Plan ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

The State of Connecticut Workers' Compensation Commission office for this workplace is located at:

Address _____ **Telephone** _____

City/Town _____ **State** _____ **Zip Code** _____

Public Act 17-141 allows an employer the option to designate and post – "in the workplace location where other labor law posters required by the Labor Department are prominently displayed" and on the Workers' Compensation Commission's website [wcc.state.ct.us] – a location where employees must file claims for compensation.

If your employer has listed a location below, you MUST file your compensation claim there.
When filing your claim, you are also required – by law – to send it by certified mail.

If blank below, ask your employer where to file your claim.

Employer Name Gallagher Bassett Services, Craig Ehalt

Address 2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor **Telephone** 630-694-5319

City/Town Rolling Meadows **State** IL **Zip Code** 60008

THIS NOTICE MUST BE IN TYPE OF NOT LESS THAN TEN POINT BOLD-FACE AND POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN EACH PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. FAILURE TO POST THIS NOTICE WILL SUBJECT THE EMPLOYER TO STATUTORY PENALTY (Section 31-279 C.G.S.).

Date Posted: _____

Any questions as to your rights under the law or the obligations of the employer or insurance company should be addressed to the employer, the insurance company, or the Workers' Compensation Commission (1-800-223-9675).

Fox Valley Offices
4425 North Market Street- 3rd Floor
Wilmington, DE 19802
(302) 761-8200

Georgetown American Job Center
8 Georgetown Plaza, Suite 2
Georgetown, DE 19947
(302) 856-5230

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Blue Hen Corporate Center
655 S Bay Road, Ste. 2H
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 422-1134

University Office Plaza
252 Chapman Road, 2nd Floor
Newark, DE 19702
(302) 761-8200

Email: wages@delaware.gov | Email: workpermits@delaware.gov | Website: Labor.delaware.gov

PAYMENT OF WAGES

EMPLOYERS OF FOUR (4) OR MORE EMPLOYEES ARE REQUIRED TO:

- **Notify employees in writing at the time of hire:**
  1. Rate of Pay
  2. Day, hour, and place of payment
  3. Employer's fringe benefits policies
- Notify employees in writing of any reductions in the rate of pay, and any changes in the day, hour, or place of payment or benefits.
- Furnish each employee with a pay statement showing:
  1. Amount of wages due;
  2. Pay period covered by the payment;
  3. Amounts of deductions (separately specified) which have been made from the wages;
  4. Total number of hours worked in the pay period (for employees who are paid at an hourly rate).

PAYMENT OF WAGES

- Wages must be paid at least once each month.
- Employees must be paid all wages within seven (7) days from the close of each pay period [with some exceptions, see §1102(b)].
- If the payday falls on a non-work day, payment shall be made on the preceding work day.
- If an employee is not present on the regular payday, payment shall be made on the next regular workday that the employee is present or by mail (only if requested by the employee).
- Wages may be paid to a bank account designated by an employee(upon the employee's written request).
- Wages may be paid in cash or by check (provided that suitable arrangements are made by the employer for cashing at a bank or other business establishment convenient to the workplace).
- Whenever an employee quits, resigns, is discharged, suspended or laid off, the wages earned shall be paid on the next regularly scheduled payday(s) either through the usual pay channels or by mail (if requested by the employee) as if employment had not been suspended or terminated.

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS

Employers are not permitted to deduct or withhold wages for:

1. Cash or inventory shortages;
2. Cash advances or charges for goods and services (unless there is a signed agreement specifying the amount owed and the repayment schedule);
3. Damaged Property
4. Failure to return employer's property

MINIMUM WAGE

Regular Rate:

effective: 06-01-15 - $8.25/hour
effective: 01-01-19 - $8.75/hour
effective: 10-01-19 - $9.25/hour
effective: 01-01-22- $10.50/hour
effective: 01-01-23 - $11.75/hour
effective: 01-01-24 - $13.25/hour
effective: 01-01-25 - $15.00/hour

EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVE TIPS

The minimum cash wage payable to employees who receive tips is $ 2.23 per hour, effective 10/1/96.

The employer must be able to prove that the employee received the balance of the full minimum rate in tips.

MINIMUM WAGE (continued)

NOTE: Delaware's minimum cash wage for tipped employees is greater than the cash wage required by federal law. Employers must pay Delaware's higher rate.

Tips may not be taken or retained by an employer except as required by law. Tip-pooling is permitted (under certain conditions) in an amount not to exceed 15% of the actual tips received by the employee.

MINIMUM WAGE EXEMPTIONS:

- Employees in agriculture.
- Employees in domestic service in or about private homes.
- Employees of the United States Government.
- Outside commission paid salespeople.
- Bona fide executives, administrators, and professionals.
- Employees engaged in fishing and fish processing at sea.
- Volunteer workers (for educational, religious or non-profit organizations).
- Junior camp counselors employed by non-profit summer camp programs.

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS:

- **Employers must keep records(including the rate of pay, hours worked, and amount paid for each employee for three (3) years.**

BREAKS

All employees must be offered a meal break of at least 30 consecutive minutes if the employee is scheduled to work 7.5 or more hours per day.

Must be after the first 2 hours of work and before the last 2 hours of work.

This rule does not apply when:

- The employee is a professional employee certified by the State Board of Education and employed by a local school board to work directly with children.
- There is a collective bargaining agreement or other employer-employee written agreement which provides otherwise.

Rules have been issued granting exemptions when:

- Compliance would adversely affect public safety.
- Only one (1) employee may perform the duties of a position.
- An employer has fewer than five (5) employees on a shift at one location (the exception would only apply to that shift).
- The continuous nature of an employer's operations, such as chemical production or research experiments, requires employees to respond to urgent or unusual conditions at all times and the employees are compensated for their meal breaks.

Where exemptions are allowed, employees must be allowed to eat meals at their work stations or other authorized locations and use restroom facilities as reasonably necessary.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Fox Valley Offices
4425 North Market Street- 3rd Floor
Wilmington, DE 19802
(302) 761-8200

Georgetown American Job Center
8 Georgetown Plaza, Suite 2
Georgetown, DE 19947
(302) 856-5230

Blue Hen Corporate Center
655 S Bay Road, Ste. 2H
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 422-1134

University Office Plaza
252 Chapman Road, 2nd Floor
Newark, DE 19702
(302) 761-8200

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Email: wages@delaware.gov | Email: workpermits@delaware.gov | Website: Labor.delaware.gov

CHILD LABOR

General Provisions

- The minimum age for employment is 14.
- Work Permits are required for all employed minors under the age of 18.
- Employers are required to keep Work Permits on file for each employed minor.
- A new Work Permit is required when the employer of a minor changes.

Provisions for Individuals 14 and 15 Years of Age:

MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE SHALL NOT WORK:

- Before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. - except from June 1st through Labor Day when the evening hour shall be extended to 9:00 p.m.
- More than four (4) hours per day on school days
- More than eight (8) hours per day on non-school days
- More than eighteen (18) hours in any week when school is in session for five (5) days
- More than six (6) days in any week
- More than forty (40) hours per week; and
- More than five (5) hours continuously without a non-work period of at least thirty (30) consecutive minutes.

Specific Provisions for Individuals 16 and 17 Years of Age:

- Not more than twelve (12) hours in a combination of school and work hours per day
- Must have at least eight (8) consecutive hours of non-work, non-school time in each twenty-four (24) hour period
- May not work more than five (5) hours continuously without a non- work period of at least thirty (30) consecutive minutes.

For a list of Prohibited Occupations, contact:

The Delaware Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Affairs, Office of Labor Law Enforcement at any of the addresses listed.

This poster provides only general information regarding the provisions of Delaware's Child Labor Laws. The requirements of state law do not affect an employer's obligation to comply with any provisions of federal law.

WAGE THEFT

An employer may not do any of the following:

- Employ an individual without reporting the individual's employment to all appropriate government agencies and paying all applicable taxes and fees for the individual.
- Fail to properly withhold state and federal taxes from an employee.
- Fail to forward money withheld from an employee's wages to the appropriate state or federal agency within 7 days of the applicable pay period.
- Pay an employee wages that are less than the minimum wage established under state and federal law for the work performed.
- Misclassify a worker as an independent contractor for purposes of avoiding wage, tax, or workers' compensation obligations under this title.
- Knowingly conspire to assist, advise, or facilitate a violation of this section.

PENALTIES

- Following an investigation in which the Department makes an initial determination that an employer has violated one or more provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Department may decide to impose a civil penalty.
- An employer who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of not less than $2,000 and not more than $20,000 for each violation.
- Each instance of a violation of subsection (a) of this section per employee is a separate violation.
- The Department may also refer cases to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution consistent with § 841D of Title 11

RETALIATION

An employer is subject to a civil penalty of not less than $20,000 and not more than $50,000 for each violation if the employer discharges or in any manner retaliates or discriminates against an individual because that individual does any of the following under this section:

a. Made a complaint or provided information to the Department.
b. Caused, or is going to cause, an investigation to be instituted.
c. Testified, or is going to testify, in a hearing.

It is unlawful to retaliate against an employee because (s)he has made a complaint or given information to the Dept of Labor about possible labor law violations.

Employers Are Required By Law To Display This Official Poster In A Place Accessible To Employees And Where They Regularly Pass

Violations of Delaware Labor Laws could result in fines of up to $20,000 per violation.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Takes effect January 1, 2019

STATE OF DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Employers must distribute this information sheet to new employees at the commencement of employment and to existing employees by July 1, 2019

Download this Notice at www.dol.delaware.gov

4425 N. MARKET STREET, 3RD FLOOR
WILMINGTON, DE 19802
(302) 761-8200

BLUE HEN CORPORATE CENTER
655 S. BAY ROAD, SUITE 2H
DOVER, DE 19901
(302) 422-1134

8 GEORGETOWN PLAZA, SUITE 2
GEORGETOWN, DE 19947
(302) 422-1134

DELAWARE SEXUAL HARASSMENT NOTICE

The Delaware Discrimination in Employment Act

The Delaware Discrimination in Employment Act protects all individuals against discrimination in the workplace based on gender. Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination. A new law against sexual harassment passed in 2018 extends protections to all individuals, in all workplaces, including employees, applicants, apprentices, staffing agency workers, independent contractors, elected officials and their staff, agricultural workers, domestic workers, and unpaid interns.

Sexual Harassment and the Law

Sexual harassment of an employee is unlawful when the employee is subjected to conduct that includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an employee's employment; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an employee; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an employee's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Some Examples of Sexual Harassment

- unwelcome or inappropriate touching
- threatening or engaging in adverse action after someone refuses a sexual advance
- making lewd or sexual comments about an individual's appearance, body, or style of dress
- conditioning promotions or other opportunities on sexual favors
- displaying pornographic images, cartoons, or graffiti on computers, emails, cell phones, bulletin boards, etc.
- making sexist remarks or derogatory comments based on gender

Retaliation Is Prohibited Under the Law

It is a violation of the law for an employer to take action against you because you oppose or speak out against sexual harassment in the workplace. The Delaware Discrimination in Employment Act prohibits employers from retaliating or discriminating against any person because that person opposed an unlawful discriminatory practice. Retaliation can occur through direct actions, such as demotions or terminations, or more subtle behavior, such as an increased work load or being transferred to a less desirable location. The Delaware Discrimination in Employment Act protects individuals against retaliation who have a good faith belief that their employer's conduct is illegal, even if it turns out that they were mistaken.

Report Sexual Harassment

If you have witnessed or experienced sexual harassment inform a manager, the equal employment opportunity officer at your workplace, or human resources as soon as possible.

Report sexual harassment to the Delaware Department of Labor Office of Anti-Discrimination. Call 302-761-8200 or 302-424-1134 or visit
https://dia.delawareworks.com/discrimination/
to learn how to file a complaint or report discrimination. The Department can investigate or mediate your complaint and may be able to help you collect lost wages and other damages.

FLORIDA LAW
PROHIBITS
DISCRIMINATION

BASED ON:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE, PREGNANCY OR MARITAL STATUS.

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:

- **EMPLOYMENT**
- **PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS**
- **RETALIATION AFTER FILING A CLAIM**
- **STATE EMPLOYEE WHISTLE-BLOWER RETALIATION**

If you feel that you have been discriminated against, visit our web site or call us!

FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
http://FCHR.state.fl.us

Phone: **(850) 488-7082**
Voice Messaging **1-800-342-8170**

LA LEY DE LA FLORIDA
PROHIBE
DISCRIMINACIÓN

BASADA EN:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, ORIGEN NACIONAL, INCAPACIDAD, EDAD, EMBARAZO, O ESTADO CIVIL.

LO QUE ESTÁ CUBIERTO BAJO LA LEY:

- **EMPLEO**
- **LUGARES DE ACOMODO PÚBLICO**
- **ACCIÓN VENGATIVE DESPUES DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA**
- **ACCIÓN VENGATIVA EN CONTRA DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA BAJO LALEY DE "SOPLAÓN" (WHISTLE-BLOWER)**

¡Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado, visite nuestra página web o llámenos!

LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES HUMANAS DE LA FLORIDA

4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
http://FCHR.state.fl.us

Teléfono: **(850) 488-7082**
Correo de Voz: 1-800-342-8170

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases: against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sex stereotyping, transgender status, and gender identity), national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or political affiliation or belief, or, against any beneficiary of, applicant to, or participant in programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, on the basis of the individual's citizenship status or participation in any WIOA Title I–financially assisted program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas: deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I–financially assisted program or activity; providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

Recipients of federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. This means that, upon request and at no cost to the individual, recipients are required to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to qualified individuals with disabilities.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I–financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either: the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose);

Veronica Owens, Equal Opportunity Officer Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
Department of Economic Opportunity Caldwell Building - MSC 150
107 East Madison Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4129

or

Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210
or electronically as directed on the CRC website at www.dol.gov/crc.

If you file your complaint with the recipient, you must wait either until the recipient issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (see address above). If the recipient does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the day on which you filed your complaint, you may file a complaint with CRC before receiving that Notice. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90-day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient). If the recipient does give you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

MINIMUM WAGE IN FLORIDA

Notice to Employees

Effective September 30, 2023, the Florida minimum wage will be $12.00 per hour, with a minimum wage of at least $8.98 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips, through September 29, 2024.

On November 3, 2020, Florida voters approved a state constitutional amendment to gradually increase the state's minimum wage each year until reaching $15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026. On September 30, 2023, Florida's minimum wage will increase to $12.00 per hour. Each year thereafter, Florida's minimum wage will increase by $1.00 until the minimum wage reaches $15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026. Resuming in 2027, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually for inflation.

An employer may not retaliate against an employee for exercising his or her right to receive the minimum wage. Rights protected by the State of Florida Constitution include the right to:

- File a complaint about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
- Inform any person about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
- Inform any person of his or her potential rights under Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution and to assist the individual in asserting such rights.

An employee who has not received the lawful minimum wage after notifying his or her employer and giving the employer 15 days to resolve any claims for unpaid wages may bring a civil action in a court of law against an employer to recover back wages plus damages and attorney's fees.

An employer found liable for intentionally violating minimum wage requirements is subject to a fine of $1,000 per violation, payable to the State. The Attorney General, or other official designated by the Legislature, may bring a civil action to enforce the minimum wage.

For additional details, see Section 24, Article X of the State of Florida Constitution, and section 448.110, Florida Statutes.

El salario mínimo de Florida
Aviso a los empleados

Desde el 30 de septiembre de 2023, el salario mínimo de Florida será de $12.00 por hora, con un mínimo de, al menos, $8.98 por hora adicionales a las propinas para los empleados que reciben propinas, hasta el 29 de septiembre de 2024.

El 3 de noviembre de 2020, los votantes de Florida aprobaron una enmienda constitucional estatal para que el salario mínimo del estado se incremente gradualmente cada año hasta que alcance los $15.00 por hora el 30 de septiembre de 2026. El 30 de septiembre de 2023, el salario mínimo de Florida incrementará a $12.00 por hora. En lo sucesivo, el salario mínimo de Florida incrementará $1.00 cada año hasta que alcance los $15.00 por hora el 30 de septiembre de 2026. Comenzando en 2027, el salario mínimo se ajustará anualmente de acuerdo con la inflación.

Los empleadores no podrán tomar represalias contra los empleados que ejerzan su derecho de recibir el salario mínimo. Los derechos protegidos conforme a la Constitución Estatal de Florida incluyen el derecho de:

- presentar una querella por el presunto incumplimiento de los requisitos respecto al salario mínimo legal de parte de algún empleador;
- informarle a cualquier persona el presunto incumplimiento de los requisitos legales respecto al salario mínimo de parte de algún empleador;
- informarle a cualquier persona acerca de los derechos que pueda tener conforme a la Sección 24, Artículo X de la Constitución Estatal y ayudar a la persona a ejercer dichos derechos.

Un empleado que no haya recibido el salario mínimo legal después de haberle notificado a su empleador y haberle dado un plazo de quince (15) días para resolver toda reclamación de salarios no pagados tiene derecho a interponer una acción civil contra algún empleador en un tribunal de ley para recuperar los salarios atrasados, así como daños y perjuicios y honorarios de abogados.

Un empleador que sea hallado culpable de violar intencionalmente los requisitos del salario mínimo está sujeto a que se le imponga una multa de $1,000 que deberá pagarle al estado por cada violación. El procurador general u otro funcionario designado por la Legislatura puede interponer una acción civil para hacer cumplir los requisitos respecto al salario mínimo.

Para conocer más detalles, véase la Sección 24, Artículo X de la Constitución Estatal de Florida y el artículo 448.110, Leyes de Florida.

What is Reemployment Assistance Fraud?

If you think you may have committed RA fraud, let us help you to address the issue.

Don't delay – ask a RA representative for help today.

Did you know?

If you knowingly collect benefits based on false or inaccurate information that you intentionally provided when claiming your benefits, you are committing fraud. Reemployment Assistance fraud is punishable by law and violators could face a number of serious penalties and consequences.

Examples of RA fraud could include:

- An individual returns to work but continues to collect RA benefits.
- An individual works a part-time job but does not report his or her earnings to the state, thereby collecting more benefits than he or she is allowed.
- An individual performs temporary work while collecting RA benefits, but does not report the earnings when filing his or her weekly claim.
- An individual holds back information or gives false information to the state RA agency.

If you commit RA fraud, then you could face a variety of serious penalties. These include:

- Prosecution by government authorities.
- Possible jail or prison sentences.
- Repaying the RA benefits collected, plus penalties and fines.
- Forfeiting future federal income tax refunds.
- Losing eligibility to collect RA benefits until all debts have been repaid.

Anyone who collects Reemployment Assistance benefits is legally responsible for making sure he or she follows the requirements set by state law. Failure to follow the rules can result in serious consequences.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AGENCY BY CALLING 1-800-342-9909 OR VISIT:
www.floridajobs.org/job-seekers-community-services

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

RT-83
R. 07/19

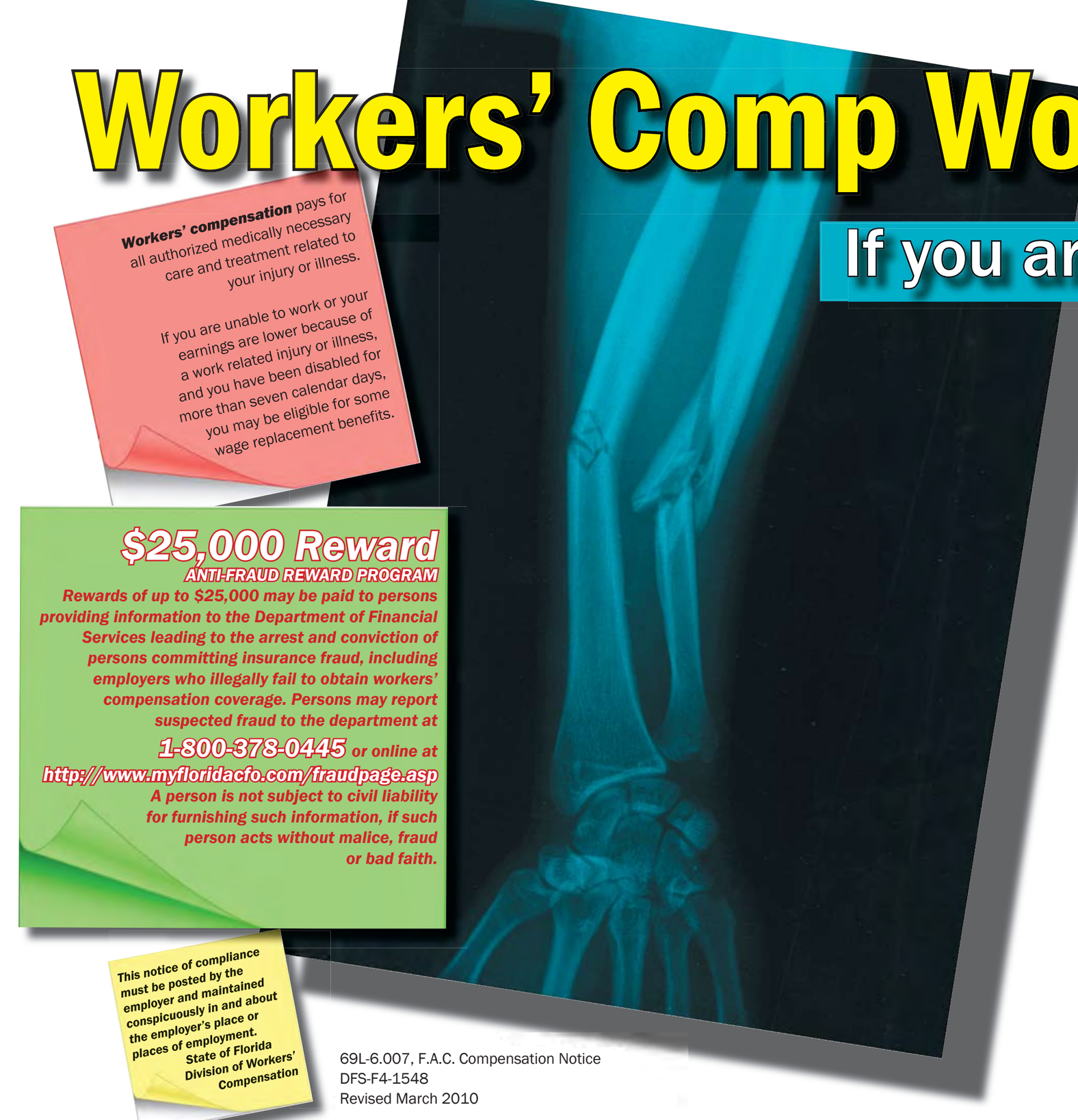
To Employees:

- **Your Employer** is registered with the Florida Department of Revenue as an employer who is liable under the Florida Reemployment Assistance Law. This means that **You**, as employees, are covered by the Reemployment Assistance Program, formerly known as Unemployment Compensation Program.
- **Reemployment assistance taxes** finance the benefits paid to eligible unemployed workers. **Those taxes are paid by your employer and, by law, cannot be deducted from employee's wages.**
- You may be eligible to receive reemployment assistance benefits if you meet the following requirements:
    1. You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault of your own.
    2. You must apply for benefits at **https://connect.myflorida.com**.
    3. You must register for work at **www.employflorida.com**.
    4. You must have a history of sufficient employment and wages.
    5. You must be **Able** to work and **Available** for work.
- You may file a claim for partial unemployment for any week you work less than full time due to lack of work if your wages during that week are less than your weekly benefit amount.
- You must report all earnings while claiming benefits. Failure to do so is a third-degree felony with a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.
- Discharges related to misconduct connected with work may result in disqualification with a penalty period **AND** remain in effect until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.
- Voluntarily quitting a job without good cause attributable to the employer may result in disqualification until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.
- If you have any questions regarding reemployment assistance benefits, contact the Department of Economic Opportunity, Reemployment Assistance Program at:

Department of Economic Opportunity
Division of Workforce Services
Reemployment Assistance Program
1-800-204-2418
www.floridajobs.org

This notice must be posted in accordance with Section 443.151(1) Florida Statutes, of the Florida Reemployment Assistance Program Law.

Workers' Comp Works For You



Workers' compensation pays for all authorized medically necessary care and treatment related to your injury or illness.

If you are unable to work or your earnings are lower because of a work related injury or illness, and you have been disabled for more than seven calendar days, you may be eligible for some wage replacement benefits.

$25,000 Reward

ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM

Rewards of up to $25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Department of Financial Services leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at **1-800-378-0445** *or online at* **http://www.myfloridacfo.com/fraudpage.asp**

A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

This notice of compliance must be posted by the employer and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of employment.
State of Florida
Division of Workers' Compensation

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-1548
Revised March 2010

If you are injured on the job:

1. Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don't report your injury promptly to your employer.

2. Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.

3. If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida's Division of Workers' Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

PLACE INSURER INFORMATION STICKER HERE

VACATION UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS NOT PAYABLE

When you are on:

- **Leave of absence at your own request**
- **Paid vacation**
- **Unpaid vacation, up to two weeks in a calendar year if provided by:**
  - **Employment contract or agreement, or by:**
  - **Established employer custom, practice, or policy; and**
  - **Announced at least 30 days before the beginning of the scheduled period**

PARAGRAPH (3)(A) of OCGA SECTION 34-8-195

Bruce Thompson
Commissioner of Labor

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

VACACIONES SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO NO SE PAGA

Cuando usted esta en:

- **Licencia por solicitud propia**
- **Vacaciones pagadas**
- **Vacaciones no pagadas, hasta dos semanas en un año calendario si son proporcionadas por:**
  - **Contrato o acuerdo de empleo, o por:**
  - **Costumbre, práctica o política establecida del empleador; y**
  - **Anunciado al menos 30 días antes del comienzo del período programado**

PÁRRAFO (3)(A) DE LA SECCIÓN 34-8-195 DE LA OCGA

Bruce Thompson
Comisionado de Trabajo

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DOL-154SP (R-07-24)

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK ACT

POLICY

The General Assembly of Georgia hereby declares that the practice of discriminating on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees of one sex at a lesser rate than the rate paid to employees of the opposite sex for comparable work on jobs which require the same or essentially the same knowledge, skill, effort and responsibility unjustly discriminates against the person receiving the lesser rate:

> It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of Georgia through the exercise of the police power of this State to correct and, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate discriminatory wage practices based on sex.

PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

No employer having employees subject to any provisions of this section shall discriminate, within any establishment in which such employees are employed, between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages at a rate less than the rate paid to the opposite sex, EXCEPT WHERE SUCH PAYMENT IS MADE PURSUANT TO:

1. A seniority system;
2. A merit system;
3. A system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or
4. A differential based on any other factor other than SEX: Provided, that an employer who is paying a wage rate differential in violation of this subsection shall not, in order to comply with the provisions of this subsection, reduce the wage rate of any employee.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against any employee in violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee covered by this Chapter because such employee has made a complaint against the employer or any other person or has instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this Chapter or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceedings. Any person who violates any provision of this Code section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed $100.00. (OCGA Section 34-5-3.)

Bruce Thompson
Commissioner of Labor

FOR INFORMATION ON EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK ACT, CONTACT:

Georgia Department of Labor
Office of Equal Opportunity
148 Andrew Young International Blvd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1751
Phone: 1.877.709.8185

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LEY DE IGUALDAD DE PAGO PARA TRABAJOS IGUALES

POLÍTICA

La Asamblea General de Georgia declara por la presente que la práctica de discriminación sobre la base del sexo que consiste en pagar a los empleados de un sexo según un régimen salarial inferior al de los del sexo opuesto por trabajos comparables en empleos que requieren los mismos o esencialmente los mismos conocimientos, habilidades, esfuerzos y responsabilidades, es una discriminación injusta contra la persona que recibe el salario inferior:

> Se declara por la presente que es la política del Estado de Georgia, haci endo uso del poder de policía de este Estado, corregir y, tan rápidamente comosea posible, eliminar las prácticas salariales discriminatorias basadas en el sexo.

PROHIBICIÓN DE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN

Ningún empleador que tenga empleados sujetos a cualquiera de las cláusulas de esta sección debe discriminar, en ningún establecimiento en que tengan empleo, entre dichos empleados sobre la base del sexo, pagando según un régimen salarial inferior al pagado al sexo opuesto, EXCEPTO CUANDO DICHO PAGO SE HACE EN FUNCIÓN DE:

1. Un sistema de antigüedad
2. Un sistema de mérito
3. Un sistema que mida las ganancias por la cantidad o calidad de la producción, o
4. Un sistema diferencial basado en otros factores que no sean el SEXO: A condición de que el empleador que pague según un régimen de salario diferenciales en violación de esta subsección no debe, a fin de cumplir las cláusulas de la misma, reducir el régimen salarial de ningún empleado.

También es ilegal que cualquier persona cause o intente causar que un empleador discrimine contra cualquier empleado en violación de las cláusulas de este capítulo.

Es ilegal que cualquier persona deje cesante o discrimine de cualquier otra manera a cualquier empleado amparado por este capítulo porque dicho empleado haya presentado una denuncia contra el empleador o contra cualquier otra persona, o haya instituido o causado la instrucción de cualquier proceso según o en relación con este capítulo, o haya prestado declaración o esté por prestar declaración testimonial en cualquiera de dichos procesos. Toda persona que infrinja cualquier cláusula de este Código será sancionada, previa condena, con una multa que no excederá los $100.00. (OCGA Sección 34-5-3.)

Bruce Thompson
Comisionado de Trabajo

PARA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA LEY DE IGUALDAD DE PAGO PARA TRABAJOS IGUALES (EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK ACT), COMUNÍQUESE CON:

Georgia Department of Labor
Office of Equal Opportunity
148 Andrew Young International Blvd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1751
Teléfono: 1.877.709.8185

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

Your job with this employer is covered by Georgia Employment Security Laws. You may be able to establish a claim for Unemployment Insurance if you become TOTALLY or PARTIALLY unemployed through no fault of your own and comply with all eligibility requirements.

IMPORTANT: You may file a claim for Unemployment Insurance benefits via the internet at dol.georgia.gov. You may also file a claim in person at any Georgia Department of Labor (GDOL) career center listed below.

Georgia Employment Security Laws state for each week you request unemployment benefits, you must:

- Be UNEMPLOYED, ABLE to work, AVAILABLE for work, ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK, and be willing to accept suitable work immediately.
- Register for employment services at worksourcegaportal.com.
- Report weekly work search contacts, all gross earnings each week, and any job refusal.

NOTICE

Employers cannot deduct any money from employees' paychecks to pay unemployment insurance tax. The funding for unemployment insurance benefits comes from taxes paid by employers.

OFFICES WHERE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS MAY BE FILED

ATLANTA
ALBANY
AMERICUS
ATHENS
AUGUSTA
BLUE RIDGE
BRUNSWICK
CARROLLTON
CARTERSVILLE
CLAYTON COUNTY
COBB/CHEROKEE
COLUMBUS
COVINGTON
DALTON
DEKALB
DOUGLAS
DUBLIN
GAINESVILLE
GRIFFIN
GWINNETT COUNTY
HOUSTON COUNTY
LAGRANGE
MACON
MILLEDGEVILLE
MOULTRIE
ROME
SAVANNAH
STATESBORO
THOMASVILLE
TIFTON
TOCCOA
VALDOSTA
VIDALIA
WAYCROSS

Bruce Thompson
Commissioner of Labor

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DOL-810 (R-07-24)

SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO
PARA EMPLEADOS

Su empleo está cubierto por la Ley de Seguridad en el Empleo. Es posible que pueda establecer una reclamación ante el Seguro de Desempleo si queda TOTAL o PARCIALMENTE desempleado por causas ajenas a su voluntad y si cumple con todos los requisitos.

IMPORTANTE: A fin de recibir los beneficios del seguro de desempleo, usted puede hacer una reclamación a través de internet en dol.georgia.gov. También puede hacer su reclamación en persona, en cualquiera de los centros vocacionales del Departamento de Trabajo de Georgia (GDOL) que se mencionan a continuación.

La Ley de Seguridad del Empleo de Georgia establece que por cada semana en la que usted reclama beneficios de desempleo, usted debe:

- Estar DESEMPLEADO/A, APTO/A para trabajar, DISPONIBLE para trabajar, EN BÚSQUEDA ACTIVA DE TRABAJO, y estar dispuesto/a a aceptar de inmediato un trabajo adecuado.
- Registrarse para servicios de empleo en el Departamento de Trabajo de Georgia.
- Informar semanalmente sus contactos de búsqueda de empleo, todos los ingresos de cada semana y cualquier empleo que haya rechazado.

AVISO
Los empleadores no pueden deducir dinero de los cheques de sueldo de los empleados para pagar el impuesto del seguro de desempleo. El financiamiento de los beneficios del seguro de desempleo proviene de los impuestos pagados por los empleadores.

OFICINAS DONDE PUEDE PRESENTAR UNA RECLAMACIÓN DEL SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO

ATLANTA	CONDADO DE CLAYTON	GRIFFIN	STATESBORO
ALBANY	COBB/CHEROKEE	CONDADO DE GWINNETT	THOMASVILLE
AMERICUS	COLUMBUS	CONDADO DE HOUSTON	TIFTON
ATHENS	COVINGTON	LAGRANGE	TOCCOA
AUGUSTA	DALTON	MACON	VALDOSTA
BLUE RIDGE	DEKALB	MILLEDGEVILLE	VIDALIA
BRUNSWICK	DOUGLAS	MOULTRIE	WAYCROSS
CARROLLTON	DUBLIN	ROME	
CARTERSVILLE	GAINESVILLE	SAVANNAH	

Bruce Thompson
Comisionado de Trabajo

GDOL
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DOL-810SP (R-07-24)

GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR THE INJURED WORKER

As required by law, O.C.G.A. §34-9-81.1, this is a summary of your rights and responsibilities. The Workers' Compensation Law provides you, as a worker in the State of Georgia, with certain rights and responsibilities should you be injured on the job. The Workers' Compensation Law provides you coverage for a work-related injury even if an injury occurs on the first day on the job. In addition to rights, you also have certain responsibilities. Your rights and responsibilities are described below.

Employee's Rights

1. If you are injured on the job, you may receive medical rehabilitation and income benefits. These benefits are provided to help you return to work. Your dependents may also receive benefits if you die as a result of a job-related injury.

2. Your employer is required to post a list of at least six doctors or the name of the certified WC/MCO that provides medical care, unless the Board has granted an exception. You may choose a doctor from the list and make one change to another doctor on the list without the permission of your employer. However, in an emergency, you may get temporary medical care from any doctor until the emergency is over, then you must get treatment from a doctor on the posted list.

3. Your authorized doctor bills, hospital bills, rehabilitation in some cases, physical therapy, prescriptions, and necessary travel expenses will be paid if injury was caused by an accident on the job. All injuries occurring on or before June 30, 2013 shall be entitled to lifetime medical benefits. If your accident occurred on or after July 1, 2013 medical treatment shall be limited to a maximum of 400 weeks from the accident date. If your injury is catastrophic in nature you may be entitled to lifetime medical benefits.

4. You are entitled to weekly income benefits if you have more than seven days of lost time due to an injury. Your first check should be mailed to you within 21 days after the first day you missed work. If you are out more than 21 consecutive days due to your injury, you will be paid for the first week.

5. Accidents are classified as being either catastrophic or non-catastrophic. Catastrophic injuries are those involving amputations, severe paralysis, severe head injuries, severe burns, blindness, or of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform his or her prior work and any work available in substantial numbers within the national economy. In catastrophic cases, you are entitled to receive two-thirds of your average weekly wage but not more than $800 per week for a job-related injury for as long as you are unable to return to work. You also are entitled to receive medical and vocational rehabilitation benefits to help in recovering from your injury. If you need help in this area call the State Board of Workers' Compensation at (404) 656-0849.

6. In all other cases (non-catastrophic), you are entitled to receive two-thirds of your average weekly wage but not more than $800 per week for a job related injury. You will receive these weekly benefits as long as you are totally disabled, but no longer than 400 weeks. If you are not working and it is determined that you have been capable of performing work with restrictions for 52 consecutive weeks or 78 aggregate weeks, your weekly income benefits will be reduced to two-thirds of your average weekly wage but no more than $533.33 per week, not to exceed 350 weeks.

7. When you are able to return to work, but can only get a lower paying job as a result of your injury, you are entitled to a weekly benefit of not more than $533.33 per week for no longer than 350 weeks.

8. Your dependent(s), in the event you die as a result of an on-the-job accident, will receive burial expenses up to $7,500 and two-thirds of your average weekly wage, but not more than $800 per week. A widowed spouse with no children will be paid a maximum of $320,000. Benefits continue until he/she remarries or openly cohabits with a person of the opposite sex.

9. If you do not receive benefits when due, the insurance carrier/employer must pay a penalty, which will be added to your payments.

Employee's Responsibilities

1. You should follow written rules of safety and other reasonable policies and procedures of the employer.

2. You must report any accident immediately, but not later than 30 days after the accident, to your employer, your employer's representative, your foreman or immediate supervisor. Failure to do so may result in the loss of the benefits.

3. An employee has a continuing obligation to cooperate with medical providers in the course of their treatment for work related injuries. You must accept reasonable medical treatment and rehabilitation services when ordered by the State Board of Workers' Compensation or the Board may suspend your benefits.

4. No compensation shall be allowed for an injury or death due to the employee's willful misconduct.

5. You must notify the insurance carrier/employer of your address when you move to a new location. You should notify the insurance carrier/employer when you are able to return to full-time or part-time work and report the amount of your weekly earnings because you may be entitled to some income benefits even though you have returned to work.

6. A dependent spouse of a deceased employee shall notify the insurance carrier/employer upon change of address or remarriage.

7. You must attempt a job approved by the authorized treating physician even if the pay is lower than the job you had when you were injured. If you do not attempt the job, your benefits may be suspended.

8. If you believe you are due benefits and your insurance carrier/employer denies these benefits, you must file a claim within one year after the date of last authorized medical treatment or within two years of your last payment of weekly benefits or you will lose your right to these benefits.

9. If your dependent(s) do not receive allowable benefit payments, the dependent(s) must file a claim with the State Board of Workers' Compensation within one year after your death or lose the right to these benefits.

10. Any request for reimbursement to you for mileage or other expenses related to medical care must be submitted to the insurance carrier/employer within one year of the date the expense was incurred.

11. If an employee unjustifiably refuses to submit to a drug test following an on-the-job injury, there shall be a presumption that the accident and injury were caused by alcohol or drugs. If the presumption is not overcome by other evidence, any claim for workers' compensation benefits would be denied.

12. You shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 or imprisonment, up to 12 months, or both, for making false or misleading statements when claiming benefits. Also, any false statements or false evidence given under oath during the course of any administrative or appellate division hearing is perjury.

(This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place readily accessible to the employee at all times.)

MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION PROCEDURES OFFICIAL NOTICE

This business operates under the Georgia Workers' Compensation Law.

WORKERS MUST REPORT ALL ACCIDENTS IMMEDIATELY TO THE EMPLOYER BY ADVISING THE EMPLOYER PERSONALLY, AN AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE, BOSS, SUPERVISOR, OR FOREMAN.

If a worker is injured at work, the employer shall pay medical and rehabilitation expenses within the limits of the law. In some cases the employer will also pay a part of the worker's lost wages.

Work injuries and occupational diseases should be reported in writing whenever possible. The worker may lose the right to receive compensation if an accident is not reported within 30 days (see O.C.G.A. § 34-9-80).

The employer will supply free of charge, upon request, a form for reporting accidents and will also furnish, free of charge, information about workers' compensation. The employer will also furnish to the employee, upon request, copies of board forms on file with the employer pertaining to an employee's claim.

The insurance company providing coverage for this business under the Workers' Compensation Law is:

Arch Indemnity Insurance

Insurer Name

30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270 St. Paul, MN 55101 — address

651-855-7100 — phone

Your employer has enrolled with the certified Workers' Compensation Managed Care Organization (WC/MCO) listed below to provide all the necessary medical treatment for workers' compensation injuries. The effective date is shown below. If you had an injury prior to the effective date listed below you may continue to receive treatment from your current non-participating authorized physician until you elect to utilize the services of the WC/MCO.

Each employee will be furnished with a publication which explains in detail how to access the services of the WC/MCO and provides a complete list of the medical providers available. In addition, each employee will be given a wallet-sized card which contains information on the services of the WC/MCO including a 24-hour toll-free phone number with recorded messages of information on how to utilize these services.

NAME OF WC/MCO **Gallagher Bassett Services**

MAILING ADDRESS **2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor Rolling Meadows, IL 60008**

GEOGRAPHICAL SERVICE AREA **National**

NAME OF CONTACT PERSON **Craig Ehalt**

PHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON **630-694-5319**

ADDRESS OF CONTACT PERSON **2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor Rolling Meadows, IL 60008**

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Under the HAWAII EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LAW
(Act 249, 2013 Regular Session)

BREASTFEEDING IN THE WORKPLACE

effective July 1, 2013

You have the right to reasonable break time to express milk for your nursing child at the workplace in a location**,** other than the restroom**,** that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public for one year after your child's birth.

Employers with fewer than twenty employees who can show that providing the time and place to express breast milk as required under Act 249 (SLH, 2013) would impose an undue hardship by causing the employer significant difficulty or expense in relation to the size, financial resources, nature, or structure of the employer's business shall not be subject to the time and place requirements of Act 249.

Employers who fail to comply with the requirements of Act 249 shall be fined $500 per violation and may be liable for damages suffered by the employee.

ENFORCEMENT: If you believe your employer has violated this law you may file a lawsuit in state court for appropriate injunctive relief, actual damages, or both, within two years after the occurrence of the alleged violation. Damages may include reasonable attorney**s'** fees.

This notice provides general background information on Hawaii Employment Practices Law and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult your attorney.

The law requires employers to post a notice in a conspicuous place accessible to employees providing information regarding this employment practice.

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8866.

Revised 11/10/15

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

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 similar activity – 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 Hawaii law.

The hotline is:

(1) Available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week;
(2) Toll free;
(3) Operated by a non-profit, non-governmental organization;
(4) Anonymous and confidential;
(5) Accessible in one hundred seventy languages; and
(6) Able to provide help, referral to services, training, and general information.

Act 245 (SLH, 2013) effective January 1, 2014.

Minimum Wage - **You have the right to** receive a minimum wage of at least $14.00 per hour beginning January 1, 2024; at least $16.00 per hour beginning January 1, 2026; and at least $18.00 per hour beginning January 1, 2028. Under certain conditions, "tipped employees" may be paid less per hour.

Overtime - **You have the right to** be paid overtime at least one and one-half times your regular rate for all hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek. The law also requires employers to maintain payroll records for at least 6 years.

- The Hawaii Wage and Hour Law exempts certain types of employment from minimum wage and overtime, such as outside salespersons and employees in an executive, administrative, supervisory, or professional capacity.

Payment of Wages - **You have the right to** be paid at least twice monthly on regular paydays designated in advance in cash, by checks convertible into cash, or within certain requirements, by direct deposit into the employee's account at a federally insured depository institution or pay card; within 7 days after the end of each pay period; paid wages in full at the time of discharge or no later than the next working day; or paid no later than the next regular payday if you quit or resign. However, if you give your employer one pay period's notice of your intention to quit, you must be paid on your last day of employment.

Notification Requirements - **You have the right to** be notified in writing at the time of hire of your rate of pay and the paydays. Any changes in pay arrangements prior to the time of such changes, and of any policies with regard to vacation, sick, or holiday pay must be made in writing or through a posted notice. You must also be furnished with a pay statement on payday showing gross wages, amount and purpose of each deduction, net pay, date of payment, and pay period covered. If your employer requires that you give advance notice of quitting and you are terminated after giving that notice, your employer is liable for the wages you would have earned up to the last day you intended to work unless you were terminated for cause.

Withholding of Wages - **You have the right to** ensure that there are no wrongful withholdings of your wages. Your employer may not collect, deduct or obtain authorization to deduct for:

- Fines (For example - an amount you must pay to your employer for being tardy.)
- Cash shortages in a common cash register or cash box used by two or more people, or in a cash register or cash box under your sole control unless given an opportunity to account for all moneys received at the start of a shift and all monies turned in at the end of a shift.
- Penalties or replacement costs for breakage.
- Losses due to your acceptance of checks which are later dishonored if the employer has authorized you to accept checks.
- Losses due to faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property, damage to property, or default of customer credit or nonpayment for goods or services received by customers, as long as those losses are not due to your willful or intentional disregard of the employer's interest.

Your employer or prospective employer cannot require you to pay a job application processing fee. Your employer may deduct state and federal withholding taxes, amounts specified by court orders and amounts you authorized in writing.

Collection of Unpaid Wages - **You have the right to** file a complaint for unpaid wages with the Wage Standards Division within one year from the time the wages became due. Certain executives, administrators, professionals and outside salespersons may need to file a claim in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Hawaii Family Leave Law - **You have the right to** receive up to 4 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for the birth or adoption of your child, or to care for your child, parent, sibling, spouse, grandchild, or reciprocal beneficiary with a serious health condition. You are eligible only if you have at least 6 consecutive months of service, and your employer has 100 or more employees. Accrued paid leaves may be substituted for any part of the 4-week period. If your employer provides for paid sick leave, you may use up to 10 days of your accrued and available sick leave per year unless a collective bargaining agreement provides for more than 10 days.

Prevailing Wages and Overtime on State and County Government Construction Projects - **You have the right to** be paid the prevailing wages on government construction projects.

Lie Detector Tests - You have the right to refuse a lie detector test.

Work Injury - You have the right to file a complaint if you feel that you have been suspended, discharged, or discriminated against solely because of a work injury that is compensable under the Workers' Compensation Laws, except under certain circumstances.

Wage Standards Division:

Oahu: 586-8777 Hilo: 974-6464 Maui: 243-5322 Kona: 322-4808 Kauai: 274-3351

This notice provides general background information on Hawaii Wage and Hour laws and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult an attorney.

Jade T. Butay, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

*** You may satisfy Hawaii Labor Laws' posting requirements by posting our official labor law poster. For more information: http://labor.hawaii.gov/labor-law-poster**

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8842

Workers' Compensation - You have the right to receive workers' compensation benefits and medical care if you suffer a work-related injury. You must report the date, time and circumstance of your injury immediately to your employer or supervisor. Give the name of the insurer to your doctor so that your doctor will know where to send the physician's report. If your employer does not file a report of the injury, you may file a written claim with the Disability Compensation Division. You do not pay for the premium cost; your employer pays the entire amount.

You are entitled to all required medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies including medication; weekly benefits from the fourth day of disability to replace wage loss, representing 66 2/3% of your average weekly wage but not more than the maximum weekly benefit amount annually set by the Department; additional benefits if the injury results in permanent disability or disfigurement; vocational rehabilitation, if appropriate; funeral and burial expenses if the work injury results in death; and additional weekly benefits to the surviving spouse and other dependents.

Temporary Disability Insurance - You have the right to file a claim for temporary disability insurance benefits within 90 days from the date of disability if you suffer a disabling non-work-related injury/illness or inability to work because of your pregnancy. Your employer or insurance carrier should furnish you with a TDI-45 claim form or some other authorized claim form. You may receive TDI benefits if a physician properly certifies your inability to work. Generally, you must have worked for an employer in Hawaii at least two weeks before your disability. During the last 52 weeks, you must have: worked for at least 14 weeks; been paid for at least 20 hours per week; and earned at least $400.

After a 7 consecutive day waiting period, you will be paid 58% of your average weekly wage, not to exceed the maximum in the TDI law. Your employer may have an "equivalent" plan approved by the Department, which may provide different benefits. You should ask your employer for details if they have an "equivalent" plan.

You may be required by your employer to share in the premium cost. Your share cannot be more than one-half of the cost and should not exceed .5% of your weekly wages. Your employer pays the remaining portion exceeding the prescribed limitation. If you are not eligible for benefits (see second paragraph above), your employer cannot deduct any contributions from you to share in the premium cost.

Prepaid Health Care - You have the right to enroll in your employer's prepaid health care insurance plan after 4 consecutive weeks of employment where you have worked at least 20 hours each week. The Department of Labor & Industrial Relations must approve the health care plan and include insurance coverage for hospital, surgical, medical, diagnostic and maternity medical care.

You should claim benefits under this program if a non-work-related injury or illness requires medical care. Give your doctor or hospital the name of your employer's health care contractor and the plan name.

If you are required to share in the premium cost for your coverage, your share cannot be more than 1.5% of your monthly wages or one-half the premium cost (whichever is less). Your employer pays the balance.

Disability Compensation Division:

Oahu	586-9161 (Workers' Compensation)
	586-9188 (Temporary Disability Insurance and Prepaid Health Care)
Hilo	974-6464
Kona	322-4808
Maui	243-5322
Kauai	274-3351

This notice provides general background information on labor laws administered and enforced by DLIR's Disability Compensation Division and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult an attorney.

Jade T. Butay, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

***You may satisfy Hawaii Labor Laws' posting requirements by posting our official labor law poster.**
For more information: http://labor.hawaii.gov/labor-law-poster/

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8842.

Revised 01/02/2024

You have the right to be notified in writing at least 60 days in advance of possible layoffs or terminations due to certain business transactions taken by your employer. Your employer must also notify the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations in the same manner according to the Dislocated Workers Act (DWA). The DWA applies to businesses which have at least 50 persons employed in the state at any time during the 12 months preceding the event, and are a party to a sale, transfer, merger, business takeover, bankruptcy, or business transaction, which will result in the relocation outside the state or the shutting down of all or a portion of operations.

You have the right to payment of a dislocated worker allowance if you are laid off or terminated due to these transactions and are eligible for unemployment compensation benefits. These payments supplement unemployment benefits for a maximum 4-week period.

For general information about the Dislocated Workers Act or the Dislocated Workers Allowance, please call the Workforce Development Division at 586-8877.

For information about assistance to employers and employees facing a business closure, please contact the following American Job Centers:

American Job Centers:

Oahu:	768-5701
Hawaii:	935-6527
Maui:	270-5777
Kauai:	274-3056

This notice provides general background information on labor laws administered and enforced by DLIR's Disability Compensation Division and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult an attorney.

Jade T. Butay, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

***You may satisfy Hawaii Labor Laws' posting requirements by posting our official labor law poster. For more information: http://labor.hawaii.gov/labor-law-poster/**

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8842.

Revised 01/02/2024

You have the right to be free from unlawful discrimination in your employment. All applicants and employees of private and public employers (except the federal government), union members, and job seekers in employment agencies are protected by Hawaii law against employment discrimination.

You cannot be denied a job, fired, or subjected to unequal terms and conditions of employment because of your race, sex, including gender identity or expression, reproductive choices, refusing to enter into a nondisclosure agreement that prevents you from discussing workplace sexual harassment or assault sexual orientation, age, religion, color, ancestry/national origin, disability, marital status, civil union status, credit history, credit report, arrest and court record (except in limited circumstances), or domestic or sexual violence victim status. Sexual harassment by a supervisor or coworker is a form of sex discrimination. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against you for disclosing sexual harassment or sexual assault.

Examples of Unlawful Employment Discrimination:

- If you are a pregnant employee and are denied leave recommended by a doctor or are denied reinstatement to the same or comparable position after giving birth.
- If you are subjected to unwanted sexual advances or demands, offered benefits in exchange for sexual favors, threatened with demotion, firing, or loss of benefits for refusing sexual advances, or subjected to unwelcome sexual conduct.
- If you are denied a job or a promotion because of your race, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, age, religion, color, ancestry, disability, marital status, civil union status, credit history, credit report, arrest and court record (except in limited circumstances), or domestic or sexual violence victim status.

Filing a Complaint:

You have the right to file a complaint if you have been subjected to discrimination because of your race, sex, including gender identity or expression, reproductive choices, refusing to enter into a nondisclosure agreement that prevents you from discussing workplace sexual harassment or assault, sexual orientation, age, religion, color, ancestry, disability, marital status, credit history, credit report, arrest and court record, or domestic or sexual violence victim status.

You can file a complaint by calling the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission. Under state law, you must file your complaint within 180 days of the act of discrimination.

You have the right to be free from discriminatory or retaliatory action from your employer for filing a complaint, participating in an investigation, or opposing a discriminatory practice.

Hawaii Civil Rights Commission:
Oahu: 586-8636
Hawaii: 974-4000, ext.68636
Maui: 984-2400, ext.68636
Kauai: 274 -3141, ext.68636
Molokai/Lanai: 1-800-468-4644, ext.68636 TDD/TTY 586-8636

This notice provides general background information on labor laws administered and enforced by DLIR's Disability Compensation Division and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult an attorney.

Jade T. Butay, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

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Revised 01/02/2024

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace

IT'S THE LAW!

- You have the right to notify your employer or HIOSH (808-586-9092) about workplace hazards. HIOSH will keep your name and identity confidential.
- You have the right to request a HIOSH inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and/or unhealthful conditions at your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You have a right to see HIOSH citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer may not discriminate against you for making a safety and health complaint or for exercising your rights under the law, some of which are detailed above. You can file a discrimination complaint with HIOSH within 60 days of the discriminatory act. ***Private sector employees must also file a discrimination complaint with the OSHA Regional Office below within 30 days of the discriminatory act or they will lose their rights to pursue a federal claim under section 11(c) of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 after the conclusion of the HIOSH investigation.***
- Report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye within 24 hours.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Your employer must post this notice in the workplace in a prominent location or where such notices are customarily located.

The Hawaii Occupational Safety and Health Law of 1972, Chapter 396, Hawaii Revised Statutes, assures safe and healthful working conditions for every worker in the State. The Hawaii Occupational Safety and Health Division (HIOSH) of the state Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, has the primary responsibility

for administering the HIOSH Law. HIOSH does not cover those hired for domestic service in or about a private home, maritime or shipbuilding employees, employees covered by a federal agency, and employees working on military installations. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) monitors the HIOSH program to ensure its effectiveness. If you believe HIOSH is not meeting its responsibilities, you may file a Complaint About State Program Administration (CASPA) directly to the OSHA Regional Office:

Regional Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration 90 7th Street, Suite 18100
San Francisco, California 94103

Copies of the State law, the HIOSH Rules and Standards or other program information may be obtained at:

HIOSH
830 Punchbowl St
Rm 423
Honolulu, HI 96813
Tel. (808) 586-9116
http://labor.hawaii.gov/hiosh/

You have the right to unemployment benefits if you lose your job or your work hours are substantially reduced through no fault of your own. You may file your claim for unemployment insurance benefits online or in-person at a local claims office.

Go to **uiclaims.hawaii.gov** between 6:30 am to 11:00 pm, Monday through Friday and between 9:00 am to 11:00 pm on weekends & holidays (Hawaii Standard Time). You will need a valid email address to create an online account.

Important Information:

- When you file, you must provide your social security number.
- If you are not a U.S. citizen, you should have your alien registration number available.
- You will need to provide information for all of your employers in the past 18 months, such as the employer's name, address, zip code, phone number, dates of employment, and the reason for separation. Ex-military servicepersons should have their DD214 (member 4) available. Former federal employees should have their Standard Form 8, Standard Form 50, or pay stubs available.
- File your claim promptly. Your claim will begin only from the week that you file with the Unemployment Insurance Office.
- If benefits are payable, you must receive your payments by direct deposit. You must provide your account type (savings or checking), financial institution routing number, and your account number.

Unemployment Insurance Offices:

General Unemployment……..(833) 901-2275
Oahu Claims Office….....586-8970…….....dlir.ui.oahu@hawaii.gov
Hilo Claims Office.....974-4086.....dlir.ui.hilo@hawaii.gov
Kona Claims Office .....322-4822…….....dlir.ui.kona@hawaii.gov
Maui Claims Office.....984-8400 .....dlir.ui.maui@hawaii.gov
Kauai Claims Office.....274-3043 ..... dlir.ui.kauai@hawaii.gov
Liable Interstate Unit .....586-8970.....dlir.ui.oahu@hawaii.gov

Appointments:

Regular UI Claims, Regular UI Adjudication, & Employer Services……http://labor.hawaii.gov/ui/appointments

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Jade T. Butay, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

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Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8842.

Revised 01/02/2024

You have the right to not suffer from any adverse employment action, such as termination or discrimination, regarding your employment conditions because you reported or were about to report to a government agency or your employer, verbally or in writing, a violation or a suspected violation of a law or a contract executed by the government.

You have the right to not suffer from any adverse employment action because you participated in an investigation, hearing or inquiry conducted by a government agency or court of law.

If you believe your employer has violated this law, you may file a lawsuit in state court within 2 years after the occurrence of the alleged violation.

This notice provides general background information on Hawaii labor and employment law and is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal counsel. For specific legal advice on individual situations, please consult an attorney.

*You may satisfy Hawaii Labor Laws' posting requirements by posting our official labor law poster. For more information:
http://labor.gov/labor-law-poster/

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8866.

Revised 01/09/18

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, childbirth, and related medical 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
- Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

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*

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

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.

(Revised 6/27/2023)

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

$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 the 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 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 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.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd
WH1088 REV 0423

IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BRAD LITTLE, GOVERNOR
JANI REVIER, DIRECTOR

STATE OF IDAHO
Idaho Department of Labor
317 W. Main St.
Boise, Idaho 83735-0910

IDAHO MINIMUM WAGE LAW

SECTION 44-1502, IDAHO CODE: Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, no employer shall pay to any of his employees any wages computed at a rate of less than:

$7.25 PER HOUR

AS OF JULY 24, 2009

TIPPED EMPLOYEES: Any employee engaged in an occupation in which he customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30.00) a month in tips will be paid a minimum of $3.35 per hour. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's cash wage do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

OPPORTUNITY WAGE: Employees under 20 years of age may be paid $4.25 per hour during their first 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with an employer.

SECTION 44-1504, IDAHO CODE, EXEMPTIONS FROM MINIMUM WAGE: The provisions of this act shall not apply to any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity; to anyone engaged in domestic service; to any individual employed as an outside salesperson; to seasonal employees of a non-profit camping program; or to any child under the age of sixteen (16) years working part-time or at odd jobs not exceeding a total of four (4) hours per day with any one (1) employer; or any individual employed in agriculture if; such employee is the parent, spouse, child or other member of his employer's immediate family; or such employee is older than sixteen (16) years of age and is employed as a harvest laborer and is paid on a piece-rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been paid on a piece -rate basis in the region of employment, and commutes daily from his permanent residence to the farm on which he is so employed, and has been employed in agriculture less than thirteen (13) weeks during the preceding calendar year; or such employee is sixteen (16) years of age or under and; is employed as a harvest laborer, is paid on a piece-rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been paid on a piece-rate basis in the region of employment, and is employed on the same farm as his parent or person standing in the place of his parent, and is paid at the same piece-rate basis as employees over the age of sixteen (16) years are paid on the same farm; or such employee is principally engaged in the range production of livestock.

SECTION 45-606, IDAHO CODE: All wages due a separated employee must be paid the earlier of the next regularly scheduled payday or within 10 days of separation, weekends and holidays excluded. If the separated employee makes a written request for earlier payment, all wages then due must be paid within 48 hours, weekends and holidays excluded.

The Wage and Hour Section of the Idaho Department of Labor is responsible for the administration of the Idaho Minimum Wage and the Wage Payment Act.

For further information, "A Guide to Idaho Labor Laws" is available at any Idaho Department of Labor office in the state and online at labor.idaho.gov/pdf/wagehour.pdf (English) and labor.idaho.gov/pdf/wagehourspan.pdf (Spanish) or call Kootenai County (208) 457-8789; Boise (208) 332-3570; Pocatello (208) 236-6710, ext. 3659; or Burley (208) 678-5518, ext. 3128. Dial 800-377-3529 for Idaho Relay Service.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS:

THIS OFFICIAL NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE, IN OR ABOUT THE PREMISES WHERE ANY PERSON SUBJECT TO THE ACT IS EMPLOYED, OR IN A PLACE ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES (SECTION 44-1507, IDAHO CODE).

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES OR APPRENTICES MUST BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH SECTION 44-1505 AND 44-1506, IDAHO CODE.

FOR ADDITIONAL POSTERS OR INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE ADDRESS STATED ON THIS BULLETIN OR ACCESS OUR WEBSITE AT http:/labor.idaho.gov

(R. 3/14)

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW FOR THIS RECIPIENT OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DISCRIMINATE ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

Against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sex stereotyping, transgender status, and gender identity), national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or political affiliation or belief, or, against any beneficiary of, applicant to, or participant in programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, on the basis of the individual's citizenship status or participation in any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity.

THE RECIPIENT MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- Deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity;
- Providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or
- Making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such program or activity.

Recipients of federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. This means that, upon request and at no cost to the individual, recipients are required to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to qualified individuals with disabilities.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either:

- The recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose); or
- The Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210 or electronically as directed on the CRC Web site at www.dol.gov/crc.

If you file your complaint with the recipient, you must wait either until the recipient issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (see address above).

If the recipient does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the day on which you filed your complaint, you may file a complaint with CRC before receiving that Notice. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90-day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient).

If the recipient does give you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

To file a complaint with IDOL's Equal Opportunity Officer, contact:
Danilo Cabrera
WIOA Equal Opportunity Officer
(208) 332-3570 x 3656
Danilo.Cabrera@labor.idaho.gov

IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BRAD LITTLE, GOVERNOR
JANI REVIER, DIRECTOR

U.S. Department of Labor

OSHA®
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Job Safety and Health
IT'S THE LAW!

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 a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. 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.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

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

OSHA 3165-04R 2019

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.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

WH1462 REV 02/22

Your 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**.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SCAN ME

NOTICE ALL EMPLOYEES

IDAHO DEPT. OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

This firm is subject to the Employment Security Law of the State of Idaho.

All employees, except those specifically exempt, are insured for compensation during periods of involuntary unemployment.

Unemployment Insurance

is what the name implies — an INSURANCE paid from the Employment Security Trust Fund, a fund derived from taxation against the company or employer.

NO PORTION OF THE COST OF THIS PROGRAM IS DEDUCTIBLE FROM YOUR EARNINGS.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance must be filed online at labor.idaho.gov/claimantportal.
Don't delay or you could lose your benefits.
Claims should be filed immediately after separation.

Idaho Department of Labor
317 W. Main St., Boise, Idaho 83735-0910
208-332-8942
Website: labor.idaho.gov

Idaho's unemployment insurance programs are 100% funded by U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration grants totaling $40,761,255.

IDAHO
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

IDAHO LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

based on religion, race, color, sex, age (40+), disability and national origin. The law also prohibits retaliation against individuals who exercise their rights under Idaho's antidiscrimination laws.

The Commission also offers educational programs for businesses, human resource organizations and other agencies free of charge.

Rev. 5/2018

IDAHO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION 317 W. Main St. Boise, ID 83735 **t:** 208.334.2873 **f:** 208.334.2664

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 AND 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 **http://www.dol.gov/vets**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm**.

- ☆ 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: **http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm**. 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 Labor
1-866-487-2365

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Special Counsel

1-800-336-4590

Publication Date — April 2017

Conozca sus Derechos:
La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal

La Comisión Para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC, por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE. UU. hace cumplir las leyes federales que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en el trabajo o al solicitar un trabajo, la EEOC puede ayudarle.

¿Quién está Protegido?

- Empleados (actuales y anteriores), incluyendo gerentes y empleados temporales
- Aplicantes de trabajo
- Miembros de sindicatos y Solicitantes de membresía en un sindicato

¿Qué Organizaciones están Cubiertas?

- La mayoría de los empleadores privados
- Gobiernos estatales y locales (como empleadores)
- Instituciones educativas (como empleadores)
- Sindicatos
- Agencias de empleo

¿Qué Tipos de Discriminación Laboral son Ilegales?

Según las leyes de la EEOC, un empleador no puede discriminarlo, independientemente de su estatus migratorio, por motivos de:

- Raza
- Color
- Religión
- Origen nacional
- Sexo (incluyendo embarazo, parto, y condiciones médicas relacionadas, orientación sexual o identidad de gnero)
- Edad (40 años o más)
- Discapacidad
- Información genética (incluyendo solicitudes del empleador para la compra, el uso o la divulgación de pruebas genéticas, servicios genéticos o historial médico familiar)
- Tomar represalias por presentar un cargo, oponerse razonablemente a la discriminación o participar en una demanda, investigación o procedimiento por discriminación
- Interferencia, coerción o amenazas relacionadas con el ejercicio de los derechos relacionados con la discriminación por discapacidad o la acomodación por embarazo

¿Qué Prácticas Laborales Pueden ser Discriminatorias?

Todos los aspectos del empleo, incluyendo:

- Despidos
- Acoso (incluyendo conducta física o verbal no deseada)
- Contratación o promoción
- Asignaciones
- Remuneración (salarios desiguales o compensación)
- Falta de proporcionar adaptaciones razonables para una discapacidad; embarazo, parto o condición médica relacionada al embarazo o parto; o para la observancia o práctica de una creencia religiosa sincera
- Beneficios
- Formación profesional
- Clasificación
- Referencias
- Obtención o divulgación de información genética de los empleados
- Solicitud o divulgación de información médica de los empleados
- Conducta que podría desalentar razonablemente a alguien de oponerse a la discriminación, presentar un cargo o participar en una investigación o procedimiento
- Conducta que coaccione, intimide, amenace o interfiera con el ejercicio de sus derechos por parte de alguien, o alguien que ayude o aliente a otra persona a ejercer sus derechos, en relación con la discriminación por discapacidad (incluyendo las adaptaciones) o adaptaciones por embarazo

¿Qué Puede Hacer si Cree que ha Ocurrido Discriminación?

Comuníquese con la EEOC de inmediato si sospecha discriminación. No demore, porque existen límites de tiempo estrictos para presentar una denuncia por discriminación (180 o 300 días, según el lugar donde viva o trabaje). Puede comunicarse con la EEOC de cualquiera de las siguientes maneras:

Presentar una consulta a través del Portal Público de la EEOC: *https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx*

Llame 1–800–669–4000 (número gratuito)
1–800–669–6820 (TTY)
1–844–234–5122 (Video Teléfono de ASL)

Visite una Oficina de Campo de la EEOC (información en *www.eeoc.gov/field-office*)

Corre Electrónico: *info@eeoc.gov*

Información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluyendo información sobre cómo presentar un cargo de discriminación, está disponible en *www.eeoc.gov/es*.

EMPLEADORES QUE TIENEN CONTRATOS O SUBCONTRATOS FEDERALES

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo hace cumplir los compromisos de no discriminación y acción afirmativa de las empresas que hacen negocios con el gobierno federal. Si está solicitando un trabajo con, o es un empleado de una empresa con un contrato o subcontrato federal, usted está protegido(a) por la ley federal contra la discriminación en las siguientes bases:

Raza, Color, Religión, Sexo, Orientación Sexual, Identidad de Género, Origen Nacional

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por parte de los contratistas federales por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, orientación sexual, identidad de género u origen nacional, y requiere acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

Preguntar, Divulgar o Discutir Salarios

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, protege a los solicitantes y empleados de contratistas federales de la discriminación basada en preguntar, divulgar o discutir su compensación o la compensación de otros solicitantes o empleados.

Discapacidad

La Sección 503 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, protege a las personas calificadas con discapacidades contra la discriminación en la contratación, promoción, despido, pago, beneficios complementarios, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencias y otros aspectos del empleo por parte de contratistas federales. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye no hacer adaptaciones razonables a las limitaciones físicas o mentales conocidas de una persona con una discapacidad que de otro modo calificaría y que es un solicitante o empleado, a menos que haga una dificultad excesiva para el empleador. La Sección 503 también requiere que los contratistas federales tomen medidas afirmativas para emplear y promover a personas calificadas con discapacidades en todos los niveles de empleo, incluyendo a nivel ejecutivo.

Estatus Protegido Como Veterano

El Acta de Asistencia para el Reajuste de los Veteranos de la Era de Vietnam de 1974, modificada, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y requiere acción afirmativa para reclutar, emplear y avanzar en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos recientemente separados (es decir, dentro de los tres años posteriores al su separación o liberación del servicio activo), veteranos en servicio activo en tiempo de guerra o insignia de campaña, o veteranos con medallas de servicio de las fuerzas armadas.

Represalias

Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente una queja por discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la OFCCP o se oponga a la discriminación por parte de contratistas federales en virtud de estas leyes federales.

Cualquier persona que crea que un contratista ha violado sus obligaciones de no discriminar o acción afirmativa bajo las autoridades de la OFCCP debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP),
Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.,
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (llamada gratuita).

Si es sordo, tiene problemas de audición o tiene una discapacidad del habla, marque 7-1-1 para acceder a los servicios de retransmisión de telecomunicaciones. También se puede contactar a la OFCCP enviando una pregunta en línea a la mesa de ayuda de la OFCCP en *https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/*, o llamando a una oficina regional o distrital de la OFCCP, que figura en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el Departamento de Trabajo de los EE.UU y en la página web “Contáctenos” de la OFCCP en *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact*.

PROGRAMAS O ACTIVIDADES QUE RECIBEN ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL

Raza, Color, Origen Nacional, Sexo

Además de las protecciones del Título VII del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, el Título VI del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación por motivos de raza, color, u origen nacional en programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión de empleo, o cuando la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar discriminación en la prestación de servicios bajo dichos programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas de Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral por razón de sexo en programas o actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

Personas con Discapacidades

La Sección 504 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por motivos de discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Está prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos de empleo contra las personas con discapacidades que, con o sin ajustes razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo.

Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en un programa de cualquier institución que recibe asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

(Actualizado 6/27/2023)

DERECHOS DE LOS TRABAJADORES

BAJO LA LEY DE NORMAS JUSTAS DE TRABAJO (FLSA–siglas en inglés)

SALARIO MÍNIMO FEDERAL

$7.25 POR HORA

A PARTIR DEL 24 DE JULIO DE 2009

La ley exige que los empleadores exhiban este cartel donde sea visible por los empleados.

PAGO POR SOBRETIEMPO

Por lo menos tiempo y medio (1½) de la tasa regular de pago por todas las horas trabajadas en exceso de 40 en una semana laboral.

TRABAJO DE MENORES DE EDAD

El empleado tiene que tener por lo menos 16 años para trabajar en la mayoría de los trabajos no agrícolas y por lo menos 18 años para trabajar en los trabajos no agrícolas declarados peligrosos por la Secretaría de Trabajo. Los menores de 14 y 15 años pueden trabajar fuera del horario escolar en varias ocupaciones que no sean de manufactura, de minería, y que no sean peligrosas con ciertas restricciones al horario de trabajo. Se aplican distintos reglamentos al empleo agrícola.

CRÉDITO POR PROPINAS

Los empleadores de “empleados que reciben propinas” que cumplan con ciertas condiciones, pueden reclamar un crédito de salario parcial basado en las propinas recibidas por sus empleados. Los empleadores les tienen que pagar a los empleados que reciben propinas un salario en efectivo de por lo menos $2.13 por hora si ellos reclaman un crédito de propinas contra su obligación de pagar el salario mínimo. Si las propinas recibidas por el empleado combinadas con el salario en efectivo de por lo menos $2.13 por hora del empleador no equivalen al salario mínimo por hora, el empleador tiene que compensar la diferencia.

EXTRACCIÓN EN EL TRABAJO

La FLSA requiere que los empleadores proporcionen un tiempo de descanso razonable para que un empleado pueda extraerse leche de los pechos para el/la bebé que esté amamantando durante un año después del nacimiento del/de la niño(a) cada vez que la empleada necesite extraerse leche. Empleadores deben proveer un lugar, que no sea un cuarto de baño, que esté ocultado de la vista y libre de intrusión de parte de compañeros de trabajo y del público, el cual la empleada podría usar para extraerse leche.

CUMPLIMIENTO

El Departamento tiene la autoridad de recuperar salarios retroactivos y una cantidad igual en daños y perjuicios en casos de incumplimientos con el salario mínimo, sobretiempo y otros incumplimientos. El Departamento puede litigar y/o recomendar un enjuiciamiento criminal. A los empleadores se les pueden imponer sanciones pecuniarias civiles por cada incumplimiento deliberado o repetido de las disposiciones de la ley del pago del salario mínimo o de sobretiempo. También se pueden imponer sanciones pecuniarias civiles por incumplimiento con las disposiciones de la FLSA sobre el trabajo de menores de edad. Además, se pueden imponer sanciones pecuniarias civiles incrementadas por cada incumplimiento con el trabajo de menores que resulte en la muerte o una lesión seria de un empleado menor de edad, y tales avaluaciones pueden duplicarse cuando se determina que los incumplimientos fueron deliberados o repetidos. La ley también prohíbe tomar represalias o despedir a los trabajadores que presenten una queja o que participen en cualquier proceso bajo la FLSA.

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL

- Ciertas ocupaciones y ciertos establecimientos están exentos de las disposiciones del salario mínimo, y/o de las disposiciones del pago de sobretiempo.
- Se aplican disposiciones especiales a trabajadores de Samoa Americana, del Estado Libre Asociado de las Islas Marianas del Norte y del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.
- Algunas leyes estatales proporcionan protecciones más amplias a los trabajadores; los empleadores tienen que cumplir con ambas.
- Algunos empleadores clasifican incorrectamente a sus trabajadores como “contratistas independientes” cuando en realidad son empleados según la FLSA. Es importante conocer la diferencia entre los dos porque los empleados (a menos que estén exentos) tienen derecho a las protecciones del salario mínimo y del pago de sobretiempo bajo la FLSA y los contratistas correctamente clasificados como independientes no lo tienen.
- A ciertos estudiantes de tiempo completo, estudiantes alumnos, aprendices, y trabajadores con discapacidades se les puede pagar menos que el salario mínimo bajo certificados especiales expedidos por el Departamento de Trabajo.

DIVISIÓN DE HORAS Y SALARIOS
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE LOS EE.UU.
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

WH1088 SPA REV 04/23

IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BRAD LITTLE, GOVERNOR
JANI REVIER, DIRECTOR

ESTADO DE IDAHO
Departamento del Trabajo de Idaho
317 West Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83735-0910

LEY DEL SALARIO MÍNIMO DE IDAHO

SECCIÓN 44-1502 DEL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO: Con la excepción de lo que se especifique aquí, ningún empleador le pagará a sus empleados ningún sueldo calculado a una taza menor de:

$7.25 POR HORA

24 DE JULIO DE 2009

EMPLEADOS CON PROPINA: Los empleados que tengan una ocupación en la que por costumbre o normalmente reciban más de treinta dólares ($30.00) mensuales de propina, recibirán un sueldo mínimo de $3.35 por hora. Si las propinas de un empleado sumadas al salario en efectivo del empleador no equivalen al salario mínimo por hora, el empleador deberá cubrir la diferencia.

SUELDO DE OPORTUNIDAD: A los empleados menores de 20 años de edad se les puede pagar $4.25 por hora durante los primeros 90 días consecutivos (hábiles y no hábiles) en los que han trabajado para un empleador.

SECCIÓN 44-1504 DEL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO. EXCEPCIONES DEL SALARIO MÍNIMO: Las provisiones de esta acta no se aplicarán a ningún empleado en una auténtica capacidad ejecutiva, administrativa, o profesional, empleados de servicio doméstico, a cualquier persona empleada como vendedor particular, empleados por temporada de un programa de campamento sin fines de lucro, o cualquier joven menor de dieciséis (16) años que trabaje medio tiempo o realice trabajos variados que no excedan un total de cuatro (4) horas 125 al día para un (1) empleador en particular; o cualquier persona que trabaja en agricultura si; dicho trabajador agrícola es el padre o madre, esposo/a, niño/a o otro miembro familiar inmediato del empleador; o dicho empleado tiene mas de dieciséis (16) años de edad y es trabajador de temporada de cosecha pagado por contrato en una operación que generalmente y por costumbre es reconocida como una donde se paga por contrato en la region de trabajo y donde el empleado viene a diario de una residencia permanente y trabaja menos de 13 semanas durante el año de calendario anterior; o dicho trabajador tiene 16 años o menos y; trabaja como un trabajador de temporada de cosecha y se le paga por contrato en una operación que generalmente y por costumbre es reconocida como una donde se paga por contrato en la región de trabajo, y esta empleado en el mismo rancho que sus padres o persona que esta en lugar de sus padres, y se le paga igual como a trabajadores mayores de 16 años de edad que trabajan en el mismo rancho; o es un empleado que participa en la ganadería de terreno abierto (ganado y borregos).

SECCIÓN 45-606 DEL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO: Todo sueldo que se le deba a un empleado que salió del trabajo se debe pagar el día de pago más cercano o dentro de los 10 primeros días después que haya salido, excluyendo los fines de semana y días de fiesta. Si el empleado que salió lo pide por escrito, se le debe pagar dentro de las próximas 48 horas, excluyendo los fines de semana y días feriados.

La Sección de Horas y Salarios del Departamento del Trabajo de Idaho es responsable por la administración del Acta de salario mínimo y pago de sueldo de Idaho.

Para más información, una “Guía de las Leyes del Trabajo de Idaho”, se encuentra disponible en las oficinas locales del Departamento del Trabajo de Idaho, online: labor.idaho.gov/pdf/wagehourspan.pdf o puede llamar al (208) 457-8789 en Kootenai County, al (208) 332-3570 en Boise, o al (208) 236-6710, ext. 3659 en Pocatello; o al (208) 678-5518, ext. 3128 en Burley. 800-377- 3529 (Por medio del "Idaho Relay Service").

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADORES:

ESTE AVISO OFICIAL DEBE SER COLOCADO EN UN LUGAR VISIBLE, EN O CERCA DEL LUGAR DE TRABAJO DE CUALQUIER PERSONA A LA QUE SE APLIQUE ESTA ACTA O EN UN LUGAR ACCESIBLE A SUS EMPLEADOS (SECCIÓN 44-1507, DEL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO).

EL EMPLEO DE PERSONAS CON INCAPACIDADES O APRENDICES DEBE SER CONFORME CON SECCION 44-1505 Y 44-1507, DEL CODIGO DE IDAHO

PARA OBTENER HOJAS ADICIONALES O INFORMACIÓN, COMUNIQUESE A LA DIRECCION EN ESTE BOLETIN O PUEDE IMPRIMIR COPIAS DE LA RED (INTERNET) EN EL SITIO http://.labor.idaho.gov EN LA SECCION DE "BUSINESS SERVICES".

(R. 3/2014)

IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES ES LA LEY

ES CONTRA LA LEY PARA ESTE RECIPIENTE DE ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL DISCRIMINAR EN LA SIGUIENTE MANERA:

Contra cualquier individuo en los Estados Unidos por razones de raza, color, religión, sexo (incluso embarazo, parto, condiciones médicos relacionados, esterotipos sexuales, estado transgénero, e identidad de género), origen nacional (incluso dominio limitado del inglés), edad, incapacidad, afiliación política, creencia religiosa, o contra cualquier beneficiario de o solicitante a, o participante en programas de asistencia financiera bajo el Título I del Acta de Innovación y Oportunidad para la Fuerza Laboral de 2014 (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 - WIOA), por razones de ciudadanía/estado legal del beneficiario como un inmigrante legalmente admitido y autorizado para trabajar en los Estados Unidos, o su participación en cualquiera de los programas o actividades de asistencia financiera del Título I del Acta de Innovación y Oportunidad para la Fuerza Laboral (WIOA).

LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIO O RECIPIENTES DEL TÍTULO 1 DEL ACTA DE INNOVACIÓN Y OPORTUNIDAD PARA LA FUERZA LABORAL NO DEBEN DE DISCRIMINAR EN NINGUNA DE LAS SIGUIENTES ÁREAS:

- Decidiendo quien va a ser admitido, o tener acceso, a cualquier programa o actividad financiados por el Título I del Acta de Innovación y Oportunidad para la Fuerza Laboral; o
- Proveyendo oportunidades en, o negociando con, cualquier persona con relación a tal programa o actividad; o
- Haciendo decisiones de empleo en la administración de, o en conexión con, tal programa o actividad.

QUE HACER SI CREE QUE USTED HA EXPERIMENTADO DISCRIMINACIÓN:

Si usted cree que ha sido sujeto a discriminación en algún programa o actividad financiados bajo el Título I del Acta de Innovación y Oportunidad para la Fuerza Laboral (WIOA), usted puede someter una queja dentro de 180 días desde la fecha en que ocurrió la violación que alega, con cualquiera de los dos:

- El (La) Oficial de Igualdad de Oportunidades (equal opportunity officer) del recipiente (o la persona a quién el recipiente o ha designado con este propósito); o
- El (La) Director(a), Centro de Derechos Civiles (Director, Civil Rights Center, CRC), US Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Room N-4123, Washington, D.C. 20210 o electrónicamente como se indica en el sitio Web de CRC en www.dol.gov/crc.

Si usted presenta una queja con el recipiente o proveedor de servicio, usted debe esperar hasta que el recipiente o proveedor de servicio emita por escrito un aviso de acción final, o hasta que hayan pasado 90 días (cualquiera que ocurra primero), antes de presentar una queja con el Centro de Derechos Civiles (vea la dirección arriba).

Si el recipiente no le da un aviso de acción final por escrito, dentro de los 90 días desde el día en que usted presentó su queja, usted no debe de esperar el aviso antes de presentar su queja al Centro de Derechos Civiles. Sin embargo, debe presentar su queja al Centro de Derechos Civiles dentro de 30 días después de la fecha límite de 90 días. (en otras palabras, dentro de 120 días después del día en que usted presentó su queja con el recipiente).

Si el recipiente le da un aviso escrito de acción final de su queja, pero usted no está satisfecho(a) con la decisión o resolución, usted puede presentar una queja con el Centro de Derechos Civiles. Usted debe presentar su queja dentro de 30 días desde la fecha en que recibió el aviso de acción final.

Para obtener información o presentar una queja, contacte a:
Danilo Cabrera, Oficial de Igualdad de Oportunidades
(208) 332-3570 x 3656
danilo.cabrera@labor.idaho.gov
711 - Idaho Relay Service

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BRAD LITTLE, GOVERNOR
JANI REVIER, DIRECTOR

Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.

OSHA®
Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional

Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo ¡ES LA LEY!

Todos los trabajadores tienen el derecho a:

- Un lugar de trabajo seguro.
- Decir algo a su empleador o la OSHA sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud, o reportar una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, sin sufrir represalias.
- Recibir información y entrenamiento sobre los peligros del trabajo, incluyendo sustancias toxicas en su sitio de trabajo.
- Pedir una inspección confidencial de OSHA de su lugar de trabajo si usted cree que hay condiciones inseguras o insalubres. Usted tiene el derecho a que un representante se comunique con OSHA en su nombre.
- Participar (o su representante puede participar) en la inspección de OSHA y hablar en privado con el inspector.
- Presentar una queja con la OSHA dentro de 30 días (por teléfono, por internet, o por correo) si usted ha sufrido represalias por ejercer sus derechos.
- Ver cualquieras citaciones de la OSHA emitidas a su empleador.
- Pedir copias de sus registros médicos, pruebas que miden los peligros en el trabajo, y registros de lesiones y enfermedades relacionadas con el trabajo.

Este cartel está disponible de la OSHA para gratis.

Los empleadores deben:

- Proveer a los trabajadores un lugar de trabajo libre de peligros reconocidos. Es ilegal discriminar contra un empleado quien ha ejercido sus derechos bajo la ley, incluyendo hablando sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud a usted o con la OSHA, o por reportar una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.
- Cumplir con todas las normas aplicables de la OSHA.
- Notificar a la OSHA dentro de 8 horas de una fatalidad laboral o dentro de 24 horas de cualquier hospitalización, amputación, o pérdida de ojo relacionado con el trabajo.
- Proporcionar el entrenamiento requerido a todos los trabajadores en un idioma y vocabulario que pueden entender.
- Mostrar claramente este cartel en el lugar de trabajo.
- Mostrar las citaciones de la OSHA acerca del lugar de la violación alegada.

Servicios de consulta en el lugar de trabajo están disponibles para empleadores de tamaño pequeño y mediano sin citación o multa, a través de los programas de consulta apoyados por la OSHA en cada estado.

Llame OSHA. Podemos ayudar.

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

OSHA 3167-04R 2019
It's the Law – Spanish

DERECHOS DEL EMPLEADO

LEY PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DEL EMPLEADO CONTRA LA PRUEBA DEL POLÍGRAFO

La Ley Para La Protección del Empleado contra la Prueba de Polígrafo le prohíbe a la mayoría de los empleadores del sector privado que utilice pruebas con detectores de mentiras durante el período de pre-empleo o durante el servicio de empleo.

PROHIBICIONES

Generalmente se le prohíbe al empleador que le exija o requiera a un empleado o a un solicitante a un trabajo que se someta a una prueba con detector de mentiras, y que despida, discipline, o discrimine de ninguna forma contra un empleado o contra un aspirante a un trabajo por haberse negado a someterse a la prueba o por haberse acogido a otros derechos establecidos por la Ley.

EXENCIONES

Esta Ley no afecta a los empleados de los gobiernos federal, estatales y locales. Tampoco se aplica a las pruebas que el Gobierno Federal les administra a ciertos individuos del sector privado que trabajan en actividades relacionadas con la seguridad nacional.

La Ley permite la administración de pruebas de polígrafo (un tipo de detector de mentiras) en el sector privado, sujeta a ciertas restricciones, a ciertos aspirantes para empleos en compañías de seguridad (vehículos blindados, sistemas de alarma y guardias). También se les permite el uso de éstas a compañías que fabrican, distribuyen y dispensan productos farmacéuticos.

La Ley también permite la administración de estas pruebas de polígrafo, sujeta a ciertas restricciones, a empleados de empresas privadas que estén bajo sospecha razonable de estar involucrados en un incidente en el sitio de empleo (tal como un robo, desfalco, etc.) que le haya ocasionado daños económicos al empleador.

La Ley no substituye ninguna provisión de cualquier otra ley estatal o local ni tampoco a tratos colectivos que sean más rigurosos con respecto a las pruebas de polígrafo.

DERECHOS DE LOS EXAMINADOS

En casos en que se permitan las pruebas de polígrafo, éstas deben ser administradas bajo una cantidad de normas estrictas en cuanto a su administración y duración. Los examinados tienen un número de derechos específicos, incluyendo el derecho de advertencia por escrito antes de someterse a la prueba, el derecho a negarse a someterse a la prueba o a descontinuarla, al igual que el derecho a negarse a que los resultados de la prueba estén al alcance de personas no autorizadas

CUMPLIMIENTO

El/La Secretario(a) de Trabajo puede entablar pleitos para impedir violaciones y puede imponer penas pecuniarias civiles contra los violadores. Los empleados o solicitantes a empleo también tienen derecho a entablar sus propios pleitos en los tribunales.

LA LEY EXIGE QUE LOS EMPLEADORES EXHIBAN ESTE AVISO DONDE LOS EMPLEADOS Y LOS SOLICITANTES DE EMPLEO LO PUEDAN VER FÁCILMENTE.

DIVISIÓN DE HORAS Y SALARIOS
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE LOS EE.UU.
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

WH1462 SPA REV 02/22

Sus derechos de personal según la Ley de Licencia Familiar y Médica

¿Qué es una licencia de FMLA?

La Ley de Licencia Familiar y Médica (FMLA, por sus siglas en inglés) es una ley federal que proporciona al personal elegible **licencias con protección del empleo** por razones familiares y médicas que califiquen. La División de Horas y Salarios (WHD, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo de EE. UU. hace cumplir la FMLA para la mayoría del personal.

El personal elegible puede tomarse licencias de FMLA de **hasta 12 semanas de trabajo** en un periodo de 12 meses por:

- El nacimiento, la adopción o la ubicación de hogar adoptivo de un niño o niña,
- Un problema grave de salud mental o físico que le impide trabajar,
- El cuidado de su cónyuge, hijos, hijas o padres con enfermedades mentales o físicas graves, y
- Ciertas razones que califican, relacionadas con la asignación de su cónyuge, hijo, hija, padre o madre en el servicio militar.

El personal que sea cónyuge, hijo, hija, padre, madre o familiar cercano de una persona cubierta en el servicio militar con una lesión o enfermedad grave **puede tomarse una licencia de FMLA de hasta 26 semanas de trabajo** en un solo periodo de 12 meses para cuidar a la persona en servicio.

Puede que usted tenga derecho a usar la licencia de FMLA en **un bloque de tiempo.** Cuando haya una necesidad médica o se permita por otro motivo, puede tomar una licencia de FMLA **de forma intermitente en bloques separados, o con un horario reducido** trabajando menos horas al día o a la semana. Lea la hoja informativa #28M(c) para obtener más información.

La licencia de FMLA **no es una licencia paga**, pero usted puede elegir, o puede que su empresa le exija, utilizar cualquier licencia paga proporcionada por la empresa si la política de licencias de su empresa cubre el motivo por el cuál necesita una licencia de FMLA.

¿Soy elegible para tomar una licencia de FMLA?

Usted es **elegible** si aplican **todas** las siguientes condiciones:

- Trabaja para una empresa cubierta,
- Ha trabajado para su empresa durante al menos 12 meses,
- Tiene al menos 1250 horas de servicio para su empresa durante los 12 meses previos a su licencia, y
- Su empresa tiene al menos 50 integrantes del personal dentro de las 75 millas desde su lugar de trabajo.

El personal de tripulación de vuelo tiene requisitos de "horas de servicio" diferentes.

Trabaja para una **empresa cubierta** si aplica **una** de las siguientes condiciones:

- Trabaja para una empresa privada que tiene al menos 50 integrantes del personal durante al menos 20 semanas laborales en el año actual o anterior,
- Trabaja para una escuela primaria o secundaria pública o privada, o
- Trabaja para una agencia pública, como una agencia gubernamental local, estatal o federal. La mayoría del personal está cubierta por el Título II de la FMLA, administrada por la Oficina de Administración de Personal.

¿Cómo solicito una licencia de FMLA?

En general, **para solicitar una licencia de FMLA usted debe**:

- Seguir las políticas regulares de su empresa para solicitar licencias,
- Avisar con al menos 30 días de anticipación que necesita una licencia de FMLA, o
- Si no es posible avisar con anticipación, avisar tan pronto sea posible.

Usted **no tiene obligación de compartir un diagnóstico médico,** pero debe proporcionar información suficiente para que su empresa pueda determinar si la licencia califica para la protección de la FMLA. Usted también **debe informar a su empresa si se tomó una licencia de FMLA anteriormente** o se aprobó por el mismo motivo al solicitar una licencia adicional.

Su **empresa puede solicitar certificación** de un prestador de atención médica para verificar la licencia médica y puede solicitar certificación de una exigencia que califique.

La FMLA no afecta ninguna ley federal o estatal que prohíba la discriminación, ni invalida ninguna ley estatal o local o acuerdo colectivo que proporcione mayores derechos de licencia familiar o médica.

El personal estatal puede estar sujeto a ciertas limitaciones al buscar demandas directas con respecto a licencias por sus propias condiciones graves de salud. La mayor parte del personal federal y cierta parte del congresional también está cubierta por la ley, pero está sujeta a la jurisdicción de la Oficina de Administración de Personal de EE. UU. o al Congreso.

¿Qué debe hacer mi empresa?

Si usted es elegible para una licencia de FMLA, su **empresa debe**:

- Permitirle que se ausente del trabajo con su empleo protegido, por un motivo que califique,
- Continuar su plan de cobertura grupal de salud mientras se encuentra de licencia, de la misma forma que si no estuviera de licencia, y
- Permitirle regresar al mismo empleo, o a un empleo virtualmente igual con el mismo salario, los mismos beneficios y otras condiciones de trabajo, incluidos los turnos y la ubicación, al finalizar su licencia.

Su **empresa no puede interferir con sus derechos de la FMLA** ni amenazar ni castigarle por ejercer sus derechos en virtud de la ley. Por ejemplo, su empleador no puede tomar represalias contra usted por solicitar una licencia de FMLA o cooperar con una investigación de WHD.

Tras tomar conocimiento de que su necesidad de tomar una licencia es por un motivo que califica según la FMLA, su **empresa debe confirmar si usted es elegible** o no para la licencia de la FMLA. Si su empresa determina que usted es elegible, su **empresa debe notificarle por escrito**:

- Sobre sus derechos y responsabilidades en virtud de la FMLA, y
- Qué parte de su licencia solicitada, si la hubiera, será protegida por la FMLA.

¿Dónde puedo encontrar más información?

Llame al **1-866-487-9243** o visite **dol.gov/fmla** para conocer más.

Si cree que sus derechos según la FMLA han sido violados, puede presentar una denuncia ante la WHD o presentar una demanda privada contra su empresa en la corte. **Escanee el código QR para conocer más sobre el proceso de denuncias de la WHD.**

ESCANEAR

DIVISIÓN DE HORAS Y SALARIOS
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

AVISO A TODOS LOS EMPLEADOS

IDAHO DEPT. OF LABOR

BENEFICIOS DE SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO

Esta empresa esta sujeta a la Ley de Seguridad de Empleo del estado de Idaho.

Todos los empleados, excepto aquellos específicamente exonerados, están asegurados para recibir compensación durante los períodos de desempleo involuntario.

EL SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO ES lo que el nombre implica — un **SEGURO** pagado por el Fondo Fiduciario de Seguridad de Empleo, un fondo derivado de impuestos pagados por la compañía o empleador.

NINGUNA PORCIÓN DEL COSTO DE ESTE PROGRAMA ES DEDUCIDA DE SUS INGRESOS.

Los reclamos del Seguro de Desempleo deben ser archivados por internet en el Portal del Reclamante en nuestra página web labor.idaho.gov/claimantportal. No se demore en archivar su reclamo o podría perder sus beneficios. Los reclamos deben ser archivados inmediatamente después de su separación laboral.

Departamento del Trabajo de Idaho
317 W. Main St., Boise, Idaho 83735-0910
208-332-8942
Website: labor.idaho.gov

Idaho's unemployment insurance programs are 100% funded by U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration grants totaling $40,761,255.

IDAHO
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

LA LEY DE IDAHO PROHIBE DISCRIMINACIÓN EN EMPLEO

por causa de incapacidad, religión, raza, color, sexo, origen nacional o edad. La ley también prohíbe represalias contra individuos que ejercen sus derechos bajo las leyes contra discriminación en Idaho.

La Comisión también ofrece programas educativos para negocios, organizaciones de recursos humanos, y otras agencias sin costo.

Rev. 5/2018

IDAHO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION 317 W. Main St. Boise, ID 83735 **t:** 208.334.2873 **f:** 208.334.2664

SUS DERECHOS BAJO USERRA

EL ACTA DE DERECHOS DE EMPLEO Y REEMPLEO DE LOS SERVICIOS UNIFORMADOS

USERRA protege los derechos de trabajo de las personas que voluntaria o involuntariamente dejan sus empleos para integrarse al servicio militar. USERRA también prohíbe la discriminación, por parte de los empleadores contra los miembros actuales, ex-miembros, y candidatos de los servicios uniformados.

DERECHOS DE RECONTRATACIÓN

Usted tiene derecho a ser recontratado en su trabajo civil si lo deja para cumplir deberes en el servicio uniformado y:

- usted se asegura que su empleador reciba aviso escrito o verbal de su servicio, por adelantado;
- usted tiene cinco años o menos de servicio acumulativo en las fuerzas uniformadas mientras está con ese empleador;
- después de la conclusión de su servicio retorna a su trabajo o solicita ser recontratado dentro de un margen de tiempo adecuado; y
- si usted ha dejado el servicio sin haber sido descalificado, o retirado de cualquier otra forma que no sea en condiciones honorables.

Si usted es elegible para ser recontratado, debe ser reposicionado en el puesto y con los beneficios que usted habría tenido si no hubiera estado ausente debido al servicio militar, o en ciertos casos, un puesto equivalente.

DERECHO A SER LIBRE DE DISCRIMINACIÓN Y REPRESALIAS

Si usted:

- Es un ex-miembro o un miembro actual de los servicios uniformados;
- Ha solicitado una membresía en el servicio uniformado, o;
- Se encuentra obligado a servir en los servicios uniformados;

entonces, el empleador no puede negar alguno de los siguientes:

- empleo inicial;
- recontratación;
- permanencia en el empleo;
- ascenso; o
- cualquier beneficio del empleo.

Además, un empleador no puede tomar represalias en contra de cualquier persona que esté ayudando a la aplicación de los derechos del USERRA, incluyendo el realizar una testificación o una declaración en conexión con un procedimiento bajo USERRA; aún si esa persona no tiene ninguna conexión con el servicio.

PROTECCIÓN DEL SEGURO DE SALUD

- Si usted deja su empleo para realizar el servicio militar, tiene derecho a continuar con el plan de cobertura médica existente para usted y sus dependientes, por hasta 24 meses mientras se encuentre en el servicio militar.
- Aún si usted elige no continuar con su cobertura durante su servicio militar, usted tiene derecho a ser readmitido en su plan de cobertura médica al ser recontratado; generalmente, sin ningún periodo de espera o exclusiones (por ejemplo: exclusiones de condiciones pre-existentes), excepto por alguna lesión o enfermedad relacionada al servicio.

CUMPLIMIENTO

- El Servicio de Empleo y Capacitación de Veteranos (VETS, por su sigla en inglés) del Departamento del Trabajo de los EE.UU. está autorizado a investigar y resolver reclamos sobre violaciones a los estatutos del USERRA.
- Si necesita ayuda para enviar un reclamo, o si necesita información sobre USERRA, contáctese con VETS al **1800-4-USA-DOL** o visite **el sitio de Internet http://www.dol.gov/vets**. Puede contactarse con un ayudante interactivo de USERRA a través del Internet, en **http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm**.
- Si envía un reclamo al VETS y el VETS no puede resolverla, usted puede solicitar que su caso sea derivado al Departamento de Justicia o a la Oficina de Asesoramiento Especial (Office of Special Counsel), dependiendo del empleador para representación.
- También puede omitir el proceso por la vía de VETS y aplicar una acción civil en contra del empleador por violaciones del USERRA.

Los derechos que se presentan aquí pueden variar dependiendo de las circunstancias. Este aviso fue preparado por el VETS, y puede ser visto en el Internet en la siguiente dirección: http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.pdf. La ley federal requiere que los empleadores informen a los empleados sobre sus derechos bajo USERRA. Los empleadores pueden cumplir con estos requisitos al exponer este aviso donde usualmente se colocan los anuncios para los empleados.

VETS

Departamento del Trabajo de los EE.UU.
1-866-487-2365

ESGR

(Siglas en inglés para Apoyo de Empleadores de la Guardia y la Reserva).
1-800-336-4590

Fecha de publicación—febrero del 2005

State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Labor

PAID LEAVE FOR ALL WORKERS ACT NOTICE

Employers must provide employees with up to 40 hours of paid leave for any reason.

Paid Leave

- **Workers:** Earn up to 40 hours of paid leave from work per year.
- **Use:** Workers can use paid leave for any reason of their choosing. Employers may not require workers to provide a reason for their paid leave request or require a worker to find a replacement worker.
- **Accrual:** Workers earn 1 hour of paid leave for every 40 hours they work. Employers may also provide workers with all paid leave hours at the start of the 12-month period (frontloading).
- **Carryover:** Workers rollover all unused accrued paid leave at the end of the year. Any unused frontloaded leave does not have to be carried over.
- **Retaliation is prohibited:** Penalties may apply to employers that take adverse action against workers who exercise their rights under this law.

Penalties

Workers may recover the amount they should have been paid for the leave, penalties, and other equitable relief.

Filing a Complaint

A worker may file a complaint with the Illinois Department of Labor alleging a violation of this Act by filling out a complaint form at **labor.illinois.gov/paidleave**.

Existing Policy and Exclusions

Certain exceptions may apply for employers who already provide their workers with paid leave. There are also certain categories of workers that are not covered by the law.

See QR code for more information on how to file a complaint and applicable exceptions to the law.

For a complete text of the laws, visit our website at:
www.labor.illinois.gov

For more information or to file a Complaint, contact us at:
DOL.PaidLeave@illinois.gov
312-793-2600

THIS NOTICE MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE ON THE PREMISES OF THE EMPLOYER WHERE OTHER NOTICES ARE POSTED.

Printed by the Authority of State of Illinois 12/23 IOCI 24-1010

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE ILLINOIS SERVICE MEMBER EMPLOYMENT & REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT (330 ILCS 61)

ISERRA (Illinois version of USERRA) protects the employment and benefits of service members who leave their civilian employment to serve our Nation or State.

In order to protect the common public interest in military service, it is the role of the Illinois Attorney General to promote awareness and ensure compliance with ISERRA by providing information, training, advocacy, and enforcement.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

1. All members of the Armed Forces of the United States whether active duty or reserve, including the National Guard when performing State duty.
2. All members of Military Auxiliary Radio System, United States Coast Guard Reserve, Civil Air Patrol, and the Merchant Marines when performing official duties in support of an emergency.
3. Members who are released from military duty with follow-on care by the Department of Defense.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS, BENEFITS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER ISERRA?

ISERRA provides the same protections as USERRA (i.e., reemployment, benefits and discrimination) but expands protections to persons identified above and incorporates existing benefits to service members who are public employees. Because ISERRA represents the minimum employer requirements, employers maintain the right to provide greater benefits at their discretion.

WHO ENFORCES ISERRA?

The ISERRA Advocate is an Assistant Attorney General appointed by the Illinois Attorney General to provide both advocacy and enforcement under ISERRA.

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION?

Both service members and employers can find more information on the Attorney General's ISERRA Advocate webpage at https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/rights-of-the-people/military-and-veterans-rights/ or call the Military & Veterans Rights Helpline at **1-800-382-3000** to ask questions or request training.

This notice is available for download on the Attorney General's website by going to https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/rights-of-the-people/military-and-veterans-rights/. Employers are required to provide employees entitled to rights and benefits under ISERRA a notice of the rights, benefits, and obligations of service member employees. This requirement may be met by the posting of this notice where employers customarily place notices for employees. ISERRA is codified as Public Act 100-1101 and can be found at www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/100/PDF/100-1101.pdf.

Printed by authority of the State of Illinois. 06/23
This material is available in alternate format upon request.

Illinois Department of Employment Security

NOTICE to workers about Unemployment Insurance Benefits

THE POSTING OF THIS NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE ILLINOIS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

FILING A CLAIM

The Illinois Unemployment Insurance Act provides for the payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers and for the collection of employer contributions from liable employers. It is designed to provide living expenses while new employment is sought. Claims should be filed as soon as possible after separation from employment. Claims can be filed online at **www.ides.illinois.gov** or at the nearest Illinois Department of Employment Security office to the worker's home. To be eligible for benefits, an unemployed individual must be available for work, able to work and actively seeking work and, in addition, must not be disqualified under any provisions of the Illinois Unemployment Insurance Act.

Each employer shall deliver the pamphlet "What Every Worker Should Know About Unemployment Insurance" to each worker separated from employment for an expected duration of seven or more days. The pamphlet shall be delivered to the worker at the time of separation or, if delivery is impracticable, mailed within five days after the date of the separation to the worker's last known address. Pamphlets shall be supplied by the Illinois Department of Employment Security to each employer without cost.

A claimant may also be entitled to receive, in addition to the weekly benefit amount, an allowance for a non-working spouse or a dependent child or children. The allowance is a percentage of the average weekly wage of the claimant in his or her base period. The weekly benefit amount plus any allowance for a dependent make up the total amount payable.

If, during a calendar week an employee does not work full-time because of lack of work, he or she may be eligible for partial benefits if the wages earned in such calendar week are less than his or her weekly benefit amount. For any such week, employers should provide employees with a statement of "low earnings" which should be taken to their Illinois Department of Employment Security office.

NOTE: Illinois unemployment insurance benefits are paid from a trust fund to which only employers contribute. No deductions may be made from the wages of workers for this purpose.

Unemployment insurance information is available from any Illinois Department of Employment Security office. To locate the office nearest you, call 1-800-244-5631 or access the locations though our website at **www.ides.illinois.gov**.

BENEFITS

Every claimant who files a new claim for unemployment insurance benefits must serve an unpaid waiting week for which he has filed and is otherwise eligible.

The claimant's weekly benefit amount is usually a percentage of the worker's average weekly wage. The worker's average weekly wage is computed by dividing the wages paid during the two highest quarters of the base period by 26. The maximum weekly benefit amount is a percentage of the statewide average weekly wage. The minimum weekly benefit amount is $51. The statewide average weekly wage is calculated each year.

If Your Benefit Year Begins:	Your Base Period Will Be:
This year between:	*Last year between:*
Jan. 1 and March 31	Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 and the year before between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31
This year between:	*Last year between:*
April 1 and June 30	Jan. 1 and Dec. 31
This year between:	*Last year between:*
July 1 and Sept. 30	April 1 and Dec. 31 and this year between Jan. 1 and March 31
This year between:	*Last year between:*
Oct. 1 and Dec. 31	July 1 and Dec. 31 and this year between Jan. 1 and June 30

In order to be monetarily eligible, a claimant must be paid a minimum of $1,600 during the base period with at least $440 of that amount being paid outside the highest calendar quarter.

If you have been awarded temporary total disability benefits under a workers' compensation act or other similar acts, or if you only have worked within the last few months, your base period may be determined differently. Contact your local IDES office for more information.

REPORTING TIPS

Each employee who receives tips must report these tips to employers on a written statement or on Form UC-51, "Employee's Report of Tips," in duplicate. Employers can furnish this form on request. The report shall be submitted on the day the wages are paid, or not later than the next payday, and shall include the amount of tips received during the pay period.

TAXATION OF BENEFITS

Unemployment insurance benefits are taxable if you are required to file a state or federal income tax return. You may choose to have federal and/or Illinois state income tax withheld from your weekly benefits. Since benefits are not subject to mandatory income tax withholding, if you do not choose to withhold, you may be required to make estimated tax payments using Internal Revenue Service Form 1040 ES and Illinois Department of Revenue Form IL 1040 ES.

For additional information, call these toll-free numbers:
Internal Revenue Service 1-800-829-1040.
Illinois Department of Revenue 1-800-732-8866.

This poster fulfills all posting requirements for the Illinois Department of Employment Security.
EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED TO POST THIS NOTICE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES.

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois Stock Number 4427/ BEN-57 (rev. 8/12)

Department of Labor
State of Illinois
IDOL

Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (VESSA)

Required Posting for Employers

VESSA provides employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence, and employees who have a family or household member who is a victim of such violence, with unpaid, job-guaranteed leave; reasonable accommodations; and protections from discrimination and retaliation.

This time may be used if the employee or the employee's family or household member is:

- experiencing an incident of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence
- is recovering from the violence;
- is seeking or receiving medical help, legal assistance (including participation in legal proceedings), counseling, safety planning, or other assistance;
- temporarily or permanently relocating; or
- to take other actions to increase the safety of the victim from future domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, or to ensure economic security.

NOTICE – Employees must provide the employer with at least 48 hours prior notice, unless providing advance notice is not practicable. If an employee is unable to provide advance notice, an employee must provide notice when an employee is able to do so, within a reasonable period of time after the absence.

CERTIFICATION – An employer may require the employee to provide certification of the domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, and that leave is to address the violence. Certification may include a sworn statement of the employee and other documentation such as a letter from a victims' services organization, a court record, or any other corroborating evidence, but only if that documentation is in the possession of the employee. The employee may choose which documentation to submit. The employer may not require more than one document related to the same incident or perpetrator of violence in one year. All information related to domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, is to be kept in the strictest confidence by the employer.

DURATION OF LEAVE – VESSA provides that employees working for an employer with at least 1 employee, but no more than 14 employees, are entitled to a total of 4 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period. Employees working for an employer with at least 15, but no more than 49 employees, are entitled to a total of 8 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period. And employees working for an employer with at least 50 employees are entitled to a total of 12 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period.

Leave permitted during a 12-month period under the act based on number of employees:

Number of employees	Leave permitted
1-14 employees	4 weeks
15-49 employees	8 weeks
50 or more employees	12 weeks

Leave may be taken consecutively, intermittently, or on a reduced work schedule basis.

For information on filing a complaint please call: 312-793-6797
or visit the website: https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/CONMED/Pages/vessa.aspx

ACCOMMODATIONS – VESSA provides that employees are entitled to reasonable accommodations to address the needs of the victim(s). Accommodations include, but are not limited to, an adjustment to the job structure, workplace facility, work requirements, or telephone number, seating assignment, or physical security of the work area.

DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION – VESSA prohibits employers from discriminating, retaliating, or otherwise treating an employee or job applicant unfavorably if the individual involved:

- Is or is perceived to be a victim of domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence;
- Attended, participated in, prepared for, or requested leave to attend, participate in, or prepare for a criminal or civil court or administrative proceeding relating to domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence;
- Requested or took VESSA leave for any reason;
- Requested an accommodation, regardless of whether the accommodation was granted;
- The workplace is disrupted or threatened by the action of a person whom the individual states has committed or threatened to commit domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, against the individual or the individual's family or household member; or
- Exercised any other rights under VESSA.

labor.illinois.gov • DOL.Questions@Illinois.gov

Lincoln Tower Plaza
524 South 2nd Street, Suite 400
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 782-6206
Fax: (217) 782-0596

Michael A Bilandic Building
160 North LaSalle, Suite C-1300
Chicago, Illinois 60601-3150
(312) 793-2800
Fax: (312) 793-5257

Regional Office Building
2309 West Main Street, Suite 115
Marion, Illinois 62959
(618) 993-7090
Fax: (618) 993-7258

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois. 12/21 IOCI 22-0569

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

is a system of benefits provided by law to most workers who have job-related injuries or illnesses. Benefits are paid for injuries that are caused, in whole or in part, by an employee's work. This may include the aggravation of a pre-existing condition, injuries brought on by the repetitive use of a part of the body, heart attacks, or any other physical problem caused by work. Benefits are paid regardless of fault.

IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

1. **GET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.** By law, your employer must pay for all necessary medical services required to cure or relieve the effects of the injury or illness. Where necessary, the employer must also pay for physical, mental, or vocational rehabilitation, within prescribed limits. The employee may choose two physicians, surgeons, or hospitals. If the employer notifies you that it has an approved Preferred Provider Program for workers' compensation, the PPP counts as one of your two choices of providers.

2. **NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER.** You must notify your employer of the accidental injury or illness within 45 days, either orally or in writing. To avoid possible delays, it is recommended the notice also include your name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, and a brief description of the injury or illness.

3. **LEARN YOUR RIGHTS.** Your employer is required by law to report accidents that result in more than three lost work days to the Workers' Compensation Commission. Once the accident is reported, you should receive a handbook that explains the law, benefits, and procedures. If you need a handbook, please call the Commission or go to the Web site.

   If you must lose time from work to recover from the injury or illness, you may be entitled to receive weekly payments and necessary medical care until you are able to return to work that is reasonably available to you.

   It is against the law for an employer to harass, discharge, refuse to rehire or in any way discriminate against an employee for exercising his or her rights under the Workers' Compensation or Occupational Diseases Acts. If you file a fraudulent claim, you may be penalized under the law.

4. **KEEP WITHIN THE TIME LIMITS.** Generally, claims must be filed within three years of the injury or disablement from an occupational disease, or within two years of the last workers' compensation payment, whichever is later. Claims for pneumoconiosis, radiological exposure, asbestosis, or similar diseases have special requirements.

   Injured workers have the right to reopen their case within 30 months after an award is made if the disability increases, but cases that are resolved by a lump-sum settlement contract approved by the Commission cannot be reopened. Only settlements approved by the Commission are binding.

For more information, go to the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission's Web site or call any office:

Toll-free: 866/352-3033	Chicago:	312/814-6611	Peoria:	309/671-3019	Springfield:	217/785-7087
Web site: www.iwcc.il.gov	Collinsville:	618/346-3450	Rockford:	815/987-7292	TDD (Deaf):	312/814-2959

BY LAW, EMPLOYERS MUST DISPLAY THIS NOTICE IN A PROMINENT PLACE IN EACH WORKPLACE AND COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.			
Party handling workers' compensation claims	Gallagher Bassett Services		
Business address	2850 Gold Rd., 3rd Floor Rolling Meadows, IL 60008		
Business phone	630-694-5319		
Effective date	4/1/2024	Termination date	4/1/2025
Policy number	44WCI8957605	Employer's FEIN	

ICPN 10/11 Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois.

State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Labor

This is a summary of laws that satisfies Illinois Department of Labor posting requirements.

Your Rights Under Illinois Employment Laws

Illinois Department of LABOR

The mission of the Illinois Department of Labor is to protect and promote the wages, welfare, working conditions, and safety of Illinois workers by enforcing State labor and employment laws, providing compliance assistance to employers, and increasing public awareness of workplace protections. Through enforcement, education, and community partnerships, the Department works to ensure that workers are paid what they are owed and that employers who follow the law remain competitive.

Minimum Wage & Overtime

SETS MINIMUM WAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

Effective Jan. 1 2024

$14.00 PER HOUR

Applies to employers with 4 or more employees. Domestic workers are covered even if the employer only has 1 worker. Certain workers are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law and some workers may be paid less than the minimum wage under limited conditions.

$8.40 PER HOUR

Applies to tipped employees. If an employee's tips combined with the wages from the employer do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference.

$12.00 PER HOUR

Applies to youths (under 18) working fewer than 650 hours per calendar year.

Overtime

Most hourly employees and some salaried employees are covered by the overtime law and must be compensated at time and one-half their regular pay for hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Child Labor

WORKERS UNDER AGE 16

Children under the age of 14 may not work in most jobs, except under limited conditions.
14 and 15-year-olds may work if the following requirements are met:

- Employment certificates have been issued by the school district and filed with the Department of Labor confirming that a minor is old enough to work, physically capable to perform the job, and that the job will not interfere with the minor's education;
  - The work is not deemed a hazardous occupation (a full listing can be found on our website);
  - Work is limited to 3 hours per day on school days, 8 hours per day on non- school days and no more than 6 days or 48 hours per week;
  - Work is performed only between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the school year (7 a.m. to 9 p.m. June through September); and
  - A 30-minute meal period is provided no later than the fifth hour of work.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Unpaid Wages

WAGE PAYMENT AND COLLECTION ACT

- Employees must receive their final compensation, including earned wages, vacation pay, commissions and bonuses on their next regularly scheduled payday.
- Unauthorized deductions from paychecks are not allowed except as specified by law.
- Employers must reimburse employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by an employee during the scope of employment and related to services performed for the employer. Employee must submit reimbursement request within 30 calendar days unless an employer policy allows for additional time to submit.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Meal & Rest Periods

ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN ACT

Provides employees with 24 consecutive hours of rest within every seven (7) consecutive day period.

- Employers may obtain permits from the Department allowing employees to voluntarily work seven consecutive days.
- Employees working 7 1/2 continuous hours must be allowed a meal period of at least 20 minutes no later than 5 hours after the start of work, and an additional 20 minutes if working a 12 hour shift or longer.
- Employees must be afforded reasonable bathroom breaks.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Violent Crime Victims' Leave

Provides employees who are victims of domestic, gender, or sexual violence, or other crimes of violence, or who have family members who are victims with up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during a 12-month period.

- Effective 1/1/24: Employees with employers of any size are entitled to 2 additional weeks unpaid leave for reasons relating to a family or household member's death due to a crime of violence to be completed within 60 days after the date employee received notice of the death of the victim.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Paid Leave

REQUIRES PAID LEAVE FOR ANY REASON

- **Workers:** earn up to five (5) days of paid leave from work a year
- **Use:** workers can use paid leave for any reason of their choosing. Employers may not require workers to provide a basis for their time off request.
- **Accrual:** Workers earn 1 hour of paid leave for every 40 hours they work.
- **Carryover:** Workers rollover all unused accrued paid leave at the end of the year.
- **Retaliation is prohibited:** If your employer takes adverse action when you exercise your rights under the law, penalties may apply.

Existing Policy and Exclusions

- If your employer has an existing policy, certain exceptions may apply. There are certain categories of workers that are not subject to the law.

Equal Pay Act

Requires employers to pay equal wages to men and women doing the same or substantially similar work, unless such wage differences are based upon a seniority system, a merit system, or factors other than gender.

- Employers and employment agencies are banned from asking applicants past wage and compensation histories.
- Employees may disclose or discuss their own salaries, benefits, and other compensation with their co-workers and colleagues.
- Employers are not allowed to pay less to African American employees versus non- African American employees
- Certain employees at large businesses may request wage/salary history for their job title from IDOL.

Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

For more information or to file a complaint, contact the Department at:
524 South 2nd St, Suite 400, Springfield, IL 62701 (217) 782-6206
160 N. LaSalle, St, Suite C-1300, Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 793-2800
2309 W. Main Street, Suite 115 Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7090
For a complete text of the laws, visit our website: www.labor.illinois.gov

THIS NOTICE MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE ON THE PREMISES OF THE EMPLOYER WHERE OTHER NOTICES ARE POSTED.

Printed by the Authority of State of Illinois 12/23 IOCI 24-1008

IDHR

State of Illinois
Department of Human Rights

PREGNANCY and your RIGHTS in the WORKPLACE

Are you pregnant, recovering from childbirth, or do you have a medical or common condition related to pregnancy?

If so, you have the right to:

- Ask your employer for a reasonable accommodation for your pregnancy, such as more frequent bathroom breaks, assistance with heavy work, a private space for expressing milk, or time off to recover from your pregnancy.
- Reject an unsolicited accommodation offered by your employer for your pregnancy.
- Continue working during your pregnancy if a reasonable accommodation is available which would allow you to continue performing your job.

Your employer cannot:

- Discriminate against you because of your pregnancy.
- Retaliate against you because you requested a reasonable accommodation.

PREGNANCY and your RIGHTS in the WORKPLACE

It is illegal for your employer to fire you, refuse to hire you or to refuse to provide you with a reasonable accommodation because of your pregnancy. For more information regarding your rights, download the Illinois Department of Human Rights' fact sheet from our website at www.illinois.gov/dhr

Es ilegal que su empleador la despida, se niegue a contratarla o a proporcionarle una adaptación razonable a causa de su embarazo. Para obtener información sobre el embarazo y sus derechos en el lugar de trabajo en español, visite: www.illinois.gov/dhr

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
Human Rights

For immediate help or if you have questions regarding your rights.
Call (312) 814-6200 or (217) 785-5100 or (866) 740-3953 (TTY)

CHICAGO OFFICE
100 West Randolph Street,
10th Floor
Intake Unit
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-6200

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE
222 South College St.,
Room 101-A
Intake Unit
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 785-5100

The charge process may be initiated by completing the form at: http://www.illinois.gov/dhr

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois . IDHR ENG . web . (02/17) . IOCI17-0405

Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations with six or more persons are protected under State and Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race | Color | Sex | Disability | Ancestry | Religion | National Origin | Veteran Status

This includes:

Discriminatory hiring, firing, training, discipline, compensation, promotion and other terms or conditions of employment

Denial of equal benefits or privileges

Denying a reasonable accommodation to a qualified individual with a disability or an employee with deeply held religious beliefs

Conducting medical examinations (except in limited circumstances)

Harassing employees because of their membership in a protected class

Retaliating against a person for filing a complaint, testifying at a hearing or assisting in an investigation

Failing to hire an applicant based on their status as a veteran

Contact Us

Indiana Civil Rights Commission
100 North Senate Avenue, Room N103
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Office: (317)232-2600 | Toll Free: (800) 628-2909
Hearing Impaired: (800) 743-3333 | Fax: (317) 232-6580
E-mail: icrc@crc.in.gov | Website: www.in.gov/icrc

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

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INTRODUCTION:
The intent of the Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1974, Indiana Code 22-8-1.1, is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for the workers in the State.

The Indiana Department of Labor has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing the Act and the safety and health standards promulgated under its provisions.

Requirements of the Act include the following:

EMPLOYERS:
Each employer shall establish and maintain conditions of work which are reasonably safe and healthful for employees and free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. The Act further requires that employers comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Rules, and Regulations.

EMPLOYEES:
All employees shall comply with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued under the Act, which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

INSPECTION:
The Act requires that an opportunity be provided for employees and their representatives to bring possible safety and health violations to the attention of the Department of Labor inspector in order to aid the inspection. This requirement may be fulfilled by allowing a representative of the employees and a representative of the employer to accompany the inspector during inspection. Where there is no employee representative, the inspector shall consult with a reasonable number of employees.

COMPLAINT:
Employees have the right to file a complaint with the Department of Labor. There shall be an inspection where reasonable grounds exist for the Department of Labor to believe there may be a hazard. Unless permission is given by the employees complaining to release their names, they will be withheld from the employer. Telephone Number (317) 232-2693.

The Act provides that no employer shall discharge, suspend, or otherwise discriminate in terms of conditions of employment against any employees for their failure or refusal to engage in unsafe practices or for filing a complaint, testifying, or otherwise acting to exercise their rights under the Act.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Department of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Please note that extensions of the 30-day filing requirement may be granted under certain special circumstances, such as where the employer has concealed or misled the employee regarding the grounds for discharge. However, a grievance-arbitration proceeding, which is pending, would not be considered justification for an extension of the 30-day filing period. The Commissioner of Labor shall investigate said complaint and upon finding discrimination in violation of the Act, shall order the employer to provide necessary relief to the employees. This relief may include rehiring, reinstatement to the job with back pay, and restoration of seniority.

All employees are also afforded protection from discrimination under Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

VIOLATION NOTICE:
When an alleged violation of any provision of the Act has occurred, the Department of Labor shall promptly issue a written order to the employer, who shall be required to post it prominently at or near the place where the alleged violation occurred until it is made safe and required safeguards are provided or 3 days, whichever is longer.

PROPOSED PENALTIES:
The Act provides for CIVIL penalties of not more than $7,000 for each serious violation and CIVIL penalties of up to $7,000 for each non-serious violation. Any employer who fails to correct a violation within the prescribed abatement period may be assessed a CIVIL penalty of not more than $7,000 for each day beyond the abatement date during which such violation continues. Except as otherwise provided below involving a worker fatality, any employer who knowingly or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed CIVIL penalties of not more than $70,000 for each violation and a penalty of not less than $5,000 shall be imposed for each knowing violation. A violation of posting requirements can bring a penalty of up to $7,000.

Proposed Penalties in Conjunction with a Worker Fatality
An employer who knowingly violates the Act and where any such violation can reasonably be determined to have contributed to an employee fatality, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than $9,472 for each violation and may be assessed a civil penalty of up to $132,598 for each violation.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:
The Act encourages efforts by labor and management, before the Department of Labor inspections, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.

The Act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors.

The Act provides a consultation service to assist in voluntary compliance and give recommendations for the abatement of cited violations. This service is available upon a written request from the employer to INSafe. Telephone Number (317) 232-2688.

COVERAGE:
The Act does not cover those hired for domestic service in or about a private home and those covered by a federal agency. Those exempted from the Act's coverage include employees in maritime services, who are covered by the U.S. Department of Labor, and employees in atomic energy activities who are covered by the Atomic Energy Commission.

NOTE:
Under a plan approved March 6, 1974, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Indiana is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the OSHA Regional Office, Regional Administrator, Region V, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone Number (312) 353-2220.

MORE INFORMATION:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
402 West Washington Street, Room W195
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Telephone: (317) 232-2655
TT/Voice: (800) 743-3333
Fax: (317) 233-3790
Internet: http://www.in.gov/labor

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace.

Indiana Department of Labor
402 West Washington St., Rm 195
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-2655
www.in.gov/dol

INDIANA MINIMUM WAGE LAW

$7.25 per hour

Indiana law requires this poster to be displayed in a conspicuous place in the area where employees are employed.

Most Indiana employers and employees are covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); however, those not covered under federal law may still be covered by the Indiana Minimum Wage Law.

Both the federal and Indiana state minimum wage increased from $6.55 per hour to $7.25 per hour, effective July 24, 2009.

The Indiana Minimum Wage Law generally requires employers to pay employees at least the minimum wage for all hours worked and to pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay ("Overtime compensation") when employees work more than forty (40) hours during a work week. However, there are many exceptions to the overtime pay requirement. Most of those exceptions can be found at Indiana Code § 22-2-2-3 (a) – (p).

Indiana law requires every employer subject to the Indiana Minimum Wage Law to furnish each employee a statement of the hours worked by the employee, the wages paid to the employee, and a listing of the deductions made. The Indiana Minimum Wage Law also prohibits pay discrimination on the basis of sex.

Tipped Employees

Generally, employers must pay tipped employees at least $2.13 per hour if the employer claims a tip credit. If the employee's tips combined with the hourly wage do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference.

Training Wage

Indiana employers may pay $4.25 per hour to employees under 20 years of age for the first 90 consecutive calendar days after the employee is initially employed by the employer.

Violations

Indiana law provides for both civil and criminal penalties for violation of the Indiana Minimum Wage Law.

For Additional Information For additional information, please contact the Indiana Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division by email at wagehour@dol.in.gov or phone (317) 232-2655

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

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INTRODUCTION:
The intent of the Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1974, Indiana Code 22-8-1.1, is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for the workers in the State.

The Indiana Department of Labor has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing the Act and the safety and health standards promulgated under its provisions.

Requirements of the Act include the following:

EMPLOYERS:
Each employer shall establish and maintain conditions of work which are reasonably safe and healthful for employees and free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. The Act further requires that employers comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Rules, and Regulations.

EMPLOYEES:
All employees shall comply with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued under the Act, which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

INSPECTION:
The Act requires that an opportunity be provided for employees and their representatives to bring possible safety and health violations to the attention of the Department of Labor inspector in order to aid the inspection. This requirement may be fulfilled by allowing a representative of the employees and a representative of the employer to accompany the inspector during inspection. Where there is no employee representative, the inspector shall consult with a reasonable number of employees.

COMPLAINT:
Employees have the right to file a complaint with the Department of Labor. There shall be an inspection where reasonable grounds exist for the Department of Labor to believe there may be a hazard. Unless permission is given by the employees complaining to release their names, they will be withheld from the employer. Telephone Number (317) 232-2693.

The Act provides that no employer shall discharge, suspend, or otherwise discriminate in terms of conditions of employment against any employees for their failure or refusal to engage in unsafe practices or for filing a complaint, testifying, or otherwise acting to exercise their rights under the Act.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Department of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Please note that extensions of the 30-day filing requirement may be granted under certain special circumstances, such as where the employer has concealed or misled the employee regarding the grounds for discharge. However, a grievance-arbitration proceeding, which is pending, would not be considered justification for an extension of the 30-day filing period. The Commissioner of Labor shall investigate said complaint and upon finding discrimination in violation of the Act, shall order the employer to provide necessary relief to the employees. This relief may include rehiring, reinstatement to the job with back pay, and restoration of seniority.

All employees are also afforded protection from discrimination under Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

VIOLATION NOTICE:
When an alleged violation of any provision of the Act has occurred, the Department of Labor shall promptly issue a written order to the employer, who shall be required to post it prominently at or near the place where the alleged violation occurred until it is made safe and required safeguards are provided or 3 days, whichever is longer.

PROPOSED PENALTIES:
The Act provides for CIVIL penalties of not more than $7,000 for each serious violation and CIVIL penalties of up to $7,000 for each non-serious violation. Any employer who fails to correct a violation within the prescribed abatement period may be assessed a CIVIL penalty of not more than $7,000 for each day beyond the abatement date during which such violation continues. Except as otherwise provided below involving a worker fatality, any employer who knowingly or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed CIVIL penalties of not more than $70,000 for each violation and a penalty of not less than $5,000 shall be imposed for each knowing violation. A violation of posting requirements can bring a penalty of up to $7,000.

Proposed Penalties in Conjunction with a Worker Fatality
An employer who knowingly violates the Act and where any such violation can reasonably be determined to have contributed to an employee fatality, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than $9,472 for each violation and may be assessed a civil penalty of up to $132,598 for each violation.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:
The Act encourages efforts by labor and management, before the Department of Labor inspections, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.

The Act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors.

The Act provides a consultation service to assist in voluntary compliance and give recommendations for the abatement of cited violations. This service is available upon a written request from the employer to INSafe. Telephone Number (317) 232-2688.

COVERAGE:
The Act does not cover those hired for domestic service in or about a private home and those covered by a federal agency. Those exempted from the Act's coverage include employees in maritime services, who are covered by the U.S. Department of Labor, and employees in atomic energy activities who are covered by the Atomic Energy Commission.

NOTE:
Under a plan approved March 6, 1974, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Indiana is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the OSHA Regional Office, Regional Administrator, Region V, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone Number (312) 353-2220.

MORE INFORMATION:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
402 West Washington Street, Room W195
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Telephone: (317) 232-2655
TT/Voice: (800) 743-3333
Fax: (317) 233-3790
Internet: http://www.in.gov/labor

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace.

Teen Work Hour Restrictions

Employers of minors who are 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age are required by law to post the maximum number of hours minors may be permitted to work each day of the week. The information must be posted in a conspicuous place or in places where notices are customarily posted. For additional copies please visit www.in.gov/dol/youthemployment.htm.

14 and 15 year old minors

3 hours per school day
8 hours per non-school day
18 hours per school week
40 hours per non-school weeks

May not work before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. but may work until 9:00 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day, except on a night followed by a school day

May only work outside of school hours,
(Not during normal school hours)

16 and 17 year old minors

9 hours per day
40 hours per school week
48 hours per non-school week
No more than 6 consecutive workdays
No start time between 12:00 a.m. & 6:00 a.m.

Until 10:00 p.m. on nights followed by a school day

With written parental permission 16 and 17 year old minors may work until 11:00 p.m. on nights followed by a school day

No restricted end time on nights not followed by a school day

May not work in an establishment open to the public between 10:00 p.m. & 6:00 a.m. unless another employee at least 18 years of age also works during the same hours as the minor.

Indiana Department of Labor/Bureau of Child Labor
402 West Washington Street, Room W195, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Phone: (317) 232-2655 ● Fax: (317) 233-3790 ● TT Voice: 1-800-743-3333
E-Mail: youthemployment@dol.in.gov ● Web: www.in.gov/dol/youthemployment.htm

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

This Business is Subject to Indiana's Unemployment Insurance Laws

If you lose your job or work less than full time, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Information is available on-line at **www.in.gov/dwd**. Computers are available at any Indiana WorkOne Center.

No deductions are made from employees' pay for unemployment insurance. This employer pays for unemployment insurance.

www.in.gov/dwd

1-800-891-6499

For TDD/TYY: 317-232-7560

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Esta Empresa es Sujeta a las Leyes de Indiana de Seguro de Desempleo

Si Usted pierde su trabajo o trabaja menos de tiempo completo, puede ser elegible para recibir beneficios del seguro de desempleo. La información está disponible en línea en **www.in.gov/dwd.** Las computadoras están disponibles en cualquier Centro WorkOne de Indiana.

No hay deducciones del salario de los empleados por concepto de seguro de desempleo. Este empleador paga el seguro de desempleo.

www.in.gov/dwd | **1-800-891-6499**

For TDD/TYY: 317-232-7560

Did You Serve in the U.S. Military?
Are You Still Serving?

☑ Active Duty ☑ Reserves ☑ National Guard

VETERAN BENEFITS & SERVICES

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Treatment

VA has a variety of mental health resources, information, treatment options and more, all accessible to Veterans, Veterans' supporters and the general public.

mentalhealth.va.gov

Federal Disability Compensation

VA disability compensation (pay) offers a monthly tax-free payment to Veterans who got sick or injured while serving in the military and to Veterans whose service made an existing condition worse.

va.gov/disability

Federal Educational Resources

VA education benefits help Veterans, service members, and their qualified family members with needs like paying college tuition, finding the right school or training program, and getting career counseling.

va.gov/education

State of Indiana Benefits and Services

- Tax Credits & Property Tax Exemptions
- Veteran License Plates
- Veteran and Dependent Education Benefits
- Military Family Relief Fund
- Reduced Hunting & Fishing License
- Women Veteran Programs
- Indiana Veterans Memorial Cemetery
- Indiana Veterans Home

in.gov/dva (317) 232-3910
Locate your County Veteran Service Office

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Military, Veteran, & Surviving Spouse Indicators
- License Plates Supporting Veterans and Military
- Military-Provided Motorcycle Safety Courses
- Plate & Driver License Renewal/Replacement
- Military CDL Skills Waiver Program
- Voting for Military Overseas Citizens

in.gov/bmv/resources/military-families

Legal Assistance

The Military Assistance Project (MAP) is a statewide project that provides free civil legal advice and direct representation to eligible low-income Hoosier military members, veterans, and their dependents.

indianalegalservices.org/map

Minority Veteran Resources

The Center for Minority Veterans is the Department of Veterans Affairs model for inter-and intra-agency co-operation, to ensure all veterans receive equal service regardless of race, origin, religion, or gender.

va.gov/centerforminorityveterans

Employment and Reemployment

Indiana provides employment services to Veterans at WorkOne Centers. Veterans go to the front of the line and each office has an onsite Veteran's representative that assists with employment needs.

in.gov/dwd/veterans-services/contacts

VA
va.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
(800) 698-2411

YOU HAVE A LOCAL EXPERT
FIND YOUR
COUNTY VETERAN SERVICE OFFICER (CVSO)
SCAN HERE!
(800) 400-4520

855.VA.WOMEN
WOMEN VETERANS CALL CENTER
Call or Text: 1-855-829-6636

Veterans Crisis Line
Military Crisis Line
1-800-273-8255 PRESS 1

Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs
(800) 400-4520 IN.GOV/DVA

WORKER'S COMPENSATION NOTICE

Your employer is required to provide for payment of benefits under the Worker's Compensation Act of the State of Indiana.

Any employee who is injured while at work should report the injury immediately to their supervisor, employer, or designated representative.

The worker's compensation insurance carrier or the administrator for

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company **is:** **Gallagher Bassett Services**

(name of company) **(name of insurance carrier or administrator)**

Gallagher Bassett Services

(name of carrier/administrator)

2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor

(mailing address)

Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

(city, state, zip)

630-694-5319

(telephone number)

Craig Ehalt

(contact person)

For more information about rights or procedures under the Indiana Worker's Compensation system, call or write:

Worker's Compensation Board of Indiana
Ombudsman Division
402 W. Washington St., Rm W196
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3808
1-800-824-2667

PLEASE READ THESE IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

The following information is <u>required</u> to process this Wage Claim:

- Employee and Employer name, mailing address and telephone.
- The gross amount of claim.
- Length of employment – include dates.
- Type of claim (e.g. non-payment, overtime, deduction, etc.)
- Dates and hours worked if claiming non-payment of wages (see examples below).
- Signature and date.

This claim will not be processed if:

- The amount claimed represents payment for time not actually worked (examples: holiday pay, sick pay, reimbursements, severance pay, overdraft fees or bonus pay).
- Your former employer has filed for bankruptcy protection. You should contact the bankruptcy court.
- The employer does not have a location in Indiana.
- You worked as an independent contractor. You should consult an attorney.
- You initiated private legal action to recover the wages claimed.
- You were employed by the State of Indiana (Please contact the Indiana State Personnel Department).
- The claim is against a business in which you were an owner or partner.

The Wage Claim Process (Please be patient, it can take as long as 90 days to resolve some wage disputes).

If your wage claim is accepted, correspondence will be sent directly to the employer. The employer will have two (2) weeks to either mail a check directly to you or dispute the amount claimed. If no response is received, a final notice will be sent to the employer allowing one (1) additional week for response. If no response is received after the final notice, a copy of the Wage Claim file will be sent to you along with a letter recommending that you consult an attorney or pursue your claim in the appropriate court. If the employer disputes the amount claimed, the Indiana Department of Labor will make a determination based upon Indiana law and all evidence presented. If a determination cannot be made, you will receive notice along with a letter recommending you consult an attorney or pursue your claim in the appropriate court.

The Indiana Department of Labor accepts Wage Claims as a service to resolve wage disputes. We cannot guarantee compensation. In addition, Indiana law provides no job protection if you are terminated as a result of filing a wage claim against your current employer.

<u>EXAMPLES of Mathematical Calculations of the Amount of Claim</u> (Your calculations <u>must</u> match the amount of claim):

NON-PAYMENT OF PAYCHECK

Date	Hours Worked		Wage Rate	Amount Owed	($96.00 +$126.00)	**AMOUNT OF CLAIM: $222.00**
8/5/09	8.0 hours	X	$12.00 =	$96.00		
8/6/09	10.50 hrs	X	$12.00 =	$126.00		

NON-PAYMENT OF VACATION

# Hours accrued Vacation Time		Wage Rate		Amount Accrued	**AMOUNT OF CLAIM: $450.00**
40.0 hrs	x	$11.25	=	$450.00	

PAYROLL DEDUCTION

Pay Date	Amount Deducted	($53.13 + $132.52)	**AMOUNT OF CLAIM: $185.65**
1/8/10	$53.13		
1/22/10	$132.52		

APPLICATION FOR WAGE CLAIM

State Form 2069 (R5 / 12-09)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage Claim # _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
402 West Washington Street, W195
Indianapolis, IN 46204

(Please type or print your response and be sure to answer all questions)

Employee	Employer
Name	*Name*
Address	*Address*
City	*City*
State, and Zip Code	*State, and Zip Code*
Telephone number	*Telephone number*

Amount of Claim		Length of Employment: From		To	

Address Where Work Was Performed:

Reason for Leaving Employment:

Reason Given for Non-Payment:

Wage Agreement: Hourly		Salary		Commission		Piece Rate	

Type of Claim: Check Box(es)	Minimum Wage Complaint	Non-Payment of Overtime	Non-Payment of Vacation	Payroll Deduction	Non-Payment of Paychecks

INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) Show, mathematically, how you calculated the amount of your claim
(2) Be sure to list the dates of non-payment, including hours worked each day with beginning and ending times
(3) Submit supporting documentation

Incomplete Forms:
Any incomplete Application for Wage Claim will be returned to its sender in its entirety without action taken from our Department.

Disclaimer
The Department of Labor has the right to reject this claim at any time if, in the judgement of the Commissioner of Labor, said claim is not valid and enforceable in the courts.

Date Received (Office Use Only)

Signed		Dated	

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

If you become unemployed, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. If you are still employed but working fewer hours than your regular full-time work week and are earning less than your regular full-time wages, you may be entitled to partial benefits. Unemployment insurance benefits are made possible by taxes paid by this employer. No deductions are made from your paycheck for unemployment insurance.

The same week you become unemployed, you may file a new unemployment insurance claim online or in-person.

ONLINE

Go to **www.workforce.iowa.gov** and click on the *Apply for Unemployment Benefits* link.

You should file an initial claim the same week you are unemployed or working reduced hours. Your unemployment insurance claim DOES NOT begin on the date your job ended or your hours were reduced. Your claim is effective the Sunday of the week you apply.

IN-PERSON

If you do not have access to a computer, visit the nearest **Iowa*WORKS* Center.**

Delay in filing an unemployment insurance claim can result in the loss of all or part of the benefits you may be entitled to receive.

INFORMATION

For complete information about your unemployment insurance rights and responsibilities, review the Unemployment Handbook at **www.workforce.iowa.gov.**

To register for work and learn more about available work in your area, go to **www.iowaworks.gov** or visit your nearest **Iowa*WORKS* Center.**

Iowa*WORKS*

IOWA*WORKS* CENTER LOCATIONS

Iowa*WORKS* Centers are located in 17 cities.

- Burlington
- Carroll
- Cedar Rapids
- Council Bluffs
- Creston
- Davenport
- Decorah
- Des Moines
- Dubuque
- Fort Dodge
- Iowa City
- Marshalltown
- Mason City
- Ottumwa
- Sioux City
- Spencer
- Waterloo

For the location of the Iowa*WORKS* Center nearest you, call: 866-239-0843 or visit **www.workforce.iowa.gov.**

IOWA | Iowa Workforce Development

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711.

LAW REQUIRES DISPLAYING THIS POSTER WHERE IT CAN EASILY BE SEEN BY ALL EMPLOYEES.

70-8010 (10/23)

Job Safety and Health

IT'S THE LAW!

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or Iowa OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask Iowa OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the OSH Act.
- You have a right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation for at least 3 working days.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act* that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act*.
- Iowa OSHA Consultation can help you identify and correct hazards without citation or penalty.

To report a workplace fatality, hospitalization, amputation or the loss of an eye, visit www.iowaosha.gov or call 877-242-6742.

For assistance and information contact:
Iowa Division of Labor Services
150 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50309-1836
Phone: 515-242-5870
www.iowaosha.gov

Bob A. Roberts

Complaints About the Iowa OSHA Program
You may file a complaint about the Iowa Division of Labor's operations or administration of the OSH Act by contacting:

OSHA Regional Office
2300 Main Street, Suite 1010
Kansas City, MO 64108-2447
816-283-8745

70-8025 (01.22)

Your Rights Under The Iowa Minimum Wage Law

Hourly Minimum Wage

$7.25

The minimum wage applies to most hourly wage earners employed in Iowa. Most small retail and service establishments grossing less than $300,000 annually are not required to pay the minimum wage. The majority of supervisory and administrative employees paid a salary are not covered by the law. Employers may pay an initial employment rate of $6.35 for the first 90 calendar days of employment.

TIP CREDIT— The employer's share for tipped employees who customarily and regularly receive more than $30.00 a month in tips must be at least $4.35 an hour.

Enforcement

The Iowa Division of Labor may bring action against employers who violate the state's minimum wage law. Courts may order payment of back wages. No employer can discriminate against or discharge an employee for filing a complaint or participating in a proceeding under this law.

Contact Information

Iowa Division of Labor
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319-0209
515-281-3606 or 800-JOB-IOWA
www.iowaworkforce.org/labor

Federal Minimum Wage and Overtime Pay

Applications of the minimum wage rates under federal law differ from those under Iowa law. Iowa employers must comply with the more stringent applicable law. Overtime is covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Questions concerning federal law should be directed to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage & Hour Division
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
515-284-4625
www.dol.gov

The law requires displaying this poster where it can easily be seen by all employees.

Iowa Workforce Development

70-8035 (01-09)

Equal Employment Opportunity is the LAW

What Does Equal Employment Opportunity Mean?

It guarantees the right of all persons to apply and be considered for job opportunities on the basis of the person's ability to do the job. While employed, you should not be treated unfairly because of any of the protected characteristics.

What Does the Law Cover?

Chapter 216 of the *Code of Iowa*, as amended, (The Iowa Civil Rights Act), prohibits discrimination in employment because of a person's:

Race	**Age (18 and older)**
Creed	**National Origin**
Color	**Gender Identity**
Sex	**Sexual Orientation**
Pregnancy	**Disability**
Religion	

To Whom Does the Law Apply?

- Persons who apply for employment with, or employees of, private employers, state and local governments, and public and private educational institutions with four or more employees.
- Employment agencies, labor unions, contractors, and sub-contractors, and apprenticeship programs.

What Other Resources Are Available to Help with a Discrimination Problem?

You may also contact the local human rights, civil rights or human relations agency in your area, or the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), a federal agency. The EEOC District Office is located at:

310 West Wisconsin Ave., Suite 800
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2292
414-297-1111

EEOC enforces Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), which protects persons age 40 or older; and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

What Action Will an Agency Take?

The Commission's staff can answer questions about your rights under the Act and help you take the necessary steps to file a complaint if you decide to pursue a claim. Once a complaint is filed, the Commission will take all appropriate actions to process the complaint. There is no charge to file a complaint and you do not need an attorney to file a complaint with the Commission.

What Should I Do If I Believe I've Been Discriminated Against?

You should immediately contact:

Iowa Civil Rights Commission
400 E. 14th Street, Grimes Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-281-4121, 1-800-457-4416
515-242-5840 (FAX)
http://www.state.ia.us/government/crc

You may contact the Commission by telephone or mail for information, or assistance in filing a complaint. The Commission's office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may leave a message at 515-281-4121 after hours for a return call. **Your complaint must be filed within 300 days of the discriminatory act.**

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." – Martin Luther King, Jr.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employer Name: J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

The above named employer, an employer within the meaning of the Workers' Compensation Law of the State of Iowa, hereby gives notice to employees that the employer has secured the payment of Compensation to its employees and their dependents in accordance with the provision of said law, by insuring with:

Insurance Company:
Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270
St. Paul, MN 55101
651-855-7100

Policy Effective Dates: 04/01/2024 to 04/01/2025

Policy Number: 44WCI8957605

If you are injured on the job, or contract an occupational disease, notify your employer immediately.

Claims Administered By:

Gallagher Bassett Services
2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
Telephone: 630-694-5319

Collecting Workers' Compensation benefits by intentionally misrepresenting, misstating, or failing to disclose any material fact is **fraud**. Fraudulent claims are subject to prosecution. All suspected violations will be investigated. Anyone may report a potentially fraudulent claim by contacting the Workers' Compensation Division or Attorney General's office.

Date Posted: 2024

Legal Services
555 S. Kansas Ave., 6th Floor
Topeka, KS 66603

Kansas
Department for Children
and Families

Phone: (785) 296-3967
Fax: (785) 296-4960
www.dcf.ks.gov

Laura Howard, Acting Secretary

Laura Kelly, Governor

Americans with Disabilities Act

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

It is the policy of the State of Kansas to comply with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C.A. Section 12101, et seq. ("ADA"). The ADA prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of their disability. The ADA provides, in part, that qualified individuals with disabilities shall not be excluded from participating in or be denied the benefits of any program, service or activity offered by the State.

The ADA requires that all programs services and activities, when viewed in their entirety, are readily accessible to and usable by qualified individuals with disabilities. State agencies must communicate effectively with individuals with speech, visual, deaf and hard of hearing impairments and provide auxiliary communication aids to qualified individuals with disabilities participating in or benefiting from the State's programs, services or activities to afford equal opportunity.

Should you wish to review the ADA or its interpretive regulations, ask questions about your rights and remedies under the ADA, request a reasonable modification to the State's policies, practices or procedures, or file a written grievance alleging noncompliance with the ADA, please contact the State ADA Coordinator as listed below.

NAME: Anthony A. Fadale

ADDRESS: Kansas Department for Children and Families
DCF Administration Bldg.
555 S. Kansas Avenue, 1st Fl
Topeka, KS 66603

TELEPHONE: Voice (785) 296-1389
Fax: (785) 296-4960
TTY: 711

E-MAIL ADDRESS: Anthony.Fadale@ks.gov

Kansas
Department of Labor

Notice of Hours
(CHILD LABOR)

Employment Standards
401 SW Topeka Blvd.
Topeka, KS 66603-3182
(785) 296-5000
www.dol.ks.gov

IT SHALL BE A VIOLATION OF LAW for any child under 16 years of age to be employed, permitted or suffered to work in the business establishment before 7 a.m., or after 10 p.m., on days preceding a school day, or for more than eight hours per day, or 40 hours per week when school is not in session.

FURTHER, IT SHALL BE A VIOLATION OF LAW to employ, permit or suffer to work any child under 18 years of age in any vocation which has been declared by Rule or Regulation of the Secretary of Labor to be dangerous or injurious to the life, health, morals or welfare of a minor.

WORK PERMITS SHALL BE REQUIRED when the minor is under 16 years of age and ONLY when such minor is NOT enrolled in or attending any secondary school.

NOTICE OF HOURS **(KSA 38-605)** that every employer shall keep this notice posted in a conspicuous place near the principal entrance in an establishment where children under 16 years of age are employed, permitted or suffered to work. This notice shall state the maximum number of hours each child may be required or permitted to work, on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work and the hours allowed for dinner and other meals.

This poster is not required and should not be posted if you are covered under the Federal Child Labor Law. If you are unsure, it is suggested that you contact the U.S. Department of Labor for information. You may contact the following federal office:

Wage and Hour Division
Gateway Tower II
400 State Ave., Suite 1010
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-5721
Toll Free (866) 487-9243

Kansas Law Provides

Equal opportunity in employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin, ancestry, or age. Genetic testing and screening is also prohibited.

Sex includes LGBTQ+, all derivatives of sex, and pregnancy.
Age is 40 or more years.

If you have suffered discrimination in recruitment, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, training, compensation, layoff, or termination contact…

KANSAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AREA OFFICES:

MAIN OFFICE TOPEKA:
900 S.W. JACKSON
SUITE 568-SOUTH
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1258
Voice (785) 296-3206
Fax (785) 296-0589
TTY (785) 296-0245
Toll-Free (888) 793-6874
E-mail khrc@ks.gov

DODGE CITY OFFICE:
MILITARY PLAZA OFFICES
SUITE 220
100 MILITARY PLAZA
DODGE CITY, KS 67801-4945
Voice (620) 371-5681
Fax (620) 371-5682

WICHITA OFFICE:
300 W. DOUGLAS
SUITE 220
WICHITA, KS 67202
Voice (316) 337-6270
Fax (316) 337-7376

IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK

DON'T LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY

If you have the skills, experience, and legal right to work, your citizenship or immigration status shouldn't get in the way. Neither should the place you were born or another aspect of your national origin. A part of U.S. immigration laws protects legally-authorized workers from discrimination based on their citizenship status and national origin. You can read this law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b.

The Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) may be able to help if an employer treats you unfairly in violation of this law.

The law that IER enforces is 8 U.S.C. § 1324b. The regulations for this law are at 28 C.F.R. Part 44.

Call IER if an employer:

Does not hire you or fires you because of your national origin or citizenship status (this may violate a part of the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1))

Treats you unfairly while checking your right to work in the U.S., including while completing the Form I-9 or using E-Verify (this may violate the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1) or (a)(6))

Retaliates against you because you are speaking up for your right to work as protected by this law (the law prohibits retaliation at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(5))

The law can be complicated. Call IER to get more information on protections from discrimination based on citizenship status and national origin.

Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)

1-800-255-7688 **TTY 1-800-237-2515**

www.justice.gov/ier

IER@usdoj.gov

U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section, January 2019

This guidance document is not intended to be a final agency action, has no legally binding effect, and has no force or effect of law. The document may be rescinded or modified at the Department's discretion, in accordance with applicable laws. The Department's guidance documents, including this guidance, do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities beyond what is required by the terms of the applicable statutes, regulations, or binding judicial precedent. For more information, see "Memorandum for All Components: Prohibition of Improper Guidance Documents," from Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions III, November 16, 2017.

SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR

NO DEJE QUE NADIE SE LO QUITE

Si usted dispone de las capacidades, experiencia y derecho legal a trabajar, su estatus migratorio o de ciudadanía no debe representar un obstáculo, ni tampoco lo debe ser el lugar en que usted nació o ningún otro aspecto de su nacionalidad de origen. Existe una parte de las leyes migratorias de los EE. UU. que protegen a los trabajadores que cuentan con la debida autorización legal para trabajar de la discriminación por motivos de su estatus de ciudadanía o nacionalidad de origen. Puede consultar esta ley contenida en la Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.

Es posible que la Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER, por sus siglas en inglés) pueda ayudar si un empleador lo trata de una forma injusta, en contra de esta ley.

La ley que hace cumplir la IER es la Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU. Los reglamentos de dicha ley se encuentran en la Parte 44 del Título 28 del Código de Reglamentos Federales.

Llame a la IER si un empleador:

No lo contrata o lo despide a causa de su nacionalidad de origen o estatus de ciudadanía (esto podría representar una vulneración de parte de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Lo trata de una manera injusta a la forma de comprobar su derecho a trabajar en los EE. UU., incluyendo al completar el Formulario I-9 o utilizar ~~E-Verify~~ (esto podría representar una vulneración de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) o (a)(6) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Toma represalias en su contra por haber defendido su derecho a trabajar al amparo de esta ley (la ley prohíbe las represalias, según se indica en la Sección 1324b(a)(5) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Esta ley puede ser complicada. Llame a la IER para más información sobre las protecciones existentes contra la discriminación por motivos del estatus de ciudadanía o la nacionalidad de origen.

Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER)

1-800-255-7688 **TTY 1-800-237-2515**

www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier

IER@usdoj.gov

Departamento de Justicia de los EE. UU., División de Derechos Civiles, Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados, enero del 2019

Notice to Workers About

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Kansas Department of Labor

Aviso Para el Trabajador Sobre

EL SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO

Our organization participates in the Kansas Unemployment Insurance Program. Should you become unemployed, you can learn about unemployment benefits and apply online at **www.GetKansasBenefits.gov**.

If you are unable to apply online, you can apply for benefits by calling the Kansas Unemployment Contact Center.

Kansas Unemployment Contact Center

Kansas City Area..... (913) 596-3500
Topeka Area ..... (785) 575-1460
Wichita Area ..... (316) 383-9947
Toll free outside these areas ..... (800) 292-6333
Speech and/or hearing disabled Kansans can access the Kansas Relay Center by calling toll free ..... (800) 766-3777

Claims specialists are available:
Mon. - Wed .....8 a.m. to 4 p.m
Thursday .....8 a.m. to 3:15 p.m
Friday .....8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
(Closed state holidays)

The Kansas Unemployment Insurance Program is administered by:

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
401 SW Topeka Blvd.
Topeka, KS 66603-3182

Nuestra organización participa en el programa del Seguro de Desempleo de Kansas .Si acaso llega ser desempleado puede aprender mas sobre los beneficios de desempleo y aplicar en **www.GetKansasBenefits.gov**.

Si no puede aplicar por la Internet, usted puede aplicar por beneficios de desempleo al llamar al Centro de Contacto de Desempleo de Kansas.

Centro de Contacto de Desempleo de Kansas

Área de Kansas City ..... (913) 596-3500
Área de Topeka ..... (785) 575-1460
Área de Wichita ..... (316) 383-9947
Si vive fuera de las áreas de llamadas ..... (800) 292-6333
Para ayuda con el habla y el audio llame al Kansas Relay Center ..... (800) 766-3777

Disponibilidad de Especialistas de Reclamo:
Lunes - Miércoles.....8 a.m. a 4 p.m.
Jueves.....8 a.m. a 3:15 p.m.
Viernes.....8 a.m. a 4 p.m.
(Cerrado días festivos)

El programa de Seguro de Desempleo de Kansas es administrado por:

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
401 SW Topeka Blvd.
Topeka, KS 66603-3182

2023 Kansas Statutes

75-2973. Kansas whistleblower act; state employee communications with legislators, legislative committees, auditing agencies and others; prohibited acts; relief and appeals, costs.
(a) This section shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas whistleblower act.
(b) As used in this section:
(1) "Auditing agency" means the (A) legislative post auditor, (B) any employee of the division of post audit, (C) any firm performing audit services pursuant to a contract with the post auditor, (D) any state agency or federal agency or authority performing auditing or other oversight activities under authority of any provision of law authorizing such activities, or (E) the inspector general created under K.S.A. 75-7427, and amendments thereto.
(2) "Disciplinary action" means any dismissal, demotion, transfer, reassignment, suspension, reprimand, warning of possible dismissal or withholding of work.
(3) "State agency" and "firm" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 46-1112, and amendments thereto.
(c) No supervisor or appointing authority of any state agency shall prohibit any employee of the state agency from discussing the operations of the state agency or other matters of public concern, including matters relating to the public health, safety and welfare either specifically or generally, with any member of the legislature or any auditing agency.
(d) No supervisor or appointing authority of any state agency shall:
(1) Prohibit any employee of the state agency from reporting any violation of state or federal law or rules and regulations to any person, agency or organization; or
(2) require any such employee to give notice to the supervisor or appointing authority prior to making any such report.
(e) This section shall not be construed as:
(1) Prohibiting a supervisor or appointing authority from requiring that an employee inform the supervisor or appointing authority as to legislative or auditing agency requests for information to the state agency or the substance of testimony made, or to be made, by the employee to legislators or the auditing agency, as the case may be, on behalf of the state agency;
(2) permitting an employee to leave the employee's assigned work areas during normal work hours without following applicable rules and regulations and policies pertaining to leaves, unless the employee is requested by a legislator or legislative committee to appear before a legislative committee or by an auditing agency to appear at a meeting with officials of the auditing agency;
(3) authorizing an employee to represent the employee's personal opinions as the opinions of a state agency; or
(4) prohibiting disciplinary action of an employee who discloses information which: (A) The employee knows to be false or which the employee discloses with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity, (B) the employee knows to be exempt from required disclosure under the open records act, or (C) is confidential or privileged under statute or court rule.
(f) Any officer or employee of a state agency who is in the classified service and has permanent status under the Kansas civil service act may appeal to the state civil service board whenever the officer or employee alleges that disciplinary action was taken against the officer or employee in violation of this act. The appeal shall be filed within 90 days after the alleged disciplinary action. Procedures governing the appeal shall be in accordance with subsections (f) and (g) of K.S.A. 75-2949, and amendments thereto, and K.S.A. 75-2929d through 75-2929g, and amendments thereto. If the board finds that disciplinary action taken was unreasonable, the board shall modify or reverse the agency's action and order such relief for the employee as the board considers appropriate. If the board finds a violation of this act, it may require as a penalty that the violator be suspended on leave without pay for not more than 30 days or, in cases of willful or repeated violations, may require that the violator forfeit the violator's position as a state officer or employee and disqualify the violator for appointment to or employment as a state officer or employee for a period of not more than two years. The board may award the prevailing party all or a portion

of the costs of the proceedings before the board, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees. The decision of the board pursuant to this subsection may be appealed by any party pursuant to law. On appeal, the court may award the prevailing party all or a portion of the costs of the appeal, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees.

(g) Each state agency shall prominently post a copy of this act in locations where it can reasonably be expected to come to the attention of all employees of the state agency.

(h) Any officer or employee who is in the unclassified service under the Kansas civil service act who alleges that disciplinary action has been taken against such officer or employee in violation of this section may bring an action pursuant to the Kansas judicial review act within 90 days after the occurrence of the alleged violation. The court may award the prevailing party in the action all or a portion of the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize disclosure of any information or communication that is confidential or privileged under statute or court rule.

History: L. 1984, ch. 306, § 1; L. 1990, ch. 306, § 23; L. 1998, ch. 57, § 1; L. 2007, ch. 177, § 17; L. 2010, ch. 17, § 198; July 1.

This notice must be posted and maintained by the employer in one or more conspicuous places.

Workers Compensation Rights and Responsibilities

Your employer is subject to the Kansas Workers Compensation Law which provides compensation for job-related injuries.

This notice applies to dates of accidents on or after April 25, 2013.
Este aviso aplica a las fechas de los accidentes a partir de Abril 25, 2013.

WHAT TO DO IF AN INJURY OCCURS ON THE JOB

NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER IMMEDIATELY. Per K.S.A. 44-520, a claim may be denied if an employee fails to notify their employer within the earliest of the following dates: (A) **20 calendar days** from the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma; (B) if the employee is working for the employer against whom benefits are being sought and such employee seeks medical treatment for any injury by accident or repetitive trauma, **20 calendar days** from the date such medical treatment is sought; or (C) if the employee no longer works for the employer against whom benefits are being sought, **10 calendar days** after the employee's last day of actual work for the employer.

Notice may be given orally or in writing. Where notice is provided orally, if the employer has designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given and such designation has been communicated in writing to the employee, notice to any other individual or department shall be insufficient under this section. If the employer has not designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given, notice must be provided to a supervisor or manager.

Where notice is provided in writing, notice must be sent to a supervisor or manager at the employee's principal location of employment.

The notice, whether provided orally or in writing, shall include the time, date, place, person injured and particulars of such injury. It must be apparent from the content of the notice that the employee is claiming benefits under the workers compensation act or has suffered a work-related injury.

BENEFITS. Benefits are paid by the employer's insurance carrier or self insurance program. Benefits include medical treatment, partial wage replacement for lost time and additional benefits if the injury results in permanent disability. An employer is required to furnish all necessary medical treatment and has the right to designate the treating physician. If the employee seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized by the employer, the employer or its insurance carrier is only liable up to $500.00 dollars for the unauthorized medical treatment.

QUE HACER SI UNA LESIÓN OCURRE EN EL TRABAJO

NOTIFIQUE A SU EMPLEADOR INMEDIATAMENTE. De acuerdo con el artículo de ley K.S.A. 44-520, un reclamo puede ser negado si el empleado no notifica a su empleador dentro de antes de las siguientes fechas: (A) **20 días** a partir de la fecha del accidente o la fecha de la lesión debido a trauma por movimientos repetitivos; (B) si el empleado está trabajando con el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios y dicho empleado busca tratamiento médico por cualquier lesión por accidente o trauma repetitiva, **20 días** a partir de la fecha que dicho tratamiento médico ha sido obtenido; o (C) si el empleado ya no trabaja para el empleador en contra del cual se están buscando beneficios, **10 días** después del último día de trabajo para dicho empleador.

El aviso puede darse oralmente o por escrito. Donde el aviso se da oralmente, si el empleador ha designado un individuo o departamento a quien el aviso se debe dar y tal designación ha sido comunicada por escrito al empleado, aviso a cualquier otro individuo o departamento deberá ser insuficiente bajo esta sección. Si el empleador no ha designado a un individuo o departamento a quien se debe dar el aviso, el aviso puede darse a un supervisor o gerente.

Donde el aviso se hace por escrito, el aviso debe ser enviado a un supervisor o gerente de la oficina principal de empleo del trabajador.

El aviso, sea que se haga oralmente o por escrito, debe incluir la hora, fecha, lugar, persona lesionada y detalles de tal lesión. Debe ser visible a partir del contenido del aviso, que el empleado está reclamando beneficios bajo la ley de compensación del trabajador o que ha sufrido una lesión relacionada con el trabajo.

BENEFICIOS. Los beneficios son pagados por la compañía aseguradora del empleador o programa de seguro propio. Los beneficios incluyen tratamiento médico, reemplazo de sueldo parcial por tiempo perdido y beneficios adicionales si la lesión resulta en incapacidad permanente. El empleador debe proporcionar todo el tratamiento médico necesario y tiene el derecho de designar el doctor para dicho tratamiento. Si el empleado busca tratamiento con un doctor que no ha sido autorizado por el empleador, el empleador o su compañía aseguradora serán responsables de pagar solamente los primeros $500.00 dólares para tratamiento médico no autorizado.

WHERE TO GET HELP WITH YOUR CLAIM (DÓNDE CONSEGUIR AYUDA CON SU RECLAMO):

_____ (_____) _____

Employer's Insurance Carrier (Compañía Aseguradora del Empleador) — Telephone (Teléfono de la Aseguradora)

_____

Address (Dirección de la Aseguradora)

For questions about Workers Compensation Law, contact (Para preguntas acerca de la Ley de Compensación del Trabajador):

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Workers Compensation/Ombudsman
401 SW Topeka Blvd., Suite 2, Topeka, KS 66603-3105

Website: https://www.dol.ks.gov/wc
Email: KDOL.wc@ks.gov
Phone: (800) 332-0353 or (785) 296-4000

Persons with impaired hearing or speech utilizing a telecommunications device may access the above number(s) by using the Kansas Relay Center at (800) 766-3777.

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.

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 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.

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*

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

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.

(Revised 10/20/2022)

KENTUCKY LAW REQUIRES

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

THE KENTUCKY CIVIL RIGHTS ACT PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION REGARDING:

- RECRUITMENT
- ADVERTISING
- HIRING
- PLACEMENT
- PROMOTION
- TRANSFER
- TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP
- COMPENSATION
- TERMINATION OR LAYOFF
- PHYSICAL FACILITIES
- ANY OTHER TERMS, CONDITIONS OR PRIVILEGES OF EMPLOYMENT

THE KENTUCKY CIVIL RIGHTS ACT PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION BASED ON:

- DISABILITY
- RACE
- COLOR
- RELIGION
- NATIONAL ORIGIN
- SEX
- AGE (40 YEARS. OLD AND OVER)
- TOBACCO-SMOKING STATUS

THE KENTUCKY CIVIL RIGHTS ACT PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION BY:

- EMPLOYERS
- LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
- EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
- LICENSING AGENCIES

FOR HELP WITH DISCRIMINATION, CONTACT THE

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

332 W. Broadway, Suite 1400, Louisville, Kentucky 40202 . Phone: 502.595.4024
Toll-free: 800.292.5566 . Fax: 502.595.4801
E-mail: kchr.mail@ky.gov . Website: kchr.ky.gov
Facebook: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights . Twitter: KyHumanRights

POSTING THIS NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY LAW

KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR LAWS

HOURS OF WORK PERMITTED FOR MINORS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	MAY NOT WORK BEFORE	MAY NOT WORK AFTER	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION
14 & 15 years	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (9:00 P.M. June 1 through Labor Day)	Three (3) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Eighteen (18) hours per week	Eight (8) hours per day Forty (40) hours per week
16 & 17 years	6:00 A.M.	10:30 P.M. preceding school day/1:00 A.M. preceding non-school day	Six (6) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty (30) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS
16 & 17 years with Parental Permission	6:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M. preceding school day/1:00 A.M. preceding non-school day	Six and one-half (6.5) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty-two and one-half (32.5) or forty (40) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS

"School in session" means the time established by local school district authorities, pursuant to KRS 160.290.
Parental or guardian permission must be in writing and shall remain at the employer's place of business.
A minor may work up to thirty-two and one-half (32.5) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing. A minor may work up to forty (40) hours in any one (1) work week if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing and the principal or head of the school the minor attends certifies in writing that the minor has maintained at least a 2.0 grade point average in the most recent grading period. School certification shall be valid for one (1) year unless revoked sooner by the school authority. The parental permission and school certification shall remain at the employer's place of business.

Lunch Break. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to work more than five (5) hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty (30) minutes for a lunch period. The beginning and ending of the lunch period shall be documented by the employer.

OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED FOR MINORS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

- Occupations in or about Plants or Establishments Manufacturing or Storing Explosives or Articles Containing Explosive Components.
- Motor-vehicle Driver and outside helper on a motor vehicle.
- Coal Mine Occupations.
- Logging or Sawmill Operations.
- Operation of Power-Driven Woodworking machines.
- Exposure to Radioactive Substances.
- Power-driven hoisting apparatus, including forklifts.
- Operation of Power-Driven Metal Forming, punching, and shearing machines.
- Mining, other than coal mining.
- Operating power-driven meat processing equipment, including meat slicers and other food slicers, in retail establishments (such as grocery stores, restaurants, kitchens and Delis), wholesale establishments, and most occupations in meat slaughtering, packing, processing, or rendering.
- Operation of Power-driven bakery machines including vertical dough or batter mixers.
- Power-driven paper products machines including scrap paper baler and cardboard box compactors.
- Manufacturing bricks, tile, and kindred products.
- Power-driven circular saws, band saws, and Guillotine shears.
- Wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking operations.
- Roofing operations and all work on or about a roof.
- Excavating Operations.
- In, about or in connection with any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, sold for consumption or dispensed unless permitted by the rules and regulations of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (except they may be employed in places where the sale of alcoholic beverages by the package is merely incidental to the main business actually conducted).
- Pool or Billiard Room.

Limited exemptions for 16 and 17 year old apprentices and student-learners may apply. For questions, please call (502) 564-3534.

Minors fourteen (14) but not yet sixteen (16) years of age may NOT be employed in: manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations, including occupations requiring the performance of any duties in workrooms or workplaces where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed; occupations which involve the operation or tending of hoisting apparatus or any power-driven machinery other than office machines; operation of motor vehicles or service as helpers on such vehicles; public messenger service; occupations in connection with: (1)transportation of persons or property by rail, highway, air, water, pipeline, or other means, (2) warehousing and storage, (3) communications and public utilities, or (4) construction (including demolition and repair).

PROOF OF AGE REQUIRED FOR MINORS 14 BUT NOT YET 18 YEARS OF AGE
Driver's License, Birth Certificate, Government Document with Date of Birth

Education and Labor Cabinet
Division of Wages and Hours
Mayo-Underwood Building
500 Mero Street, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-3534
elc.ky.gov

"No individual in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief, be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Cabinet."

POST THIS ORDER WHERE ALL EMPLOYEES MAY READ

PAID FOR WITH STATE FUNDS REVISED April 2024

Safety and Health on the Job

TEAM KENTUCKY
EDUCATION AND LABOR CABINET

Occupational Safety and Health

Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) Chapter 338 establishes a program for protecting occupational safety and health. This mandatory poster details the safety and health protections for public and private sector employees working in the Commonwealth and must be prominently displayed in the workplace.

Employer Responsibilities: Employers shall furnish employment and places of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical harm to employees; and comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338. Employers must provide information and training on hazards in the workplace including all hazardous substances. Required training must be provided to all employees in a language they understand. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for exercising any of their rights under the law, including raising a safety and health concern or reporting a work-related injury or illness.

Employee Responsibilities: Employees shall comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338 which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

Records: Employees may request from their employer copies of their medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, as well as injury and illness log.

Standards: Kentucky's occupational safety and health standards are adopted by the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board. The Board consists of 13 members, comprised of the Secretary of Education and Labor who serves as Chair, and 12 other members equally representing agriculture, industry, labor, and the safety and health profession. The Board meets annually and additionally as needed. All meetings are open to the public.

Inspections: The Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance conducts workplace inspections to determine the cause or prevent the occurrence of occupational injuries and illnesses. During an inspection a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees are given an opportunity to accompany the Compliance Officer for the purpose of aiding the inspection. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Compliance Officer must consult with a reasonable number of employees regarding safety and health at the workplace.

Complaints: Employees or their authorized representative have the right to file a complaint with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance requesting an inspection if they believe a hazardous condition(s) exists in their workplace. The name of the complainant is kept confidential upon request.

Discrimination Protections: Employees are protected against discharge and other discriminatory actions for having filed complaints and exercising any other right provided by the occupational safety and health laws. Employees who feel they have been so discriminated against may file a complaint with the Education and Labor Cabinet within 120 days of the alleged discrimination. Private sector employees also have the option of filing discrimination complaints with the U.S. Department of Labor at osha.gov within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Complaint forms are available at elc.ky.gov.

Citations: A citation(s) alleging violation of a Kentucky occupational safety and health law(s) or regulation(s) may be issued to an employer following an inspection. The citation(s) is provided to the employer and specifies an abatement date by which the alleged violation must be corrected. To inform employees, the employer must post each citation at or near the location of the alleged violation for 3 days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is longer.

Proposed Penalties: An employer may be assessed penalties up to $7,000 for each serious violation and up to $7,000 for each other-than-serious violation. Failure to correct a violation within the specified time period may result in penalties up to $7,000 per day. Any employer who commits a willful or repeat violation(s) may be assessed a penalty up to $70,000 for each violation and not less than $5,000 for each willful violation.

Contesting Procedures: An employer who has been cited may contest the action before the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. Equally, any employee or employee representative of an employer who has been cited may also contest the action. Any party wishing to contest a citation(s) must notify the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance in writing of its intent to do so. Notices of contest must be postmarked within 15 working days of receipt by the employer of the citation(s). Notices of contest will be transmitted to the Review Commission in accordance with its rules.

Recordkeeping: Employers are required to maintain records of occupational fatalities, injuries, and illnesses experienced by their employees. Records must be kept using OSHA 300, 300-A, and 301, or equivalent forms. Certain employers are required to submit injury and illness data electronically at osha.gov/injuryreporting/ita. Unless requested to do so by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employers with 10 or fewer employees, or whose establishment(s) fall within an exempted North American Industry Classification System code are exempt from recordkeeping requirements.

Reporting: Employers must report to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance the work-related death of an employee, including death resulting from a heart attack, within 8 hours from when the incident is reported to the employer, the employer's agent, or another employee. Work-related incidents resulting in the loss of an eye, an amputation, or the in-patient hospitalization of an employee, including hospitalization resulting from a heart attack, must be reported within 72 hours from when the incident is reported to the employer, the employer's agent, or another employee. Mechanical power press point-of-operation injuries must be reported to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance within 30 days of the occurrence. Employees have a right to report a safety and health concern or a work-related injury or illness without being retaliated against.

Education and Training Services: The Division of Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training assists employers who are interested in preventing workplace injuries and illnesses by developing and improving their workplace safety management programs. All assistance, such as on-site audits, consultation, and training, is provided **cost-free** upon request.

Kentucky provides occupational safety and health protections under a plan approved in 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor. Question and concerns regarding Kentucky's program may be addressed to the Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet, Office of Federal-State Coordinator. The U.S. Department of Labor monitors Kentucky's program. Any person who has a complaint regarding the administration of the Kentucky program may contact the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303; (678) 237-0400.

Kentucky Education and Labor Cabinet
Mayo-Underwood Building
500 Mero Street, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-3070
elc.ky.gov

updated May 2024

Safety and Health on the Job

Occupational Safety and Health

Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) Chapter 338 establishes a program for protecting occupational safety and health. This notice details the safety and health protections for public and private sector employees working in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and must be prominently displayed in the workplace.

Employer Responsibilities: Employers shall furnish employment and places of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical harm to employees; and comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338. Employers must provide information and training on hazards in the workplace including all hazardous substances. Required training must be provided to all employees in a language and vocabulary they understand. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for exercising any of their rights under the law, including raising a safety and health concern or reporting a work-related injury or illness.

Employee Responsibilities: Employees shall comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338 which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

Records: Employees may request from their employer copies of their medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, as well as the injury and illness log.

Standards: Kentucky's occupational safety and health standards are adopted by the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board. The Board consists of 13 members, comprised of the Secretary of Labor who serves as Chair, and 12 other members equally representing agriculture, industry, labor, and the safety and health profession. The Board meets annually and additionally as needed. All meetings are open to the public.

Inspections: The Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance conducts workplace inspections to determine the cause or prevent the occurrence of occupational injuries and illnesses. During an inspection a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees are given an opportunity to accompany the Compliance Officer for the purpose of aiding the inspection. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Compliance Officer must consult with a reasonable number of employees regarding safety and health at the workplace.

Complaints: Employees or their authorized representative have the right to file a complaint with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance requesting an inspection if they believe a hazardous condition(s) exists in their workplace. The name of the complainant will be kept confidential upon request.

Discrimination Protections: Employees are protected against discharge and other discriminatory actions for having filed complaints and exercising any other right provided by the occupational safety and health laws. Employees who feel they have been so discriminated against may file a complaint with the Kentucky Labor Cabinet within 120 days of the alleged discrimination. Private sector employees also have the option of filing discrimination complaints with the U.S. Department of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Complaint forms are available at www.labor.ky.gov.

Citations: A citation(s) alleging violation of a Kentucky occupational safety and health law(s) or regulation(s) may be issued to an employer following an inspection. The citation(s) is mailed to the employer and specifies an abatement date by which the alleged violation must be corrected. To inform employees, the employer must post each citation at or near the location of the alleged violation for three (3) days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is longer.

Proposed Penalties: An employer may be assessed a penalty up to $7,000 for each serious violation and up to $7,000 for each other-than-serious violation. Failure to correct a violation within the specified time period may result in penalties up to $7,000 per day. An employer who commits a willful or repeat violation(s) may be assessed a penalty up to $70,000 for each violation and not less than $5,000 for each willful violation.

Contesting Procedures: An employer who has been cited may contest the action before the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. Equally, any employee or employee representative of an employer who has been cited may also contest the action. Any party wishing to contest a citation(s) must notify the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance in writing of its intent to do so. Notices of contest must be postmarked within 15 working days of receipt by the employer of the citation(s). Notices of contest will be transmitted to the Review Commission in accordance with its rules.

Recordkeeping: Employers are required to maintain records of occupational fatalities, injuries, and illnesses experienced by their employees. Records must be kept using OSHA 300, 300-A, 301, or equivalent forms. Unless requested to do so by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employers with 10 or fewer employees, or whose establishment(s) fall within an exempted North American Industry Classification System code are exempt from recordkeeping requirements.

Reporting: Employers must report to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance any incident that results in a fatality or the hospitalization of 3 or more employees within 8 hours from when the incident is reported to the employer, the employer's agent, or another employee. Incidents resulting in the loss of an eye, an amputation, or the in-patient hospitalization of 1 or 2 employees must be reported to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance within 72 hours from when the incident is reported to the employer, the employer's agent, or another employee. Mechanical power press point-of-operation injuries must be reported to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance within 30 days of the occurrence. Employees have a right to report a safety and health concern or report a work-related injury or illness without being retaliated against.

Education and Training Services: The Division of Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training assists employers who are interested in preventing workplace injuries and illnesses by developing and improving their workplace safety management programs. All assistance, such as on-site audits, consultation, and training, is provided **cost-free** upon request.

Kentucky provides occupational safety and health protections under a plan approved in 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor. Questions and concerns regarding Kentucky's program may be addressed to the Kentucky Labor Cabinet, Office of Federal-State Coordinator. The U.S. Department of Labor monitors Kentucky's program. Any person who has a complaint regarding the administration of the Kentucky program may contact the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303; (678) 237-0400.

Kentucky Labor Cabinet
1047 US HWY 127 South
Suite 4
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-3070
www.labor.ky.gov

Paid with Federal and State Funds
Updated December 2016

INFORMATION ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

EMPLOYERS ARE SUBJECT TO KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW.

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IF YOU LOSE YOUR JOB, ARE LAID OFF OR YOUR HOURS ARE REDUCED.

TO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS, YOU MUST

- Be unemployed through no fault of your own;
- Be able and available to work and making a reasonable effort to obtain new work; and
- Register for work when you file your claim.

You must also meet monetary eligibility requirements based on your earnings in the "base period," the first four of the five completed calendar quarters preceding your claim. These earnings also determine the amount of benefits you may be entitled to draw. Generally, if you have worked for more than a year and earned at least $1500 during your base period, you may meet the monetary requirements for a claim.

IF YOU LOSE YOUR JOB OR ARE LAID OFF:

1. File your claim within the first week after you become unemployed, by filing on the internet at **www.oet.ky.gov**, or by telephone at **502-875-0442** Monday through Friday, 7:30am-5:30pm ET (this is **not** a toll-free number).
2. After filing your claim, file continuing claims bi-weekly while you are unemployed, through the web site or by toll-free telephone at 877-369-5984 or 877-3MY-KYUI

IF YOUR HOURS ARE REDUCED

You may be eligible for partial benefits if you are still employed by your regular employer but are working less than your normal full-time hours **due to lack of available work.** Benefits are not paid in the case of reduction in hours due to total disability, vacation or personal reasons.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

If you missed at least seven weeks of earnings due to injury in any quarter during your base period, and were eligible for Workers' Compensation (whether or not you drew it), you may be able to use wages earned before your injury to qualify for unemployment benefits. To qualify, you must file your claim within the first four weeks that you are unemployed following the period covered by Workers' Compensation. Contact your nearest Unemployment Insurance office for more information.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FUND ARE **PAID BY EMPLOYERS**. **NO DEDUCTIONS** ARE MADE FROM EMPLOYEE WAGES FOR THAT PURPOSE!

—DO NOT COMMIT FRAUD—

If you make a false statement in claiming benefits, you can be disqualified for up to 52 weeks. You could face other penalties as well including felony charges, fines and possible imprisonment. Also, all benefits fraudulently received must be repaid to the Division of Unemployment Insurance. Interest will accrue and there may be a lien filing fee as well as a lien release fee.

Education and Workforce Development Cabinet
Department for Workforce Investment
Office of Employment and Training
Division of Unemployment Insurance
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621

POS-UI-5.1
(REV. 11.12)

Kentucky UNBRIDLED SPIRIT

KENTUCKY WAGE AND HOUR LAWS

MINIMUM WAGE = $7.25 per hour

(Effective July 1, 2009)

WAGES

PAYMENT OF WAGES:

Any employee who leaves or is discharged from employment shall be paid in full all wages or salary earned not later than the next normal pay period following the date of dismissal or voluntary leaving or fourteen (14) days following such date of dismissal or voluntary leaving whichever last occurs.

UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYER TO WITHHOLD WAGES

No employer shall withhold from any employee's wages any part of the agreed wage rate; unless

a) the employer is required to do so by local, state, or federal law; or
b) when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover insurance premiums, hospital, or medical dues; or
c) when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee for other deductions not amounting to a rebate or deduction from the standard wage arrived at by collective bargaining or pursuant to wage agreement or statute; or
d) Deductions for union dues where such deductions are authorized by joint wage agreements or collective bargaining contracts negotiated between employers and employees or their representatives.

No employer shall deduct the following from the wages of employees:

a) Fines
b) Cash shortages in a common money till, cash box or register used by two (2) or more persons;
c) Breakage;
d) Losses due to acceptance by an employee of checks which are subsequently dishonored if such employee is given discretion to accept or reject any check; or
e) Losses due to defective or faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property, damage to property, default of customer credit or nonpayment for goods or services received by the customer if such losses are not attributable to employee's willful or intentional disregard of employer's interest.

OVERTIME

No employer shall employ any employee for a workweek longer than forty hours unless such employee receives compensation for employment in excess of forty hours in a workweek. The rate of pay for time in excess of forty hours shall be not less than one and one-half the hourly rate employed.

TIME AND ONE HALF FOR WORK DONE ON SEVENTH DAY OF WEEK

Any employer who permits any employee to work seven days in any one workweek shall pay the rate of time and a half for the time worked on the seventh day. This shall not apply where an employee is not permitted to work more than forty (40) hours during the workweek.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Any employee engaged in an occupation in which more than $30 dollars per month is customarily and regularly received in tips, the employer may pay a minimum of $2.13 per hour if the employer' records can establish for each week where credit is taken, when adding the tips received to wages paid, not less than the minimum wage is received by the employee. No employer shall:

- Use all or part of any tips or gratuities received by employees toward the payment of the minimum wage.
- Require an employee to remit to the employer any gratuity, or any portion thereof, except for the purpose of withholding amoun ts required by federal or state law.
- Employees may enter into an agreement to divide tips among themselves. If employees enter into this type of agreement, the amounts retained by the employees shall be considered tips of the individuals who retain them. If an employer requires the use of a tip pool, then the account used to hold the tip pool shall be segregated from the employer's other business records and the employer shall make the account open to the pool's participants.

PERFORMANCE BONDS: Performance Bonds must be kept on file for employers in the construction and mining industries (including the transportation of minerals) who have conducted business within the Commonwealth for less than five (5) consecutive years. For more information, see KRS 337.200.

Certain exemptions from minimum wage and overtime apply. For questions, please call (502)564-3534.

BREAKS

REST PERIODS: No employer shall require any employee to work without a rest period of at least ten (10) minutes during each four (4) hours worked. This shall be in addition to the regularly scheduled lunch period. No reduction in compensation shall be made for hourly or salaried employees.

LUNCH PERIODS: Employers shall grant their employees a reasonable period for lunch, and such time shall be as close to the middle of the employee's scheduled work shift as possible. In no case shall an employee be required to take a lunch period sooner than three (3) hours after the work shift commences, nor more than five (5) hours from the time the work shift commences. This section shall not be construed to negate any provision of a collective bargaining agreement or mutual agreement between the employee and employer.

RECORDS

RECORD RETENTION: ONE (1) YEAR AFTER ENTRY

Every employer subject to the provisions of the Kentucky Minimum Wage Law shall make and preserve records containing the following information:

(a) Name, address, and Social Security Number of each employee;
(b) Hours worked each day and each week by each employee;
(c) Regular hourly rate of pay;
(d) Overtime hourly rate of pay for hours in excess of forty hours in a workweek;
(e) Additions to cash wages at cost, or deductions (meals, board, lodging, etc.) from stipulated wages in the amount deducted, or at cost of the item for which deductions are made;
(f) Total wages paid for each workweek and date of payment.

POST THIS ORDER WHERE ALL EMPLOYEES MAY READ

Education and Labor Cabinet
Division of Wages and Hours
Mayo-Underwood Building
500 Mero Street, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-4381
Phone (502) 564-3534
elc.ky.gov

"No individual in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief, be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Cabinet."

PAID FOR WITH STATE FUNDS

UPDATED April 2024

WAGE DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF SEX

DEFINITIONS

(KRS 337.420 to 337.433 and KRS 337.990 (11))

EMPLOYEE

Any individual employed by any employer, including but not limited to individuals employed by the State or any of its political subdivisions, instrumentalities, or instrumentalities of political subdivisions.

EMPLOYER

A person who has two or more employees within the State in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year and an agent of such a person.

WAGE RATE

All compensation for employment, including payment in kind and amounts paid by employers for employee benefits, as defined by the Commissioner in regulations issued under KRS 337.425.

PROHIBITION OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BASED ON SEX:

The employer is prohibited from discriminating between employees of opposite sexes in the same establishment by paying different wage rates for comparable work on jobs which have comparable requirements. This prohibition covers any employee in any occupation in Kentucky. Any employer in violation shall not reduce the wages of any employee in order to comply with KRS 337.420 – 337.433.

No employer can discharge or discriminate against any employee for the reason that the employee sought to invoke or assist in the enforcement of KRS 337.423.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COVERAGE:

A differential paid through an established seniority system or merit increase system is permitted by KRS 337.423 if it does not discriminate on the basis of sex.

Employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are excluded "when that act imposes comparable or greater requirements than contained" in KRS 337.420 – 337.433. However, to be excluded, the employer must file with the Commissioner of the Kentucky Office of Workplace Standards a statement that he is covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AND POWER TO INSPECT:

The Commissioner or his authorized agent has the power to enter the employer's premises to inspect records, compare character of work and operations of employees, question employees, and to obtain any information necessary to administer and enforce KRS 337.420 – 337.433. The Commissioner or his authorized representative may examine witnesses under oath, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any documentary evidence relating to the subject matter of any investigation undertaken pursuant to KRS 337.425. If a person fails to obey a subpoena, the Circuit Court of the Judicial District wherein the hearing is being held may issue an order requiring the subpoena to be obeyed. Failure to obey the court order may be punished as contempt of that court.

COLLECTION OF UNPAID WAGES:

Any employer who discriminates based on sex is liable to the employee or employees affected in the amount of the unpaid wages. If the employer is in willful violation, he is liable for an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. The court may order other appropriate action, including reinstatement of employees discharged in violation of KRS 337.420 – 337.433.

The employee or employees affected may maintain an action to collect the amount due. At the written request of any employee, the Commissioner may bring any legal action necessary to collect the claim for unpaid wages in behalf of the employee.

An agreement between an employer and employee to work for less than the wage to which such employee is entitled will not bar any legal action or voluntary wage restitution.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS:

Court action may be commenced no later than six months after the cause of action occurs.

POSTING OF LAW:

All employers shall post this abstract in a conspicuous place in or about the premises wherein any employee is employed.

PENALTIES:

Any person who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against an employee because such employee has:

(a) made any complaint to his employer, the Commissioner or any other person, or
(b) instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to KRS 337.420 – 337.433, or
(c) testified or is about to testify in any such proceedings, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Education and Labor Cabinet
Division of Wages and Hours
Mayo-Underwood Building
500 Mero Street, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone: (502) 564-3534
www.elc.ky.gov

"No individual in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief, be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Cabinet."

POST THIS ORDER WHERE ALL EMPLOYEES MAY READ

PAID FOR WITH STATE FUNDS

UPDATED April 2024

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE

Employees of this business are covered by the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Act (KRS Chapter 342). Conspicuous posting of this Notice is required by law.

Employer Name: J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

818 Bainbridge Street

La Crosse, WI 54603

Workers Compensation Carrier
(or third party administrator): _Arch Indemnity Insurace CompanyPolicy #:44WCI8957605

Effective 4/1/2024to 4/1/2025 Address: 30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270 St Paul, MN 55101 Telephone: 651-855-7100, Contact Person:

EMPLOYEES: IF INJURED – NOTIFY your supervisor IMMEDIATELY; when possible Notice should be in writing. FAILURE to notify your supervisor could result in denial of benefits. OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE. Your employer must pay for ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL CARE to treat a workplace injury. The employee may select the physician or medical facility to render care. If the employer is enrolled in an approved Managed Care Plan employee selection of physicians is LIMITED to the Approved Provider Network, except in certain emergencies. FOR INJURIES REQUIRING CONTINUING CARE the EMPLOYEE MUST DESIGNATE A TREATING PHYSICIAN, a form to do so will be furnished by your employer or its insurance carrier.

This employer IS IS NOT participating in a Managed Care Plan for medical care. The name of the Managed Care Plan is _____, its representative is _____, phone number _____.

DISABILITY BENEFITS to replace wages lost due to a workplace injury are payable under the Workers Compensation Act after seven (7) day of disability. A CLAIM MUST BE filed with the Department of Workers' Claim WITHIN TWO YEARS of the date of injury, or last payment of temporary total disability benefits.

NEED ASSISTANCE? Contact your employer's claim representative. If your questions about workers' compensation rights are not promptly answered call THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF WORKERS CLAIMS at 1-800-554-8601 to speak to an Ombudsman or Workers' Compensation Specialist.

EMPLOYER SUPERVISORS – NOTIFY MANAGEMENT IMMEDIATELY OF ALL INJURIES SO THAT TIMELY REPORT CAN BE MADE AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

04/09/09

Age Discrimination

The prohibitions herein listed shall be limited to individuals who are at least forty years of age.

A. It is unlawful for an employer to engage in any of the following practices:

1. Fail or refuse to hire, or to discharge, any individual or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, or his terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of the individual's age.
2. Limit, segregate, or classify his employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee because of the individual's age.
3. Reduce the wage rate of any employee in order to comply with the requirements herein.

B. It is unlawful for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of the individual's age, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of the individual's age.

C. It is unlawful for a labor organization to engage in any of the following practices:

1. Exclude or expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual because of his age.
2. Limit, segregate, or classify its membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of the individual's age.
3. Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of the provisions herein.

D. It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any of his employees or applicants for employment, for an employment agency to discriminate against any individual, or for a labor organization to discriminate against any member thereof or applicant for membership because the individual, member, or applicant for membership has opposed any practice made unlawful by this Section, or because such individual, member or applicant for membership has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or litigation pursuant to the listed herein provisions.

E. It is unlawful for an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment by the employer or membership in or any classification or referral for employment by such an employment agency indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on age.

F. It is not unlawful for an employer, employment agency, or labor organization to engage in any of the following practices:

1. Take any action otherwise prohibited under Subsection A, B, C, or E, where age is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary for the normal operation of the particular business, or where the differentiation is based on reasonable factors other than age.
2. Take any action otherwise prohibited under Subsection A, B, C, or E to observe the terms of a bona fide employee benefit plan, such as retirement, pension, or insurance plan, which is not a subterfuge to evade the purpose herein except that no such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual.
3. Discharge or otherwise discipline an individual for good cause.

Acts 1997, No. 1409

If you believe you have been discriminated against, please contact the Louisiana Commission on Human Rights at 1-888-248-0859 or visit us at www.gov.state.la.us/HumanRights/humanrights home.htm.

LSA-R.S. 51:2231(c)

Every employer, employment agency, and labor organization shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose.

R.S. 23:311, 312

Revised April 2010

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

Earned Income Credit *EIC2023*

Notice to Employees of Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EIC)

If you make $57,000* or less,

your employer should notify you at the time of hiring of the potential availability of Earned Income Tax Credits. Earned Income Tax Credits are reductions in federal income tax liability for which you may be eligible if you meet certain requirements. Additional information and forms for these programs can be obtained from your employer or the Internal Revenue Service.

*Earned Income and adjusted gross income (AGI) must each be less than:

- $56,838 ($63,698 married filing jointly) with three or more qualifying children
- $52,918 ($59,478 married filing jointly) with two qualifying children
- $46,560 ($53,120 married filing jointly) with one qualifying child
- $17,640 ($24,210 married filing jointly) with no qualifying children

You may claim the Earned Income Credit on Form 1040 and add Schedule EIC if you have children.

If you need more information regarding the EITC or to check on updates, you should contact the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 or visit the IRS Website at www.irs.gov.

Additional EITC resources are also available at the IRS EITC Home page:
https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/earned-income-tax-credit-eitc

Visit the IRS on the Web at www.irs.gov or call toll-free at 1-800-829-1040.

Every employer shall keep conspicuously posted in or about the premises wherein any worker is employed, a printed copy or abstract of those labor laws which the Secretary may designate, in a form to be furnished by the Secretary.

R.S. 23:15, 23:1018.2

Revised May 2023

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION
The Department of Labor

www.laworks.net

Equal Opportunity for All

Discrimination Has No Place

Equal opportunity is the law. It is against the law for recipients of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the basis of the following:

1. Against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief; and

2. Against any beneficiary of any program financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) on the basis of the beneficiary's citizenship/status as a lawfully admitted immigrant authorized to work in the United States, or on the basis of his/her participation in any Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas:

1. Deciding who will be admitted or who will have access to any LWC financially assisted program or activity,

2. Providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity,

3. Making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

What to Do

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation.

If you elect to file your complaint with the State Equal Opportunity (EO) Officer or with this office, you must wait until the recipient issues a decision or until 90 days have passed, whichever is sooner, before filing with Civil Rights Center (CRC) (**see address to the right**).

If the state EO Officer or this office has not provided you with a written decision within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, you need not wait for a decision to be issued, but may file a complaint with CRC within 30 days of the expiration of the 90 day period. (In other words, within the 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient.)

If the State EO Officer or this office does give you a Written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the recipient's resolution of your complaint, you may file a complaint with CRC. Such complaints must be filed within 30 days of the date you received the Written Notice of Final Action.

To file your complaint contact: Louisiana Equal Opportunity Officer
Compliance Programs Director
Louisiana Workforce Commission
Post Office Box 94094
1001 North 23rd. Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9094
Phone (225) 342-3075
Fax (225) 342-7961
TDD 1-800-259-5154

Or you may file at this office: Director of the Civil Rights Center
U. S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue
NW Room N-4123
Washington, DC 20210

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose.

R.S. 23:314

Revised March 2017

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

Genetic Discrimination

Genetics in the Workplace

Louisiana law forbids genetic discrimination and limits genetic testing in the workforce.

Definitions

Key terms are used to establish specific genetic discrimination and privacy protections. They are as follows:

1. "Genetic monitoring" is the periodic examination of employees to evaluate changes to their genetic material that may have developed in the course of employment due to exposure to toxic substances in the workplace.
2. "Genetic services" are defined as the health services provided to obtain, assess, or interpret genetic information for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, or for genetic education or counseling.
3. "Genetic test" means the analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, and those proteins and metabolites used to detect heritable or some somatic disease-related genotypes or karyotypes for clinical purposes. It must be generally accepted in the scientific and medical communities to qualify under this definition.
4. "Protected genetic information" is information about the genetic tests of an individual or that of an individual's family members, or the occurrence of a disease, or medical condition or disorder in family members of the individual.

Nondiscrimination

Louisiana law also provides that an employer, labor organization or employment agency shall not discriminate on the basis of protected genetic information, and an employer, labor organization or joint labor management committee controlling apprenticeship, on-the-job training or other training program shall not discriminate on the basis of protected genetic information.

Exceptions

An employer, labor organization or employment agency may request protected genetic information with an offer of employment. They may request, collect or purchase protected genetic information if there is a request for, or receipt of, genetic services and the effect of genetic monitoring of toxic substance shall be permitted in the workplace.

If you believe you have been discriminated against, please contact the Louisiana Commission on Human Rights at 1-888-248-0859 or visit us at www.gov.state.la.us/HumanRights/humanrights home.htm.

LSA-R.S. 51:2231(c)

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose.

R.S. 23:302; R.S. 23:368 and 369

Revised April 2010

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

Independent Contractor or Employee?

ATTENTION ALL EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYERS, INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS:

The law says that you are an employee unless:

- You are free from direction and control in performing your job, AND
- You perform work that is not part of the usual work done by the business that hired you OR is not performed on the business's premises, AND
- You are customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession or business.

Your employer cannot consider you to be an independent contractor unless all three of these facts apply to your work.

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW FOR AN EMPLOYER TO MISCLASSIFY EMPLOYEES AS INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS OR PAY EMPLOYEES OFF THE BOOKS.

Employee Rights:

If you are an employee, you are entitled to:

- Unemployment benefits, if unemployed through no fault of your own, able to work, and meet other eligibility requirements
- Workers' Compensation benefits for on-the-job injuries.

It is a violation of this law for employers to retaliate against anyone who asserts their rights under the law. Retaliation subjects an employer to civil penalties, a lawsuit or both. If you have questions about whether you are an employee or independent contractor, or you want to file a complaint, call the Louisiana Workforce Commission Fraud Hotline at 1-(800)-201-3362.

Independent Contractors:

If you are an independent contractor, you must pay all taxes required by Louisiana and Federal Law.

Employer Consequences:

Pursuant to Louisiana Employment Security Law R.S. 23:1711 (G): Penalties for misclassifying a worker as an independent contractor include:

- Fines of up to $500 per worker per instance
- Imprisonment for up to 90 days
- Prohibited from contracting with any state agency or political subdivision of the state for three years.

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose.

R.S. 23:1711

September 2012

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

In the **national guard, reserves,** or on **active duty?**

You have certain protected employment and re-employment rights, freedom from discrimination rights, and civil relief rights. Under state and federal law, if you feel that you have been discriminated against or denied such rights on account of your service in the uniformed services, contact the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Committee at 1-800-336-4590, or log on to www.ESGR.org, or e-mail questions to questions@LAESGR.com.

Honoring your service.

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Support your uniformed services, and place this poster in a conspicuous place as required by law.

ESGR EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

Workers' Compensation

Reporting Injury

You should report to your employer any occupational disease or personal injury that is work-related, even if you deem it to be minor.

Occupational Disease or Death

In case of an occupational disease, all claims are barred unless the employee files a claim with his/her employer within one year of the date that:

1 the disease manifests itself.

2 the employee is disabled as a result of the disease.

3 the employee knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the disease is occupationally related.

In case of death arising from an occupational disease, all claims are barred unless the dependent(s) file a claim with the deceased employee's employer within one year of:

1 the date of death.

2 the date the claimant has reasonable grounds to believe that the death resulted from occupational disease.

Filing Notice

In case of injury or death caused by a work-related accident, an injured employee or any person claiming to be entitled to compensation either as a claimant or as a representative of a person claiming to be entitled to compensation, must give notice to the employer within 30 days of the injury. If notice is not given within 30 days, no payments will be made for such injury or death. In addition, any fraudulent action by the employer, employee, or any other person for the purpose of obtaining or defeating any benefit or payment of workers' compensation shall subject such person to criminal as well as civil liabilities.

The above mentioned notice should be filed with the employer at the address shown to the right.

A notice so given shall not be held invalid because of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place, nature or cause of injury, or otherwise, unless it is shown that the employer was in fact misled to his detriment thereby. Failure to give notice may not harm the employee if the employer knew of the accident or if the employer was not prejudiced by the delay or failure to give notice.

Physicians

In the event you are injured, you are entitled to select a physician of your choice for treatment. The employer may choose another physician and arrange an examination which you would be required to attend.

Formal Claim

In order to preserve your right to benefits under the Louisiana Workers' Compensation Law, you must file a formal claim with the Office of Workers' Compensation Administration within one year after the accident if payments have not been made or within one year after the last payment of weekly benefits.

Information

If you desire any information regarding your rights and entitlement to benefits as prescribed by law, you may call or write to the Office of Workers' Compensation Administration, Post Office Box 94040, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9040 or telephone (225) 342-7555.

Name and Address of Insurance Company

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270

St. Paul, MN 55101

Notice shall be given by delivering it or sending it by certified mail or return receipt requested to:

Employer Representative

Gallagher Bassett Services Craig Ehalt

2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor Rolling

Meadows, IL 60008

630-694-5319

Employer

R.S. 23:1302 states that this notice should be posted in a convenient and conspicuous place in the employer's place of business.

Revised May 2003

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

Out-of-State Motor Vehicles

Duties of employees and employers

A. Any person who is a resident of a state which requires registration of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles of a person who is employed in that state within thirty days of such employment, and who is employed in and maintains a residence in Louisiana and who operates one or more vehicles on the public streets and roads in Louisiana shall apply for a certificate of registration for each of those vehicles within thirty days of the date on which the person was employed in Louisiana.

B. Each employer in this state shall notify each person employed by that employer of the requirement of Subsection A of this Section. The notice shall be by direct communication at the time of employment and by posting a notice in a prominent location at the place of employment.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not be applicable to members actively serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Acts 1993, No. 765, §1.

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose. R.S. 47:501.1

Revised July 2004

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Sickle Cell Trait Discrimination

Prohibition of sickle cell trait discrimination; exceptions

A. It is unlawful for an employer to engage in any of the following practices:

1. Fail or refuse to hire, or to discharge, any individual or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because such individual has sickle cell trait.

2. Limit, segregate, or classify his employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because such individual has sickle cell trait.

3. Reduce the wage rate of any employee in order to comply with the provisions herein.

B. It is unlawful for an employment agency to fail to refer or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because such individual has sickle cell trait, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis that such individual has sickle cell trait.

C. It is unlawful for a labor organization to engage in any of the following practices:

1. Exclude or expel from its membership, or otherwise discriminate against, any individual because of sickle cell trait.

2. Limit, segregate, or classify its membership, or classify or fail to refer or refuse to refer for employment any individual in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or limit such employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, solely because such individual has sickle cell trait.

3. Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of the provisions herein.

D. It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any of his employees or applicants for employment, for an employment agency to discriminate against any individual, or for a labor organization to discriminate against any member thereof or applicant for membership because such individual, member, or applicant for membership has opposed any practice made unlawful by this Section, or because the individual, member, or applicant for membership has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or litigation under the provisions herein.

E. It is unlawful for an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment by such employer or membership in or any classification or referral for employment by such a labor organization, or relating to any classification or referral for employment by such employment agency indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on sickle cell trait.

Acts 1997, No. 1409, §1

If you believe you have been discriminated against, please contact the Louisiana Commission on Human Rights at 1-888-248-0859 or visit us at www.gov.state.la.us/HumanRights/humanrights home.htm.

LSA-R.S. 51:2231(c)

Every employer, employment agency, and labor organization shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises a notice, to be prepared by the Louisiana Workforce Commission, setting forth information as the department deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this Part.

R.S. 23:352, 354

Revised April 2010

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Timely Payment of Wages

Your employer has a duty to inform you at the time of your hire what your wage rate will be, how often you will be paid and how you will be paid, and of any subsequent changes thereto.

If your employer should, for reasons within his control, fail to pay you according to that agreement, you must first lodge a complaint with him.

If no action is taken to resolve your complaint, you may report the violation to the Louisiana Workforce Commission.

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, setting forth information to effectuate this purpose.

R.S. 23:633(D)

Revised January 2016

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

www.laworks.net

Unemployment Insurance

Notice to Workers

Your employer is subject to the Louisiana Employment Security Law and is required to post this notice in a conspicuous place. Your employer has contributed to the Louisiana Trust Fund from which benefits are paid. No amount of contributions to the Trust Fund is deductible from your earnings.

Total Unemployment

You may be eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits provided:

1 You are unemployed.

2 You have registered for work.

3 You are able to work, available for work, and actively conducting a search for work.

4 You have been paid wages by employers subject to the Louisiana Employment Security Law during your base period in an amount sufficient to qualify you under the law.

Disqualification

You may be disqualified from drawing benefits on your claim if:

1 You have left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to a substantial change made to the employment by the employer.

2 You have been discharged for misconduct connected with your work.

3 You fail without good cause to: (a) apply for available suitable work, (b) accept suitable work when offered, or (c) return to your customary self-employment when directed.

4 You have been discharged for the use of illegal drugs.

You may also be disqualified:

1 For any week with respect to which the Administrator finds that your unemployment is due to a labor strike which is in active progress at the factory, establishment or other premises at which you are or were last employed, and in which you are participating, or in which you are interested.

2 For any week with respect to which or a part of which you have received or are seeking unemployment benefits under an unemployment insurance law of another state or the United States.

3 For any week with respect to which or a part of which you are receiving or have received other remuneration (i.e., Workers' Compensation, pensions, vacation pay, wages in lieu of notice, or severance pay).

Penalties

If you make a false statement knowing it to be false or intentionally fail to disclose an important fact in order to receive or increase a benefit amount, you shall be disqualified for not more than the 52 weeks which immediately follow the week in which such determination is made and shall not be entitled to further benefits until cash repayment has been made or the claim for repayment has prescribed.

In addition, the law provides: Whoever makes a false statement or representation to the Agency knowing it to be false, or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this Chapter, or under an employment security law of any other State, or the Federal Government, or of a foreign government, either for himself or for any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court. Each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense.

To file a new unemployment claim, reopen an existing claim, file for weekly unemployment benefits, or to get answers about your Unemployment Insurance online, visit us on the Web at www.laworks.net.

If you do not have access to the internet, or prefer to manage your Unemployment Insurance claim by phone, call the Unemployment Insurance Call Center at 1-866-783-5567.

This notice must be posted in a convenient and conspicuous place in the employer's place of business.

R.S. 23:1621

Revised January 2009

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

WORKERS' COMPENSATION FRAUD

LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION
The Department of Labor

TO REPORT WORKERS' COMPENSATION FRAUD CONTACT

Louisiana Workforce Commission
Workers' Compensation Fraud Section
Toll-Free Fraud Hotline: 1-800-201-3362
(All information remains anonymous)

Workers' compensation fraud is punishable by Louisiana law

The Louisiana Workforce Commission is working with law enforcement to find and prosecute Workers' Compensation Fraud.

WHAT IS WORKERS' COMPENSATION FRAUD

Common forms of workers' compensation fraud include:
· Faking an injury or illness in order to collect workers' compensation benefits
· Claiming that a work-related injury or illness is more severe than it really is
· Claiming that an injury which occurred in another location happened in the workplace
· Collecting workers' compensation benefits long after an injury has healed

These actions are illegal. Under the Louisiana Workers' Compensation law [Louisiana Revised Statutes, Section 23:1208], it is unlawful:
· For any person, for the purpose of counseling or defeating any workers' compensation benefit payment for themselves (himself) or another person, to willfully make a false statement or representation.
· For any person, either directly or indirectly, to aid and abet an employer or claimant or counsel an employer or claimant to willfully make a false statement or representation.

What can happen to you?

· Any person who violates these provisions of the Workers' Compensation law will be subject to punishment based on the value of the benefits or payment obtained. [L.R.S., Section 23:1208(C)]
· $10,000 or more: The person shall be imprisoned (with or without hard labor) for up to 10 years, fined up to $10,000, or both.
· Between $2,500 and $10,000: The person shall be imprisoned (with or without hard labor) for up to 5 years, fined up to $5,000, or both.
· Less than $2,500: The person shall be imprisoned (with or without hard labor) for up to 6 months, fined up to $500, or both.

Any person who violates these provisions of the Workers' Compensation law may also be assessed civil penalties by the workers' compensation judge or not less than $500 or more than $5,000 and may be ordered to make restitution for benefits claimed or payments obtained through fraud. [L.R.S. Section 23:1208(D)]

Any employee who violates these provisions of the Workers' Compensation law will, upon determination by a workers' compensation judge, forfeit any right to compensation benefits. [L.R.S. 23:1208(E)]

Maine Employment Security Law

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation

This poster is designed to notify individuals of their rights regarding the filing of claims for unemployment benefits. It does not have the force or effect of law. For more information, call 1-800-593-7660 toll free.

Rules Governing The Administration of the Employment Security Law states every employer shall post and maintain such notices to its workers.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

Full- and Part-Time Workers

How to file a claim for unemployment benefits
All new and reactivated claims for unemployment benefits are filed either online, telephone or by mail. **Do not delay in filing your claim once you are out of work. Claims cannot be backdated.**

When filing, you will need to know your Social Security Number. Also, you should have the names and addresses of all employers for whom you worked, and your dates of employment in the last 18 months.

To file online: www.maine.gov/reemployme
This is the fastest, easiest way to file.

To file by phone: 1-800-593-7660
TTY Users Call Maine Relay 711.

All individuals filing for Unemployment Insurance benefits are required by law to be registered with the Maine JobLink. Visit **www.mainecareercenter.gov** to access Maine JobLink.

We provide **language interpreter services** in approximately 140 commonly spoken languages. Arrangements will be made to have an interpreter assist you when you call the Unemployment Claims Center.

To claim by mail: In some cases, your employer will give you a claim form. Mail your initial claim form to the Unemployment Claims Center listed below.

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Unemployment Compensation

97 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0097

Basic eligibility requirements
Earnings during the base period: The "base period" is a one-year period that includes four calendar quarters. To establish a claim, an individual must have earned two times the annual average weekly wage in Maine in each of two different calendar quarters, and a total of six times the annual average weekly wage in Maine in the whole base period. In most cases, the Department of Labor has your wage information on file. If it is not on file, the Department will take steps to obtain it.

Separation: If you were laid off from your last job due to a lack of work, no additional investigation is required. If you separated from your last job for reasons other than lack of work, you will be scheduled for a fact-finding interview. A determination will then be made regarding your eligibility for benefits.

Weekly requirements: Weekly eligibility requirements include being **able to** work and being **available** for work, making an **active search for work** (unless your work search has been "waived"), not refusing offers of suitable work or referral to suitable job opportunities from the CareerCenters.

Aliens: If you are not a U.S. Citizen, your Social Security Number and/or your Alien Permit number will be checked with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Unemployment benefits are taxable: Unemployment benefits are taxable and have to be reported when you file your income tax forms.

Child support: If you owe child support that you pay to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), up to fifty percent (50%) of your unemployment check may be withheld and sent to DHHS.

Benefits for partial unemployment: An employer shall issue a properly completed partial unemployment claim form to each employee who is customarily employed full-time and who is given less than full-time hours during a week due to lack of work, and who is not separated from that employer.

Child Labor Laws

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Child Labor Laws of the State of Maine provide protection for people under the age of 18 in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs. The Maine Department of Labor administers the laws, which all employers must follow. Department representatives inspect workplaces to ensure compliance. Citations and penalties may be issued to employers who do not comply.
This poster describes some important parts of the laws. A copy of the actual laws and formal interpretations may be obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, by calling (207) 623-7900. (The laws are also on the Bureau website.)

Maine Law (Title 26, M.R.S.A. § 42-B) requires every employer to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

14 and 15 year olds may work in most businesses, except in occupations declared hazardous and jeopardize their health, well-being or educational opportunities. 16 and 17 year olds may work in most businesses, however not in hazardous jobs. These provisions also provide limited exemptions. Contact the Bureau of Labor Standards for details.

Work Permits

- All minors under 16 years of age need work permits in order to work.
- Superintendent of schools certify academic standing.
- Minor allowed only one permit during the school year but two during summer vacation.
- Minor cannot work until permit is approved by Bureau of Labor Standards.
- Employer keeps Bureau-approved permit on file.

Recordkeeping

All employers must keep accurate payroll records for workers under 18. Records must show what time the minor began work, total hours worked, and what time the minor finished work each day.

Note: Maine employers may also be covered under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Office at 603-666-7716 or http://youth.dol.gov/.

For more information, contact:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
Tel: 207-623-7900 or 207-623-7930
TTY users call Maine Relay 711
Website: www.maine.gov/labor/bls
Email: bls.mdol@maine.gov

Work Hours 14 and 15 year olds

- No more than six days in a row.
- Cannot work before 7 a.m.
- Not after 7 p.m. during school year.
- Cannot work after 9 p.m. during summer vacation.

When School Is Not in Session

- No more than 8 hours in any one day (weekend, holiday, vacation or workshop).
- Not more than 40 hours in a week (school must be out entire week).

When School Is in Session

- No more than 3 hours on a school day, including Friday.
- Not more than 18 hours in a week that school is in session one or more days.

Work Hours 16 and 17 year olds (enrolled in school)

- No more than 6 days in a row.
- Cannot work before 7 a.m. on a school day.
- Cannot work before 5 a.m. on a non-school day.
- Cannot work after 10:15 p.m. the night before a school day.
- Can work up to midnight when there is no school the next day.

When School Is Not in Session

- No more than 10 hours in any one day (weekend, holiday, vacation, or workshop).
- No more than 50 hours in a week.

When School Is in Session

- No more than 6 hours on a school day.
- No more than 10 hours on any holiday, vacation, or workshop day.
- On last day of school week, may work up to 8 hours.
- No more than 24 hours in a week, except may work 50 hours any week that approved school calendar is less than three days or during the first and last week of school calendar.

rev. 11/19

Minimum Wage

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Labor Laws of the State of Maine provide protection for people who work in Maine. The Maine Department of Labor administers the laws, which all employers must follow. Department representatives inspect workplaces to ensure compliance. Citations and penalties may be issued to employers who do not comply.

Maine Law (Title 26 M.R.S.A. § 42-B) requires every employer to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

Minimum Wage is $14.15 per hour effective January 1, 2024

Minimum Wage
Under Maine labor laws, any business operating in the state with one employee is automatically covered by state law. This includes all public and private employers regardless of profit or size. Effective January 1, 2024, the minimum wage in Maine is $14.15 per hour.

Municipal Minimum Wage Ordinances
Employers with employees who work in Bangor and/or Portland or any other municipality that passes a local minimum wage ordinance, may be subject to additional regulations and should check with municipal officials.

Service Employee
A service employee is someone who regularly receives more than $179 a month in tips. As of January 1, 2024, employers must pay a direct service wage of at least $7.08 per hour. If the employee's direct wage combined with earned tips do not average, on a weekly basis, the state required minimum wage, the employer must pay the difference.

Overtime
Unless specifically exempted, employees must receive overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek at a rate not less than time and one-half their regular rate of pay. Employers have the right to allow or deny overtime, but if overtime is worked, it must be paid in accordance with state requirements. Compensatory or "comp" time cannot be used by private-sector employers, although private-sector employers can allow employees to flex their time within the workweek (but not the pay period if the pay period is longer than a seven day cycle in the workweek).

For more information, contact:
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
Telephone: 207-623-7900
TTY users call Maine Relay 711.
Web site: www.maine.gov/labor/bls
Email: bls.mdol@maine.gov

Exemptions from Overtime
Maine statutes incorporate by reference the salary requirements under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The minimum salary requirement will be $816.35 per week between January 1, 2024 and June 30, 2024. As of July 1, 2024 the minimum salary requirement will be $844 per week. Salary is only one factor in determining whether a worker is exempt from overtime under federal or state law. The duties of each worker must be considered as part of this analysis. Failure to adhere to both requirements—meeting the duties test and the weekly salary threshold— are violations of state law and potentially federal law depending on the discrepancies in the laws.

Statements to Employees
Every employer shall give to each employee with the payment of wages a statement clearly showing the date of the pay period, hours worked, total earnings and itemized deductions.

Recordkeeping
Employers shall keep, for three years, accurate records of hours worked and wages paid to all employees.

The Department of Labor enforces state wage and hour laws. Employers with questions about the law may call 207-623-7900 or may visit the department's webpage.

Minimum Wage Guidance
www.maine.gov/labor/labor_laws/minimum_wage_faq.html

legislature.maine.gov/statutes/26/title26sec664.html

Overtime Guidance
www.maine.gov/labor/labor_laws/overtime.html

legislature.maine.gov/statutes/26/title26sec664.html

***Note:** Maine employers may also be covered under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Office at 603-666-7716.*

rev. 06/2024

Occupational Safety and Health Regulations for Public Sector Workplaces

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Maine has an Occupational Safety and Health Law that protects state, county and municipal government employees from workplace safety and health hazards.

M.R.S.A. Title 26: Labor and Industry

Public sector employers must place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

How are you protected?

- ✓ By law, an employer must provide a safe and healthful workplace for employees.
- ✓ Periodically, safety and health inspectors from the Maine Department of Labor will show up at your workplace to make sure your employer is following Safety and Health Regulations.
- ✓ You have a right to report work-related injuries and illnesses.
- ✓ If you think your workplace is unsafe, you or your representative can contact the Maine Department of Labor and request an inspection. You can request that your name be kept confidential.
- ✓ Employers, employees and employee representatives may go with the inspector on the inspection of your job site.
- ✓ Your employer may be cited and penalized if unsafe or unhealthful conditions are found during an inspection. Citations must be posted at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- ✓ Your employer must correct unsafe and unhealthful conditions found during an inspection.
- ✓ Employers that repeat safety and health violations or that violate the law on purpose may face fines, civil charges, or criminal charges.
- ✓ You cannot be fired or discriminated against for filing a safety and health complaint or reporting a work-related injury or illness. You can file a complaint with the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards within 30 days of such an alleged violation.

Under a plan approved August 5, 2015, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Maine is providing job safety and health protection for workers in the public sector throughout the State.

OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the Regional Office of OSHA, JFK Federal Building, Room E-340, Boston, Massachusetts 02203.
Telephone: 617-565-9860 | Fax: 617-565-9827.

For after-hours fatality/catastrophe reporting: 207-592-4501 or email accident.bls@maine.gov.

Who can you contact to ask for an inspection or for safety and health information?

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0045
207-623-7900
TTY users call Maine Relay 711.
Email: mdol@maine.gov
Web site: www.maine.gov/labor/bls

rev. 11/19

Regulation of Employment

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Labor Laws of the State of Maine provide protection for people who work in Maine. The Maine Department of Labor administers the laws, which all employers must follow. Department representatives inspect workplaces to ensure compliance. Citations and penalties may be issued to employers who do not comply.

This poster describes some important parts of the laws. A copy of the actual laws or formal interpretations may be obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, by calling 207-623-7900. (The laws are also on the Bureau's web site.)

Maine Law (Title 26 M.R.S.A. § 42-B) requires every employer to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

Time of Payment
Employees must be paid in full at least every 16 days. Employees must be notified of any decrease in wages or salary at least one day prior to the change.

Payment of Wages
An employee leaving employment, must be paid in full no later than the employee's next established payday. This may also include the payment of accrued vacation pay and/or Earned Paid Leave.

Unfair Agreement
Employers cannot require that an employee pay for losses such as broken merchandise, bad checks, or bills not paid by customers, nor for special uniforms and certain tools of the trade.

Rest Breaks
Most employees must be offered a 30 consecutive minute paid or unpaid rest break after 6 hours of work.

Nursing mothers must be provided with unpaid break time or be permitted to use their paid break or meal time to express milk. The employer must make reasonable efforts to provide a clean room or location, other than a bathroom, where the milk can be expressed.

Family Medical Leave
An employee who has worked for the last 12 months at a workplace with 15 or more employees may be entitled to up to 10 weeks of paid or unpaid leave for a qualifying event.

- Birth or adoption of a child or domestic partner's child;
- Serious health condition of the employee or immediate family member, including domestic partner; domestic partner's child, grandchild, domestic partner's grandchild;
- Organ donation;
- Death or serious health condition of the employee's spouse, domestic partner, parent or child if it occurs while the spouse, domestic partner, parent or child is on active duty;
- Serious health condition or death of a sibling who shares joint living and financial arrangements with the worker.

(Federal family medical leave is different, call 866-487-9243 for more information.)

Leave for Victims of Violence, Assault, Sexual Assault or Stalking
Must be allowed upon request if an employee (or a child, parent or spouse of an employee) is a victim of violence, assault, sexual assault or stalking or any act that would support an order for protection under Title 19-A M.R.S.A., c. 101 and the employee needs the time to:

- Prepare for and attend court proceedings; or
- Receive medical treatment; or
- Obtain necessary services to remedy crisis.

Leave to Care for Family
If the employer's policy provides for paid time off, the employee must be allowed to use up to 40 hours in a 12-month period to care for an immediate family member who is ill.

Earned Paid Leave
An employer that employs more than 10 employees in the usual and regular course of business for more than 120 days in any calendar year shall permit each employee to earn paid leave based on the employee's base pay. An employee is entitled to earn one hour of paid leave from a single employer for every 40 hours worked, up to 40 hours in one year of employment. Accrual of leave begins at the start of employment, but the employer is not required to permit use of the leave before the employee has been employed by that employer for 120 days during a one-year period.

Earned Income Tax Credit
Employees may be eligible for federal and state earned income tax credits. Employees may apply for the tax credits on the employee's income tax return.

Note: Maine employers may also be covered under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Office at 866-487-9243.

For more information, contact:
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
located at: 45 Commerce Drive
Telephone: 207-623-7900 | TTY users call Maine Relay 711.
Website: www.maine.gov/labor/bls | Email: bls.mdol@maine.gov

At-Will Employment —Under Maine law, an at-will employee may be terminated for any reason not specifically prohibited by law. In most instances, you are an at-will employee unless you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement or other contract that limits termination. If you have questions about at-will employment, contact your human resources department or the Bureau of Labor Standards.

rev. 12/23

THE MAINE HUMAN RIGHTS ACT PROHIBITS SEX DISCRIMINATION

SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON THE JOB IS ILLEGAL

- UNWELCOME SEXUAL ADVANCES
- SUGGESTIVE OR LEWD REMARKS
- UNWANTED HUGS, TOUCHES, KISSES
- REQUESTS FOR SEXUAL FAVORS
- RETALIATION FOR COMPLAINING ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT

IF YOU FEEL YOU HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, CONTACT:

MAINE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
51 STATE HOUSE STATION, AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0051
PHONE (207) 624-6290 FAX (207) 624-8729 TTY: MAINE RELAY 711
www.maine.gov/mhrc

OR CONTACT YOUR PERSONNEL DEPARMENT:_____
DEPARTMENT / AGENCY CONTACT

Printed under appropriation: 01094H1010012 (102012 REV)

Video Display Terminals

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

The Maine Video Display Terminal (VDT) Law gives certain rights to people who use computers for work.

Maine Law (Title 26 M.R.S.A. § 42-B) requires every employer to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

Video Display Terminals MRSA Title 26 §251.

1. Bureau. "Bureau" means the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards.
2. Employ. "Employ" means to employ or permit to work.
3. Employee. "Employee" means any person engaged to work on a steady or regular basis as an operator by an employer located or doing business in the State.
4. Employer. "Employer" means any person, partnership, firm, association or corporation, public or private that uses 2 or more terminals at one location.
5. Operator. "Operator" means any employee whose primary task is to operate a terminal for more than four consecutive hours, exclusive of breaks, on a daily basis.
6. Terminal. "Terminal" means any electronic video screen data presentation machine, commonly called video display terminals.

For full text of the statute visit MRSA Title 26 §251, 252.

If you have questions about working safely at the computer, speak to your supervisor or contact the
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Tel: 1-877-SAFE-345 (1-877-723-3345)
TTY users call Maine Relay 711.
Web site: www.maine.gov/labor/bls
Email: bls.mdol@maine.gov

Education and training MRSA Title §252.

Every employer shall establish an education and training program for all operators as provided in this section.

1. Requirements. An employer's education and training program must be provided both orally and in writing, except that an employer that uses fewer than 5 terminals at one location may provide the education and training program in writing only.

The program must include, at a minimum:

A. Notification of the rights and duties created under this subchapter by posting in a prominent location in the workplace a copy of this subchapter.

B. An explanation or description of the proper use of terminals and the protective measures that the operator may take to avoid or minimize symptoms or conditions that may result from extended or improper use.

C. Instruction related to the importance of maintaining proper posture during terminal operation and a description of methods to achieve and maintain this posture, including the use of any adjustable work station equipment used by the operator.

2. Literature; clearinghouse. The bureau shall recommend to employers, for use in education and training programs, occupational safety literature that provides appropriate, current and pertinent data on terminal use.
3. Training schedule. Employers shall provide operators with this education and training program within 30 days of employment and annually thereafter.

rev. 11/19

Veterans' Benefits & Services

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Benefits and Services for Maine Veterans can be accessed through the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management and the Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services.

This poster describes some important benefits and services offered. Free printed posters and requirements may be obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, by calling 207-623-7900 or by visiting the Bureau's website at www.maine.gov/labor/posters.

Maine Law (Title 26, M.R.S.A. § 42-D) requires every employer with more than 50 full-time equivalent employees to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

The State of Maine provides a wide variety of services for Veterans. This poster provides information for the following benefits and services:

Educational, Workforce & Training Resources

- Maine CareerCenters are located throughout the state and provide educational, training and workforce resources, including veteran-specific referral services through the Maine Military and Community Network and employment support like the Maine Hire-A-Vet Program at www.mainecareercenter.com/mhav/
- Each CareerCenter has a dedicated veteran representative onsite. Find out more at www.mainecareercenter.gov and www.mainecareercenter.gov/employment/veterans.shtml
- Entrepreneurship services from the Small Business Administration are also offered. Find out more at www.maine.gov/veterans/benefits/employment/
- For further educational resources, the Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services has a complete listing of institutions of higher learning in their Maine Veterans' Benefits and Resource Guide at www.maine.gov/veterans/docs/MBVS-Resource-Guide.pdf
- The State of Maine has an employment preference to veterans who apply for State positions. In addition, in accordance with Executive Order 2016-002, if a veteran applies for a State job and is not ultimately hired for that job, it is the policy of the Bureau of Human Resources to provide guidance to that veteran on other State of Maine openings for which that veteran may be qualified to apply. See guidance at www.maine.gov/bhr/state-jobs/veterans-preference-in-job-applications

Eligibility for Unemployment Insurance Benefits

- You may be eligible for unemployment if you separated in the last 18 months.
- If filing in the State of Maine, call 1-800-593-7660 or visit the unemployment website for more information www.maine.gov/unemployment/

Driver's Licenses & Non-Driver Identification Cards

- Veterans may request a military service license designator for their license or ID. Proof of active service or honorable discharge (DD Form 214) is required.
- For more information about the eligibility requirements for the Military Service Designation, contact the Bureau of Motor Vehicles at 207-624-9000.

Crisis Line

The Crisis Line provides 24/7, confidential support for veterans AND their families.

Veterans do not have to be enrolled in VA benefits or health care to access this service.

To access assistance, dial 988, then press 1
For an online chat option, go to www.veteranscrisisline.net .

Substance Use & Mental Health Treatment

- Veterans seeking assistance for substance use treatment should contact the SUD Intensive Outpatient's (Addictions Services - SUD Program) at 207-623-8411x 4098. For other mental health services, go to: www.va.gov/directory/guide/SUD.asp

Tax Benefits

- Veterans are entitled to certain tax benefits. To find out more, go to www.maine.gov/veterans/benefits/tax-finance-benefits/index.html

Legal Services

- To access legal services for Veterans, go to www.maine.gov/veterans/resources/index.html and choose the Legal/Financial option. Veterans can also select a specific county to search, or can choose to search the entire state for resources.
- The map will provide legal services options, complete with links to the businesses and/or agencies.

Assistance

- Filing a claim with the VA
- Enrolling in VA Healthcare
- Obtaining burial benefits
- Housing/Homelessness assistance
- Recognitions for services
- Educational benefits
- Other State benefits such as providing park passes, hunting and fishing licenses

To Access Services, Contact:

Veterans & Emergency Management
Website: www.maine.gov/dvem/index.html

Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services
Phone: 207-287-7020 | Website: www.maine.gov/veterans/

rev. 03/24

Whistleblower's Protection Act

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards

Protection of Employees Who Report or Refuse to Commit Illegal Acts

This poster describes some important parts of the law. A copy of the actual law or formal interpretations may be obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards by calling 207-623-7900. (The laws are also on the Bureau's website.)

Maine Law (Title 26 M.R.S.A. § 839) requires every employer to place this poster in the workplace where workers can easily see it.

This poster is available online at no charge and may be copied: https://www.maine.gov/labor/posters/

It is illegal for your boss to fire you, threaten you, retaliate against you or treat you differently because:

1. You reported a violation of the law;
2. You are a healthcare worker and you reported a medical error;
3. You reported something that risks someone's health or safety;
4. You have refused to do something that will endanger your life or someone else's life and you have asked your employer to correct it; or
5. You have been involved in an investigation or hearing held by the government.

You are protected by this law ONLY if:

1. You tell your boss about the problem and allow a reasonable time for it to be corrected; or
2. You have good reason to believe that your boss will not correct the problem.

To report a violation, unsafe condition or practice or an illegal act in your workplace, contact:
(This information should be filled in by the employer)

_____
(Name) **(Title)** **(Location or Phone)**

For more information or to file a complaint under this law, contact:

The Maine Human Rights Commission
51 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Tel: 207-624-6290
TTY users call Maine Relay 711
www.Maine.gov/mhrc

The following agencies may provide useful information on workplace safety and labor laws:

U.S. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
P.O. Box 554
Portland, Maine 04112
Tel: 207-780-3344
www. dol.gov

U.S. Department of Labor/OSHA
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel: 207-626-9160
www. osha.gov

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
45 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
Tel: 207-623-7900
TTY users call Maine Relay 711.
Web site: www.maine.gov/labor/bls
Email: bls.mdol@maine.gov

rev. 11/19

FOR DATES OF INJURY ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 2020

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD REGIONAL OFFICES

AUGUSTA
442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 225
156 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0156
207-287-2308
1-800-400-6854

LEWISTON
36 Mollison Way
Lewiston, ME 04240-5811
207-753-7700
1-800-400-6857

BANGOR
396 Griffin Road, Suite 105
Bangor, ME 04401
207-941-4550
1-800-400-6856

PORTLAND
1037 Forest Avenue, Suite 11
Portland, ME 04103
207-822-0840
1-800-400-6858

CARIBOU
43 Hatch Drive, Suite 110
Caribou, ME 04736-2347
207-498-6428
1-800-400-6855

Visit our website at:
www.maine.gov/wcb
Statewide TTY: 711

Notice to Employees:

State law requires your employer to provide workers'compensation insurance for its employees. Workers'compensation insurance provides benefits to employees who are injured at work.

If you are injured at work, NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER AT ONCE. You may lose your right to receive benefits unless your employer is notified within 60 days of your injury. Your claim is also subject to a two year statute of limitations. Worker advocates are available at the Workers' Compensation Board to help injured workers.

It is against the law for employers to misclassify employees as independent contractors for the purposes of avoiding workers' compensation insurance, unemployment coverage, or other employer paid taxes and withholdings. For more information on laws pertaining to the hiring of independent contractors, visit the Worker Misclassification Task Force website at www.maine.gov/labor/misclass.

If you have any questions about your rights, please contact one of the regional offices.

A l'intention des Employes:

D'après les lois de l'Etat du Maine, votre employeur est tenu de souscrire à une assurance indemnisant ses employés victimes d'un accident du travail.

Si vous êtes victime d'un accident du travail, PREVENEZ VOTRE EMPLOYEUR IMMEDIATEMENT. Passé un délai de 60 jours, vous risquez de perdre vos droits à l'indemnisation. Au-delà de deux ans, votre déclaration n'est plus recevable. Pour aider les victimes d'un accident du travail, le Workers'Compensation Board met des conseillers juridiques à leur disposition.

La loi interdit aux employeurs de classifier fallacieusement leurs salariés comme étant des contractants privés aux fins d`échapper a l`assurance compensatrice-employé, aux indemnités de chômage, ou aux autres charges et retenues dues par employeur. Pour plus de détails sur la législation relative a l`utilisation des services privés, visitez le site internet de Worker Misclassification Task Force (Unité anti-fraude en matière de classification des salariés) : www.maine.gov/labor/misclass.

Si vous n'êtes pas sûr de vos droits, veuillez contacter l'un des bureaux régionaux.

Aviso a los Trabajadores:

La ley del estado de Maine requiere que su empresario proporcione el seguro de compensaciones para el trabajador a todos los trabajadores. El seguro de compensaciones para el trabajador proporciona beneficios a los trabajadores accidentados en el trabajo.

En caso de sufrir accidente o daño laboral, NOTIFÍQUELO INMEDIATAMENTE A SU EMPRESARIO. Podría perder el derecho a recibir compensación a menos que su empresario sea notificado de este accidente o daño en el plazo de 60 días. Así mismo esta reclamación debe hacer referencia a unaccidente o daño que no haya ocurrido hace más de dos años. Los defensores del trabajador están disponibles para proporcionar ayuda a los trabajadores accidentados en el Consejo de Administración de Compensaciones para el Trabajador (Workers' Compensation Board).

El hecho de no clasificar a los empleados como contratistas independientes, con el propósito de evitar el seguro por compensación al trabajador, cobertura para desempleados, ú otros impuestos pagados y retenidos por el empleador; está en contra de la ley del empleador. Para mayor información acerca de las leyes pertenecientes a la contratación de contratistas independientes, visite el Worker Misclassification Task Force en la página web de www.maine.gov/labor/misclass.

En caso de tener cualquier pregunta sobre sus derechos, favor de dirigirse a una de las oficinas regionales de compensaciones para el trabajador.

ENGLISH
Interpreters Available
When calling for assistance, please say the name of your language in English and an interpreter will be called for you. Please stay on the line.

SPANISH
Tenemos intérpretes a su disposición
Si necesita que le atiendan en español por favor diga "Spanish" y le conectaremos con un intérprete. Por favor manténgase en la línea.

PORTUGUESE
Temos intérpretes à sua disposição
Se precisar de atendimento em Português, por favor diga "Portuguese" e um intérprete será prontamente chamado. Por favor, aguarde na linha.

ITALIAN
Abbiamo intèrpreti disponibili
Se avete bisogno di assistenza in Italiano, Vi preghiamo di dire "Italian" e un intèrprete sará messo a Vostra disposizione. Vi preghiamo di rimanere in linea.

FRENCH
Des interprètes sont à votre disposition
Lorsque vous appelez pour demander de l'aide, prononcez le mot "French" et nous mettrons un interprète à votre disposition. Prière de rester en ligne.

POLISH
Tłumacze dostępni na życzenie.
Aby uzyskać pomoc tłumacze, proszę powiedzieć po angielsku "Polish" i czekać na linii.

RUSSIAN
"К вашим услугам имеются переводчики"
"Когда Вы обращаетесь за помощью по телефону, пожалуйста скажите, что Вы говорите по-русски (произнесите "РАШН"), и мы обеспечим Вас переводчиком. После этого, пожалуйста, оставайтесь на линии."

CHINESE
提供口譯服務
打電話請求幫助時，請用英語說"挾音呢斯"(CHINESE)— 我們將爲您提供口譯人員。請不要挂斷電話。

JAPANESE
通訳サービスをご利用いただけます
通訳を必要とされる場合は「ジャパニーズ」とおっしゃり、通訳がでるまでそのままでお待ちください。

KOREAN
한국어 통역을 이용하실 수 있습니다.
도움이 필요하여 전화를 거실 때 영어로 코리언(KOREAN)이라고 말씀하시면 통 역자를 연결해 드릴 것입니다. 전화를 끊지 마시고 기다리십시오.

VIETNAMESE
"Có Thông Dịch Viên"
"Khi gọi điện thoại để được giúp đỡ, xin quý vị hãy nói "VIETNAMESE" để chúng tôi cho thông dịch viên giúp quý vị. Xin quý vị chờ trên đường dây.

ARABIC
مترجمون شفهيون متيسّرون لخدمتكم
عند إتّصالكم للمساعدة أو لطلب خدمة معيّنة نرجو منكم أن تذكروا (أ-ز-ب-ك) ونحن سنقدّم لكم مترجما شفهيا . ابقوا على الخط من فضلكم.

PERSIAN
افراد مترجم در دسترس مي باشند.
را كه بدان صحبت مي كنيد به انگليسي ذكر كنيد تا راجع به امري به ما تلفن مي كنيد، لطفاً نام زباني قطع نكنيد. هنگاميكه براي درخواست كمک يا شما تماس گرفته شود. لطفاً روي خط منتظر بمانيد.
با يک مترجم براي

SOMALI
Turjunaanno waa la helayaa
Marka aad caawinaad inoogu soo yeeraneysid, fadhlan luqaddaada af Ingiriisi inoogu sheeg turjubaan ayaa lguugu yeeri doonaaye. Taleefoonkana ha dhigin.

To the employer: This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place upon your premises accessible to employees. 39-A MRSA §406. The State of Maine does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of its programs, services or activities.
This poster is available in alternative format. For further assistance, contact the Maine Workers' Compensation Board, ADA Coordinator, telephone: (888) 801-9087 or TTY: 711.

WCB-90 (1/1/2020, revised 3/7/2022)

TO EMPLOYEES

YOUR EMPLOYER IS SUBJECT TO the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law and pays taxes under this law. No deduction is made from your wages for this purpose.

IF YOU ARE LAID OFF or otherwise become unemployed, immediately file a claim by callling the telephone number for the area in which you reside or you may file a claim on the internet at the web site address indicated below.

IF YOU ARE ELIGIBLE, you may be entitled to unemployment insurance benefits for as many as 26 weeks.

IF YOU ARE WORKING LESS THAN FULL TIME, you may be eligible for partial benefits. If your regular hours of work have been reduced, promptly file a claim as instructed above, to determine your benefit rights.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN FILING FOR BENEFITS AND RETURN TO WORK, you must report your gross wages before deductions during the week you return to work regardless of whether or not you have been paid.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO BENEFITS IF:

1. You are unemployed through no fault of your own.
2. You have sufficient earnings in your Base Period.
3. You have registered for work and filed a claim for benefits with a Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation Claim Center listed below.
4. You are able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work.

NOTE: To insure prompt handing of your claim, it is necessary to have your Social Security number available. If you claim dependents under sixteen (16) years of age, you must know the Social Security number of each dependent when you file. If you do not know the Social Security numbers, you will be provided with instructions on how to provide a copy of the dependent's birth certificate or other forms of proof of dependency.

IF YOU ARE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED CALL:

Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served
410-368-5300 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Baltimore City Anne Arundel Howard
301-313-8000 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Calvert Charles Montgomery Prince George's St. Mary's

SOLICITUD DE BENEFICIOS DEL DESEMPLEO PARA LA POBLACIÓN DE HABLE HISPANA
301-313-8000

Para Relevos en Maryland presione 711

Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served
301-723-2000 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Allegany Frederick Garrett Washington
410-853-1600 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Baltimore Carroll Cecil Harford

TTY FROM BALTIMORE AREA AND OUT-OF-STATE
410-767-2727

For Maryland Relay Dial 711

Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served
410-334-6800 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Caroline Dorchester Kent Queen Anne Somerset Talbot Wicomico Worcester

TTY TOLL FREE
OUTSIDE BALTIMORE
(but within Maryland)
1-800-827-4400

For Maryland Relay Dial 711

TO FILE A CLAIM VIA THE INTERNET:
www.mdunemployment.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Unemployment Insurance is intended for persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are ready, willing and able to work. Persons who receive benefits through false statements or fail to report ALL earnings will be disqualified and will be subject to criminal prosecution.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. If you feel you have been discriminated against in the Unemployment Insurance process because of any of these factors, you may file a complaint with the Office of Fair Practices, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 613, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
OFFICE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THIS CARD MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Maryland
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MARYLAND EARNED SICK AND SAFE LEAVE EMPLOYEE NOTICE

The Maryland Healthy Working Families Act requires employers with 15 or more employees to provide paid sick and safe leave for certain employees. It also requires that employers who employ 14 or fewer employees provide unpaid sick and safe leave for certain employees.

Accrual

Earned sick and safe leave begins to accrue on February 11, 2018, or the date on which an employee begins employment with the employer, whichever is later. An employee accrues earned sick and safe leave at a rate of at least one hour for every 30 hours the employee works; however, an employee is not entitled to earn more than 40 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a year or accrue more than 64 hours of earned sick and safe leave at any time.

Leave Usage

An employee is allowed to use earned sick and safe leave under the following conditions:

- To care for or treat the employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- To obtain preventative medical care for the employee or the employee's family member;
- To care for a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- For maternity or paternity leave; or
- The absence from work is necessary due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against the employee or the employee's family member and the leave is being used: (1) to obtain medical or mental health attention; (2) to obtain services from a victim services organization; (3) for legal services or proceedings; or (4) because the employee has temporarily relocated as a result of the domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

A family member includes a spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, the legal guardian or ward of the employee or the employee's spouse, or an individual who acted as a parent or stood in loco parentis to the employee or the employee's spouse when the employee or the employee's spouse was a minor.

Employees are permitted to use earned sick and safe leave in increments in certain amounts established by their employer. Employees are required to give notice of the need to use earned sick and safe leave when it is foreseeable. An employer may deny leave in certain circumstances.

Reporting

Employers are required to provide employees with a written statement of the employee's available earned sick and safe leave.

Prohibitions

An employer is prohibited under the law from taking adverse action against an employee who exercises a right under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act and an employee is prohibited from making a complaint, bringing an action, or testifying in an action in bad faith.

How to File a Complaint or Obtain Additional Information

If you feel your rights have been violated under this law or you would like additional information, you may contact:

Commissioner of Labor and Industry
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160 - Hunt Valley, MD 21031
ssl.assistance@maryland.gov

Maryland
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LICENCIA DE ENFERMEDAD Y SALIDA SEGURA DE MARYLAND NOTIFICACIÓN PARA EMPLEADOS

La Ley de Familias Trabajadoras Saludables de Maryland requiere que los empleadores con 15 o más empleados brinden licencia de enfermedad y seguro para ciertos empleados. También requiere que los empleadores que emplean a 14 o menos empleados brinden licencias no remuneradas por enfermedad y seguro para ciertos empleados.

Acumulación

El permiso de enfermedad y seguro comienza a acumularse desde 11 de febrero de 2018 o la fecha en que un empleado comienza a trabajar para el empleador. Un empleado acumula un permiso de enfermedad y seguro a una tasa de una hora por cada 30 horas de trabajo. Un empleado tiene derecho a ganar un máximo de 40 horas de licencia de enfermedad y seguro en un año. Lo máximo que un empleado puede acumular es un total de 64 horas de licencia de enfermedad y seguro.

Uso de Licencia

Un empleado puede usar la licencia de enfermedad y seguro acumulada bajo las siguientes condiciones:

- Para cuidar o tratar la enfermedad, lesión o condición mental o física del empleado;
- Para obtener atención médica preventiva para el empleado o miembro de la familia del empleado;
- Para cuidar a un miembro de la familia con una enfermedad, lesión o condición mental o física;
- Por licencia de maternidad o paternidad; o
- La ausencia del trabajo es necesaria debido a violencia doméstica, agresión sexual o acoso cometido contra el empleado o el miembro de la familia del empleado y el permiso se usa: (1) para obtener atención médica o de salud mental; (2) para obtener servicios de una organización de servicios para víctimas; (3) para servicios o procedimientos legales; o (4) porque el empleado se ha mudado temporalmente como resultado de la violencia doméstica, la agresión sexual o el acoso.

Un miembro de la familia incluye un cónyuge, hijos, padres, abuelos, nietos o hermanos el guardián legal o tutor de un empleado o del cónyuge del empleado, o un individuo que actúa como padre o madre, o que quedó en loco parentis del empleado o de su cónyuge cuando el empleado o el cónyuge del empleado eran menores de edad.

A los empleados se les permite usar la licencia de enfermedad y seguro acumulada en incrementos establecidos por su empleador. Se requiere que los empleados notifiquen la necesidad de utilizar la licencia de enfermedad y seguro ganadas cuando sea previsible. Un empleador puede negar la licencia bajo ciertas circunstancias.

Informes

Se requiere que los empleadores proporcionen a los empleados por escrito el balance de las horas de licencia de enfermedad y seguro disponible al empleado.

Prohibiciones

La ley prohíbe a un empleador emprender acciones adversas contra un empleado que ejerce su derecho conforme a la Ley de Familias Trabajadoras Saludables de Maryland y se le prohíbe a un empleado presentar una queja, iniciar una acción o testificar en una acción de mala fe.

Cómo Presentar una Queja u Obtener Información Adicional

Si considera que se han violado sus derechos según esta ley o si desea obtener información adicional, puede comunicarse con:

Employment Discrimination *is Unlawful*

State of Maryland
Commission on Civil Rights
6 Saint Paul Street, Suite 900
Baltimore, MD 21202-1631

How Does The Law Protect Me?

State Government Article, §20-602 of the Annotated Code of Maryland provides every Marylander equal protection in employment regardless of:

Race	Ancestry or National Origin	Marital Status
Sex	Religion	Sexual Orientation
Age	Physical or Mental Disability	Gender Identity
Ethnicity	Color	Genetic Information

What Am I Protected From?

You are protected from unlawful discrimination from the following employment-related practices:

- Employers cannot discriminate in recruiting, interviewing, hiring, upgrading/promoting, setting work conditions, and discharging an employee.
- Labor organizations cannot deny membership to qualified persons or discriminate in apprenticeship programs.
- Employment agencies cannot discriminate in job referrals, ask discriminatory pre-employment questions, or circulate information that unlawfully limits employment.
- Newspapers and other media cannot publish job advertisements that discriminate.

What If My Employer Retaliates?

Retaliation is also prohibited under the law when you exercise your rights to seek relief and redress. If an employee decides to file an employment discrimination complaint, an employer may not:

- Interfere with;
- Restrain;
- Deny the exercise; or
- Deny the attempt to exercise the right.

Any form of retaliation is grounds to file a Complaint of Discrimination with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR).

What If I Am A Victim Of Discrimination?

If you believe your rights under the law have been violated, you must file a complaint with MCCR **300 days** of the alleged act of discrimination. A trained Civil Rights Officer will work with you to discuss what happened and determine if there is reason to believe a discriminatory violation occurred. You can reach MCCR by phone, email, fax, letter, or walk-in. **All procedures by MCCR are confidential until your case is certified for public hearing or trial.**

Main: (410) 767-8600 | Toll Free: 1 (800) 637-6247 | TTY: (410) 333-1737 | Fax: (410) 333-1841
mccr@maryland.gov | www.mccr.maryland.gov

Maryland
Equal Pay for Equal Work
(Labor and Employment Article Title 3, Subtitle 3)

3-301. Definitions.

(a) *In general.* - In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) *Employer.* –

(1) "Employer" means:

(i) a person engaged in a business, industry, profession, trade, or other enterprise in the State;

(ii) the State and its units;

(iii) a county and its units; and

(iv) a municipal government in the State.

(2) "Employer" includes a person who acts directly or indirectly in the interest of another employer with an employee.

(c) "Gender Identity" has the meaning stated in § 20-101 of the State Government Article. ("Gender identity" means the gender–related identity, appearance, expression, or behavior of a person, regardless of the person's assigned sex at birth, which may be demonstrated by consistent and uniform assertion of the person's gender identity; or any other evidence that the gender identity is sincerely held as part of the person's core identity.)

(d) Wage. –

(1) "Wage" means all compensation for employment.

(2) "Wage" includes board, lodging, or other advantage provided to an employee for the convenience of the employer.

3-302. Scope of subtitle.

This subtitle applies to an employer of both men and women in a lawful enterprise.

3-303. Miscellaneous powers of Commissioner.

In addition to any powers set forth elsewhere, the Commissioner may:

(1) use informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate pay practices that are unlawful under this subtitle; and

(2) supervise the payment of a wage owing to an employee under this subtitle.

3-304. Equal pay for equal work.

(a) In this section, "providing less favorable employment opportunities" means:

(1) Assigning or directing the employee into a less favorable career track, if career tracks are offered, or position;

(2) Failing to provide information about promotions or advancement in the full range of career tracks offered by the employer; or

(3) Limiting or depriving an employee of employment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the employee but for the employee's sex or gender identity.

(b) (1) *In general.* - An employer may not discriminate between employees in any occupation by

(i) paying a wage to employees of one sex or gender identity at a rate less than the rate paid to employees of another sex or gender identity if both employees work in the same establishment and perform work of comparable character or work on the same operation, in the same business, or of the same type; or

(ii) providing less favorable employment opportunities based on sex or gender identity.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)(i) of this subsection, an employee shall be deemed to work at the same establishment as another employee if the employees work for the same employer at workplaces located in the same county of the state.

(c) *Effect of requirement.* – Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, subsection (b) of this section does not prohibit a variation in a wage that is based on:

(1) a seniority system that does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender identity;

(2) a merit increase system that does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender identity;

(3) jobs that require different abilities or skills;

(4) jobs that require the regular performance of different duties or services;

(5) work that is performed on different shifts or at different times of day;

(6) a system that measures performance based on a quality or quantity or production; or

(7) a bona fide factor other than sex or gender identity, including education, training, or experience in which the factor:

(i) is not based on or derived from a gender-based differential in compensation;
(ii) is job related with respect to the position and consistent with a business necessity; and
(iii) accounts for the entire differential.

(d) This section does not preclude an employee from demonstrating that an employer's reliance on an exception listed in subsection (c) of this section is a pretext for discrimination on the basis or sex or gender identity.

(e) *Reduction in wages.* - An employer who is paying a wage in violation of this subtitle may not reduce another wage to comply with this subtitle.

3-304.1 (a) An employer may not:

(1) prohibit an employee from:

(i) inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing the wages of the employee or another employee; or

(ii) requesting that the employer provide a reason for why the employee's wages are a condition of employment;

(2) require an employee to sign a waiver or any other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose or discuss the employee's wages; or

(3) take any adverse employment action against an employee for:

(i) inquiring about another employee's wages;

(ii) disclosing the employee's own wages;

(iii) discussing another employee's wages if those wages have been disclosed voluntarily;

(iv) asking the employer to provide a reason for the employee's wages; or

(v) aiding or encouraging another employee's exercise of rights under this section.

(b) (1) subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, an employer may, in a written policy provided to each employee, establish reasonable workday limitations on the time, place, and manner for inquiries about or the discussion or disclosure of employee wages.

(2) a limitation established under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be consistent with standards adopted by the commissioner and all other state and federal laws.

(3) subject to subsection (d) of this section, limitations established under paragraph (1) of this subsection may include prohibiting an employee from discussing or disclosing the wages of another employee without that employee's prior permission.

(c) except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the failure of an employee to adhere to a reasonable limitation included in a written policy under subsection (b) of this section shall be an affirmative defense to a claim made against an employer by the employee under this section if the adverse employment action taken by the employer was for a failure to adhere to the reasonable limitation and not for an inquiry, a discussion, or a disclosure of wages in accordance with the limitation.

(d) (1) a prohibition established in accordance with subsection (b)(3) of this section against the discussion or disclosure of the wages of another employee without that employee's prior permission may not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of the employee's essential job functions if the discussion or disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge or in furtherance of an investigation, a proceeding, a hearing, or an action under this subtitle, including an investigation conducted by the employer.

(2) if an employee who has access to wage information as part of the essential functions of the employee's job discloses the employee's own wages or wage information about another employee obtained outside the performance of the essential functions of the employee's job, the employee shall be entitled to all the protections afforded under this subtitle.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

(1) require an employee to disclose the employee's wages;

(2) diminish employees' rights to negotiate the terms and conditions of employment under federal, state, or local law;

(3) limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law or collective bargaining agreement;

(4) create an obligation on any employer or employee to disclose wages;

(5) permit an employee, without the written consent of an employer, to disclose proprietary information, trade secret information, or information that is otherwise subject to a legal privilege or protected by law; or

(6) permit an employee to disclose wage information to a competitor of the employer.

3-305. Records and reports.

(a) (1) Each employer shall keep each record that the Commissioner requires on:
(i) wages of employees;
(ii) job classifications of employees; and
(iii) other conditions of employment.
(2) An employer shall keep the records required under this subsection for the period of time that the Commissioner requires.
(b) On the basis of the records required under this section, an employer shall make each report that the Commissioner requires.

3-306. Copies and posting of subtitle.
(a) *Copies.* - On request of an employer, the Commissioner shall provide without charge a copy of this subtitle to the employer.
(b) *Posting.* - Each employer shall keep posted conspicuously in each place of employment a copy of this subtitle.
(c) The Commissioner, in consultation with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights, shall develop educational materials and make training available to assist employers in adopting training, policies, and procedures that comply with the requirements of this subtitle.

3-306.1. Enforcement
(a) Whenever the Commissioner determines that this subtitle has been violated, the Commissioner shall:
(1) try to resolve any issue involved in the violation informally by mediation; or
(2) ask the Attorney General to bring an action on behalf of the applicant or employee.
(b) The Attorney General may bring an action under this section in the county where the violation allegedly occurred for injunctive relief, damages, or other relief.

3-307. Action against employer by or for employee.
(a) *Action by employee.*
(1) If an employer knew or reasonably should have known that the employer's action violates § 3-304 of this subtitle, an affected employee may bring an action against the employer for injunctive relief and to recover the difference between the wages paid to employees of one sex or gender identity and the wages paid to employees of another sex or gender identity who do the same type work and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.
(2) If an employer knew or reasonably should have known that the employer's action violates § 3-304.1 of this subtitle, an affected employee may bring an action against the employer for injunctive relief and to recover actual damages and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.
(3) An employee may bring an action on behalf of the employee and other employees similarly affected.
(b) *Assignment of claims.* - On the written request of an employee who is entitled to bring an action under this section, the Commissioner may:
(1) take an assignment of the claim in trust for the employee;
(2) ask the Attorney General to bring an action in accordance with this section on behalf of the employee; and
(3) consolidate 2 or more claims against an employer.
(c) *Limitations period.* - An action under this section shall be filed within 3 years after the employee receives from the employer the wages paid on the termination of employment under § 3-505(a) of this title.
(d) *Defense.* - The agreement of an employee to work for less than the wage to which the employee is entitled under this subtitle is not a defense to an action under this section.
(e) *Costs.* - If a court determines that an employee is entitled to judgment in an action under this section, the court shall allow against the employer reasonable counsel fees and other costs of the action, as well as prejudgment interest in accordance with the Maryland Rules.

3-308. Prohibited acts; penalties.
(a) *Prohibited acts of employer.* - An employer may not:
(1) willfully violate any provision of this subtitle;
(2) hinder, delay, or otherwise interfere with the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner in the enforcement of this subtitle;
(3) refuse entry to the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner into a place of employment that the Commissioner is authorized under this subtitle to inspect; or

(4) discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because the employee:
(i) makes a complaint to the employer, the Commissioner, or another person;
(ii) brings an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle or causes the action or proceeding to be brought; or
(iii) has testified or will testify in an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle.

(b) *Prohibited acts of employee.* - An employee may not:
(1) make a groundless or malicious complaint to the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner;
(2) in bad faith, bring an action under this subtitle;
(3) in bad faith, bring a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle; or
(4) in bad faith, testify in an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle.

(c) *Action by Commissioner.* - The Commissioner may bring an action for injunctive relief and damages against a person who violates subsection (a)(1) or (4) or subsection (b)(1), (3), or (4) of this section.

(d) *Penalties.* - An employer who violates any provision of subsection (a)(2) or (3) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding $300.

For additional information or to file a complaint, please contact:

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Division of Labor and Industry
Employment Standards Service
1100 N. Eutaw St. Rm. 607, Baltimore, MD 21201
Phone: 410-767-2357

Rev: 9/2016

TO BE POSTED

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

You and other members of your family may be eligible under Maryland law to continue to be covered by your former employer's health insurance policy if:

- You quit your job or you were terminated from your employment for a reason other than for cause; and
- You are covered by your employer under a group hospital-medical policy or a health maintenance organization (HMO) for at least three (3) months prior to being separated from your employment; and
- You do not have other similar insurance.

If you wish to continue your health insurance, you MUST give your employer written notice no later than forty-five (45) days after your last day of work.

IMPORTANT:

You will be responsible for paying the entire cost of the health insurance policy.

For further information about the program, you should contact your employer, or if necessary, telephone the Insurance Administration in Baltimore at (410) 468-2244 or 1-800-492-6116 (Ext. 2244).

State of Maryland
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

THIS NOTICE APPLIES TO STATE LAW.
YOU MAY HAVE BROADER BENEFITS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

TO BE POSTED

STATE OF MARYLAND
DLLR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION

Maryland Minimum Wage and Overtime Law

DLLR
Maryland Division of Labor and Industry

Minimum Wage Rates

$8.75
Effective 7/1/16

$9.25
Effective 7/1/17

$10.10
Effective 7/1/18

Effective July 1, 2016
Montgomery Co.
and
Effective Oct. 1, 2016
Prince George's Co.
NEW minimum wage rates take effect. Employers in these counties are required to post the applicable rate information.

(Labor and Employment Article, Title 3, Subtitle 4, Annotated Code of Maryland)

Minimum Wage

Most employees must be paid the Maryland State Minimum Wage Rate.

Tipped Employees (earning more than $30 per month in tips)**:** must earn the State Minimum Wage Rate per hour. Employers must pay at least **$3.63** per hour. This amount plus tips must equal at least the State Minimum Wage Rate.

Amusement and Recreational Establishments (who meet certain requirements): must pay employees at least 85% of the State Minimum Wage Rate or $7.25, whichever is higher.

Employees under 20 years of age: must earn at least 85% of the State Minimum Wage Rate for the first 6 months of employment.

Overtime

Most employees must be paid **1.5 times** their usual hourly rate for all work over **40 hrs.** per week. Exceptions:

- Bowling establishments, and institutions providing on-premise care (other than hospitals) to the sick, the aged, or individuals with disabilities for all work over **48 hrs.** per week
- Agricultural workers for all work over **60 hrs.** per week

Exemptions

Minimum Wage and Overtime Exemptions:

- Immediate family member of the employer
- Certain agricultural employees
- Executives, administrative, and professional employees
- Volunteers for educational, charitable, religious, and non-profit organizations
- Employees under 16 working less than 20 hours per week
- Outside salesman
- Commissioned employees
- Employees enrolled as a trainee as part of a public school special education program
- Non-administrative employees of organized camps
- Certain establishments selling food and drink for consumption on the premises grossing less than $400,000 annually
- Drive-in theaters
- Establishments engaged in the first canning, packing or freezing of fruits, vegetables, poultry, or seafood

Overtime Only Exemptions (must earn the State Minimum Wage Rate):

- Taxicab drivers
- Certain employees selling/servicing automobiles, farm equipment, trailers, or trucks
- Non-profit concert promoter, theater, music festival, music pavilion, or theatrical show
- Employers subject to certain railroad requirements of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, the Federal Motor Carrier Act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO FILE A COMPLAINT CONTACT:

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Division of Labor and Industry—Employment Standards Service
1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 607
Baltimore, MD 21201
Telephone Number: (410) 767-2357 • Fax Number: (410) 333-7303
E-mail: dldlemploymentstandards-dllr@maryland.gov

EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS INFORMATION.
PAY RECORDS MUST BE KEPT FOR 3 YEARS ON OR ABOUT THE PLACE OF WORK.
PENALTIES ARE PRESCRIBED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

Rev. 8/2016

Pregnant & Working

State of Maryland
Commission on Civil Rights
6 Saint Paul Street, Suite 900
Baltimore, MD 21202-1631

Know Your Rights!

If you are pregnant, you have a legal right to a reasonable accommodation if your pregnancy causes or contributes to a disability **and** the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship on your employer. *State Government Article, §20-609(b)*

What Does That Mean?

If you have a disability that is contributed to or caused by pregnancy, you may request a reasonable accommodation at work. Your employer must explore "all possible means of providing the reasonable accommodation." *State Government Article, §20-609(d)*

The law lists an assortment of options for both you and your employer to consider in order to comply with a request for reasonable accommodation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Changing job duties
- Changing work hours
- Relocation
- Providing mechanical or electrical aids
- Transfers to less strenuous or less hazardous positions
- Providing leave

Every situation is different. You must explore every available option with your employer to decide what accommodation best suits your needs.

Do I Need A Doctor's Note?

It depends on what your employer requests. The law allows an employer, at his or her discretion, to require certification from your health care provider regarding the medical advisability of a reasonable accommodation, but only to the same extent certification is required for other temporary disabilities. *State Government Article, §20-609(f)*

If required, the certification must include:

- Date a reasonable accommodation is medically advisable.
- Probable duration of the accommodation should be provided.
- Explanation as to the medical advisability of the reasonable accommodation.

Can I Still Get In Trouble?

Retaliation is prohibited under *State Government Article, §20-609(h)* when exercising your rights. If an employee seeks to exercise her right to request a reasonable accommodation for a temporary disability due to pregnancy, an employer may not:

- Interfere with;
- Restrain;
- Deny the exercise; or
- Deny the attempt to exercise the right.

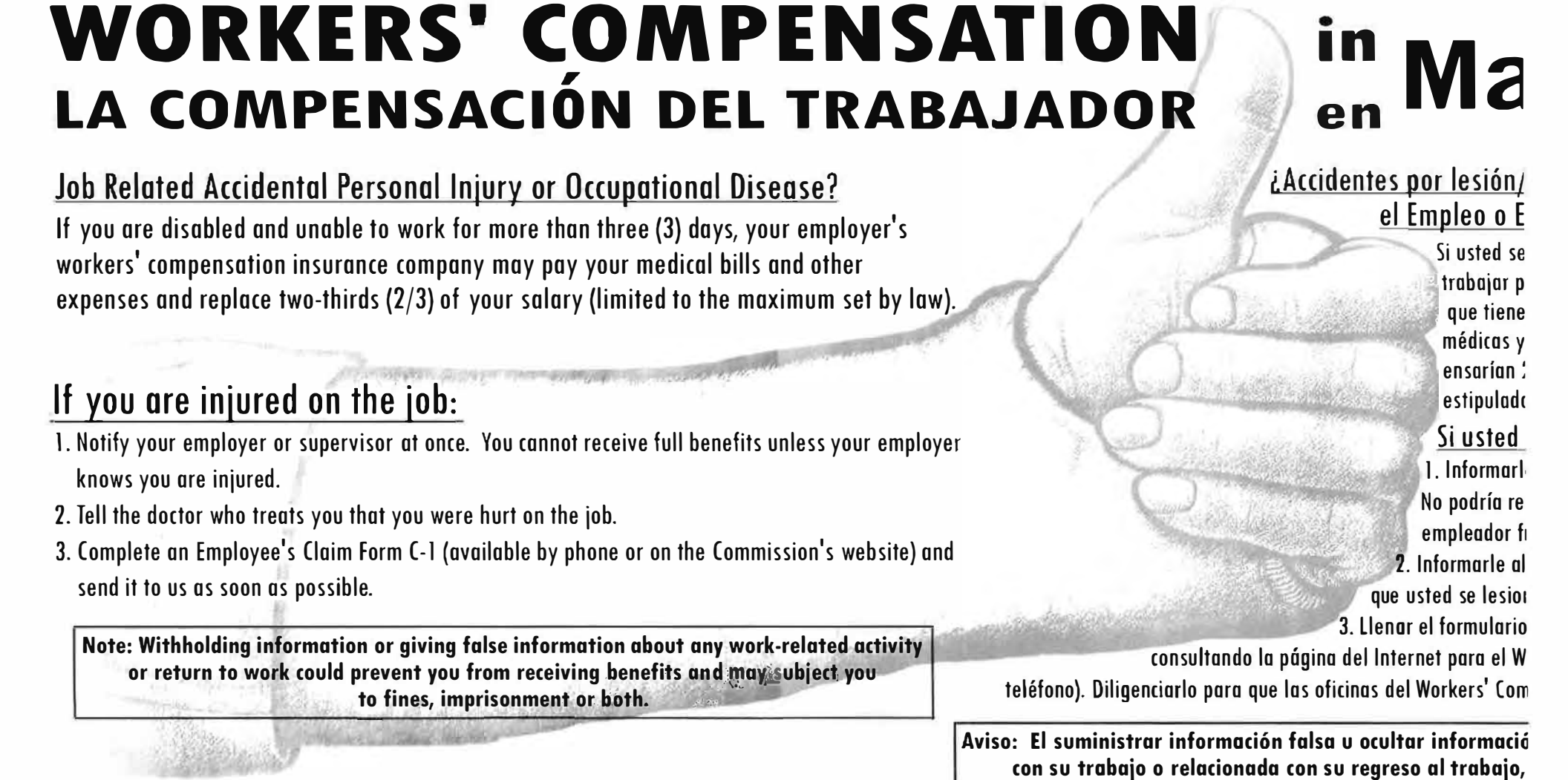
Any form of retaliation is grounds to file a Complaint of Discrimination with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR).

What If I Am A Victim Of Discrimination?

If you believe your rights under the law have been violated, you must file a complaint with MCCR **within 6 months** of the alleged act of discrimination. A trained Civil Rights Officer will work with you to discuss what happened and determine if there is reason to believe a discriminatory violation occurred. You can reach MCCR by phone, email, fax, letter, or walk-in. **All procedures by MCCR are confidential until your case is certified for public hearing or trial.**

Main: (410) 767-8600 | Toll Free: 1 (800) 637-6247 | TTY: (410) 333-1737 | Fax: (410) 333-1841
mccr@maryland.gov | www.mccr.maryland.gov

WORKERS' COMPENSATION in Ma
LA COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR en



Job Related Accidental Personal Injury or Occupational Disease?

If you are disabled and unable to work for more than three (3) days, your employer's workers' compensation insurance company may pay your medical bills and other expenses and replace two-thirds (2/3) of your salary (limited to the maximum set by law).

If you are injured on the job:

1. Notify your employer or supervisor at once. You cannot receive full benefits unless your employer knows you are injured.
2. Tell the doctor who treats you that you were hurt on the job.
3. Complete an Employee's Claim Form C-1 (available by phone or on the Commission's website) and send it to us as soon as possible.

Note: Withholding information or giving false information about any work-related activity or return to work could prevent you from receiving benefits and may subject you to fines, imprisonment or both.

¿Accidentes por lesión/ el Empleo o E

Si usted se
trabajar p
que tiene
médicas y
ensarían
estipulad

Si usted

1. Informarl
No podría re
empleador f
2. Informarle al
que usted se lesio
3. Llenar el formulario
consultando la página del Internet para el W
teléfono). Diligenciarlo para que las oficinas del Workers' Com

**Aviso: El suministrar información falsa u ocultar informació
con su trabajo o relacionada con su regreso al trabajo,
recibiera o pudiera acarrearle multas, enc**

Employer/Empleador

Business Address/Dirección

City/State/Zip
Ciudad/Estado/Código Postal

Federal Employer ID (FEIN)
Identificación Federal Del Empleador

Telephone Number/Número Telefónico

Insurance Company Name
La Compañía de Seguro

Insurance Company Telephone
Telefónico de la Compañía de Seguro

MD WCC Form C-24 05/2017

Marine Professionals Since 1919
BRENNAN

Worker's Compensation
Insurer Name: **Arch Indemnity Insurance Company**
Telephone Number: **(651) 855 -7100**

land Workers' Compensatio
st Baltimore Street, Baltimore
864-5100 / Outside Baltimore
e - http://www.wcc.state.md.us / TTY U
must be printed on 8.5 "X 14" gold or yellow paper, disp
conspicuous location at each work site or location in acc

EARNED SICK TIME

Notice of Employee Rights

Beginning July 1, 2015, Massachusetts employees have the right to earn and take sick leave from work.

WHO QUALIFIES?

All employees in Massachusetts can earn sick time.

This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees.

HOW IS IT EARNED?

- Employees earn 1 hour of sick time for every 30 hours they work.
- Employees can earn and use up to **40 hours per year** if they work enough hours.
- Employees with unused earned sick time at the end of the year can **rollover up to 40 hours.**
- Employees **begin earning** sick time on their first day of work and **may begin using** earned sick time 90 days after starting work.

WILL IT BE PAID?

- If an employer has 11 or more employees, sick time must be paid.
- For employers with 10 or fewer employees, sick time may be unpaid.
- Paid sick time must be paid on the same schedule and at the same rate as regular wages.

WHEN CAN IT BE USED?

- An employee can use sick time when the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or parent of a spouse is sick, has a medical appointment, or has to address the effects of domestic violence.
- The smallest amount of sick time an employee can take is one hour.
- Sick time cannot be used as an excuse to be late for work without advance notice of a proper use.
- Use of sick time for other purposes is not allowed and may result in an employee being disciplined.

CAN AN EMPLOYER HAVE A DIFFERENT POLICY?

Yes. Employers may have their own sick leave or paid time off policy, so long as employees can use at least the same amount of time, for the same reasons, and with the same job-protections as under the Earned Sick Time Law.

RETALIATION

- Employees using earned sick time cannnot be fired or otherwise retaliated against for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under the law.
- Examples of retaliation include: denying use or delaying payment of earned sick time, firing an employee, taking away work hours, or giving the employee undesirable assignments.

NOTICE & VERIFICATION

- Employees must **notify** their employer before they use sick time, except in a emergency.
- Employers may require employees to **use a reasonable notification system** the employer creates.
- If an employee is out of work for 3 consecutive days **OR** uses sick time within 2 weeks of leaving his or her job, an employer may require documentation from a medical provider.

DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS?

Call the Fair Labor Division at 617-727-3465 **Visit** www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Attorney General
English - July 2016

The Attorney General enforces the Earned Sick Time Law and regulations.
It is unlawful to violate any provision of the Earned Sick Time Law.
Violations of any provision of the Earned Sick time law, M.G.L. c. 149, §148C, or these regulations, 940 CMR 33.00 shall be subject to paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6) and (7) of subsection (b) of M.G.L. c. 149, §27C(b) and to §150.
This notice is intended to inform.
Full text of the law and regulations are available at www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Applicants to and employees of private employers with 6 or more employees*, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 151B from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE, SEX, GENDER IDENTITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENETIC INFORMATION, ANCESTRY, MILITARY SERVICE
M.G.L. c. 151B protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin (including unlawful language proficiency requirements), age (if you are 40 years old or older), sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, ancestry, and military service. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship.

HARASSMENT
Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when (a) submission to or rejection of such advances, requests or conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or as a basis for employment decisions; (b) such advances, requests or conduct have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or sexually offensive work environment. ***The law also prohibits harassment based on the protected classes set forth above.***

PARENTAL LEAVE
The law requires employers to grant an employee who has completed an initial probationary period and has given two (2) weeks' notice of the anticipated date of departure and the employee's intention to return, at least eight (8) weeks of paid or unpaid leave for the purpose of childbirth, adoption of a child under 18, or adoption of a child under 23 years old if the child has a mental or physical disability.

DISABILITY
M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination the basis of disability, a record of disability or perceived disability, in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination may include failing to reasonably accommodate an otherwise qualified person with a disability.

RETALIATION
It is illegal to retaliate against any person because s/he has opposed any discriminatory practices or because s/he has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding before the Commission. It is also illegal to aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce any act forbidden under M.G.L. c. 151B, or attempt to do so.

DOMESTIC WORKERS
M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination and harassment against certain domestic workers where the employer has one (1) or more employee.* While some exclusions apply, domestic workers generally include individuals paid to perform work of a domestic nature within a household on a regular basis, such as housekeeping, housecleaning, nanny services, and/or caretaking. Employers are prohibited from engaging in sexual harassment and harassment and/or discrimination based on the protected classes described above, i.e. race, color, etc. Domestic workers are also entitled to parental leave.

CRIMINAL HISTORY INQUIRIES
The law prohibits employers from asking applicants on an initial employment application for any criminal background information unless an exemption by statute or regulation exists.

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY ADMISSION INQUIRIES
Employers may not refuse to hire or terminate an employee for failing to furnish information regarding his/her admission to a facility for the care and treatment of mentally ill persons. An employment application may not seek information about an applicant's admission to such a facility.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST
If you feel you have been harassed or discriminated against, you should immediately file a charge of discrimination with the **Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination**, www.mcad.gov, at one of the offices below.

An agreement with your employer to arbitrate your discrimination claim(s) does not bar you from filing a charge of discrimination.

Boston Office: 1 Ashburton Pl., Suite 601, Boston, MA 02108 – P: 617-994-6000 F: 617-994-6024
New Bedford Office: 800 Purchase St., Room 501, New Bedford, MA 02740 – P: 508-990-2390 F: 508-990-4260
Springfield Office: 436 Dwight St., Room 220, Springfield, MA 01103 – P: 413-739-2145 F: 413-784-1056
Worcester Office: 484 Main St., Room 320, Worcester, MA 01608 – P: 508-453-9630 F: 508-755-3861
For more information, please see our website: www.mass.gov/mcad/

Rev. 4/7/2015

Notice of Benefits Available Under M.G.L. Chapter 175M

Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML)

Available Leave

Covered individuals may be entitled to family and medical leave for the following reasons:

- up to 20 weeks of paid medical leave in a benefit year if they have a serious health condition that incapacitates them from work.
- up to 12 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year related to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child, to care for a family member with a serious health condition, or because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a family member is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty in the Armed Forces.
- up to 26 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year to care for a family member who is a covered service member with a serious health condition.

Covered individuals are eligible for no more than 26 total weeks, in the aggregate, of paid family and medical leave in a single benefit year.

Benefits

To fund PFML benefits, employers may deduct payroll contributions of up to 0.318% (adjusted annually) from a covered individual's wages or other earnings. A covered individual's average weekly earnings will determine his or her benefit amount, for a maximum weekly benefit of up to $ 1,129.82 (adjusted annually).

Who is a Covered Individual Under the Law?

Generally, a worker qualifies as a covered individual eligible for PFML benefits if they are:

- covered by unemployment insurance in Massachusetts and paid wages by a Massachusetts employer; or
- a self-employed individual who resides and works in Massachusetts and chooses to opt-in to the program; and
- has earned more than 30 times the expected benefit and more than $6,000 (adjusted annually) in the last four completed quarters preceding the application for benefits.

Job Protection

Generally, an employee who has taken paid family or medical leave must be restored to the employee's previous position or to an equal position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length-of-service credit, and seniority as of the date of leave.

These job protections do not apply to former employees, independent contractors, or self-employed individuals.

Health Insurance

Employers must provide for, contribute to, or otherwise maintain the employee's employment-related health insurance benefits, if any, at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued working continuously for the duration of such leave.

No Retaliation or Discrimination

- It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate or retaliate against an employee for exercising any right to which s/he isentitled under the law.
- An employee or former employee who is discriminated or retaliated against for exercising rights under the law may, not more than three years after the violation occurs, institute a civil action in the superior court, and may be entitled todamages of as much as three times his or her lost wages.

Private Plans

If an employer offers employees paid family leave, medical leave, or both, with benefits that are at least as generous as those provided under the law, the employer may apply for an exemption from paying the contributions. Employees continue to be protected from discrimination and retaliation under the law even when an employer opts to provide paid leave benefits through a private plan.

If you have questions or concerns about your Paid Family and Medical Leave rights, please call:
(833) 344-7365 or visit: https://www.mass.gov/DFML

PFML Paid Family & Medical Leave MASSACHUSETTS

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place on the employer's premises.

2023 Poster
Revised 5/2023

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

PARENTAL LEAVE

An Act Relative to Parental Leave expands the current maternity leave law, G.L. c. 149, § 105D, which is enforced by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD). Currently, Massachusetts law requires employers with six or more employees to provide eight weeks of unpaid maternity leave for the purpose of giving birth or for the placement of a child under the age of 18, or under the age of 23 if the child is mentally or physically disabled, for adoption. The new law goes into effect on April 7, 2015 and expands the current leave law in the following ways:

The parental leave law is now gender neutral. Both men and women are entitled to parental leave.

If the employer agrees to provide parental leave for longer than 8 weeks, the employer must reinstate the employee at the end of the extended leave unless it clearly informs the employee in writing before the leave and before any extension of that leave, that taking longer than 8 weeks of leave shall result in the denial of reinstatement or the loss of other rights and benefits.

The law clarifies that the right to leave applies to employees who have completed an initial probationary period set by the terms of employment, but which is not greater than 3 months.

The law provides that if two employees of the same employer give birth to or adopt the same child, the two employees are entitled to an aggregate of 8 weeks of leave.

The law clarifies that an employee seeking leave must provide at least 2 weeks' notice of the anticipated date of departure and the employee's intention to return, but also permits the employee to provide notice as soon as practicable if the delay is for reasons beyond the employee's control.

The law clarifies that an employee on parental leave for the adoption of a child shall be entitled to the same benefits offered to an employee on leave for the birth of a child.

The law expands the notice requirements, mandating that employers keep a posting in a conspicuous place describing the law's requirements and the employer's policies as to parental leave.

Boston: One Ashburton Place, Room 601, Boston, MA 02108; 617-994-6000
Springfield: 436 Dwight Street, Room 220, Springfield, MA 01103; 413-739-2145
Worcester: 484 Main Street, Room 320, Worcester, MA 01608; 508-453-9630
New Bedford: 800 Purchase, Room 501, New Bedford, MA 02740; 508-990-2390
Visit our website for more resources and instructions on filing a complaint: www.mass.gov/mcad

Formatted by HH 3/10/15

Guidelines on M.G.L. c. 149, §105D:

Maternity Leave in the Workplace

Introduction

The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination ("MCAD" or "commission") is issuing these guidelines to provide guidance to practitioners, employers, individuals and MCAD staff about how to interpret, apply and enforce the Massachusetts Maternity Leave Act ("MMLA"), M.G.L. c. 149, §105D. The MCAD is responsible for enforcing the MMLA. The standards governing employment practices with regard to maternity leave and related issues are part of the statutory and regulatory framework governing fair employment practices under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 151B, Chapter 149, §105D, and Code of Massachusetts Regulations, tit. 804, §3.01 and §8.00. These guidelines are issued pursuant to M.G.L. c. 151B, § 2. [1]

Definitions

For the purposes of these Guidelines, the following definitions shall apply:

A. The term "employer" means one or more individuals, governments, government agencies, political subdivisions, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, or receivers, having six or more employees. The term "employer" does not include a club exclusively social, or a fraternal association or corporation, if such club, association or corporation is not organized for private profit. Nonprofit clubs, associations, or corporations which are not exclusively social are not excluded.
B. In determining whether an employee is treated as a "full time" employee the commission considers such factors as hours worked, days worked, benefits received, other leave entitlement, the employer's policies and other factors tending to show whether the employee is treated as a full time employee.
C. The term "maternity leave" means a period of time, not exceeding eight weeks, that a female employee is absent from employment for the purpose of giving birth or adopting a child and subsequently caring for that newborn or adopted child.
D. The phrase "pregnancy related disability" means a physical or mental impairment, associated with an individual's pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, childbirth, or recovery therefrom, which substantially limits one or more major life activities. [2]
E. The definitions of the terms "disability," "impairment," "substantially limits" and "major life activities" can be found in the MCAD's "Guidelines: Employment Discrimination on the Basis of Handicap - Chapter 151B."
F. Absence for "the purpose of giving birth" as used in the MMLA refers to absence from work for the purpose of preparing for or participating in the birth or adoption of a child, and caring for a newborn or newly adopted child.
G. The term "similar position" is defined in Section IV regarding job restoration after leave.
H. The term "initial probationary period" means a period of time, not exceeding six calendar months, set by an employer to establish initial suitability of an employee to perform a job

notwithstanding the fact that the actual period required to attain tenure or other employment benefits may be longer.

Eligibility for Leave Under the MMLA

A female employee is eligible for maternity leave under the MMLA if:

A. She has completed the initial probationary period, if any, set by the terms of her employment; or, if there is no such probationary period, has been employed by the same employer for at least three consecutive months as a full-time employee; and
B. She is absent from such employment for a period not exceeding eight weeks for the purpose of:
    - giving birth; or
    - adopting a child under the age of 18; or
    - adopting a child under the age of 23, if the child is mentally or physically disabled; and

C. She gives her employer at least two weeks notice of her anticipated date of departure and intention to return.

If an employee meets these eligibility requirements, the employer must grant eight weeks of unpaid maternity leave under the MMLA. An employer cannot refuse to grant MMLA leave on the grounds that doing so would constitute a hardship.

The MMLA, by its terms, provides maternity leave to female employees only. This means that the MCAD is unable to take jurisdiction over claims in which male employees are seeking eight weeks of unpaid paternity leave. Providing maternity leave in excess of the eight weeks required by the MMLA to female employees only, and not to males, would in most circumstances constitute sex discrimination in violation of Chapter 151B.

An employer who provides leave to female employees only, and not to male employees, may also violate the federal prohibitions against sex discrimination even though the employer has acted in compliance with the MMLA. According to the EEOC, "[w]hen an employer does grant maternity leave, the employer may not deny paternity leave to a male employee for similar purposes, e.g., preparing for or participating in the birth of his child or caring for the newborn. Accommodating female but not male employees constitutes unlawful disparate treatment of males on the basis of sex." EEOC Compliance Manual, Section 626.6 on Paternity Leave.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has not as of the date of these Guidelines considered whether the MMLA's requirement of leave for females only violates the Massachusetts Equal Rights Amendment, Article CVI of the Massachusetts Constitution. Given the possibility of a successful challenge to the constitutionality of the MMLA, employers should consider providing leave to all members of their workforce who otherwise meet the eligibility requirements of the MMLA.

When Leave May be Taken, and the Type of Leave Taken

A. When Maternity Leave May be Taken
Maternity leave under the MMLA is available to a female employee either "for the purpose of giving birth" or to adopt a child. Thus, it is available at the time of the birth or adoption, but not substantially earlier or substantially later.

B. Paid or Unpaid Leave and Entitlement to Benefits
The MMLA does not require that leave be paid or that maternity leave be included in the computation of benefits, rights and advantages incident to employment, or that an employer pay for the costs of any benefits, plans or programs during the maternity leave. [3]

An employee may, however, be entitled to receive pay or benefits during her maternity leave pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, company policy, employment contract or other agreement with the employer. In addition, if an employer generally provides pay, benefits or the costs of such benefits to employees on non-MMLA leaves of absence, the employer must provide the same such pay, benefits or costs to employees on MMLA leave. For example, if an employer generally provides pay to employees who are on extended sick leave, the employer must provide pay to employees on maternity leave.

C. Use of Accrued Vacation, Personal and Sick Time During Maternity Leave
If maternity leave is unpaid, the employee must be permitted to use, concurrently with the maternity leave, accrued paid sick, vacation or personal time under the following circumstances.

1. Vacation or Personal Time
An employee may voluntarily use any accrued vacation or personal time she has concurrently with all or part of her maternity leave. Employers cannot require an employee to use her accrued paid vacation or personal time concurrently with all or part of her maternity leave, even if such requirement is imposed upon similarly situated persons who take leave for other reasons.

2. Sick Leave
If an employer provides paid sick leave, an employee may use such sick leave concurrently with any part of her maternity leave that satisfies the employer's sick leave policy. An employer may not require an employee to use her accrued sick leave for any part of her maternity leave that satisfies the employer's sick leave policy, even if the employer requires its employees to use accrued sick leave for other types of absences that satisfy the employer's policy.
The MMLA does not in any way limit the right of an employee to use accrued vacation, sick leave or personal time before her statutory maternity leave begins, or after her leave ends, in accordance with her employer's policies and applicable law.

Job Restoration After Leave

The MMLA requires that an employee on leave be restored to her previous or a similar position upon her return to employment following leave. That position must have the same status, pay, length of service credit and seniority as the position the employee held prior to the leave. If an employee's job was changed temporarily because of her pregnancy prior to leave (e.g., her hours were reduced or her duties

were changed as an accommodation) she should be restored to the same or similar position held prior to such temporary change.
In determining whether a position's "status" is the same or similar, the commission considers such factors as:

- reporting relationships;
- whether the position would be considered a demotion;
- title;
- responsibilities; and
- other evidence tending to illustrate the employee's status.

In determining whether "pay" is the same or similar, the commission considers all compensation, including, but not limited to:

- salary;
- wages;
- bonuses;
- commissions;
- vacations; and
- benefits.

In determining whether a position offered to an employee returning from leave is similar to her prior position, the commission considers, in addition to the factors listed above, such factors as:

- duties, functions and responsibilities;
- location or distance of commute;
- facilities;
- resources or support;
- hours of work;
- training opportunities; and
- opportunities for advancement.

The MMLA also requires that a maternity leave not affect an employee's right to receive vacation time, sick leave, bonuses, advancement, seniority, length of service credit, benefits, plans or programs for which she was eligible at the date of her leave, and any other advantages or rights of her employment incident to her position. Such maternity leave, however, need not be included in the computation of such benefits, rights and advantages. [4] For example, if the employee has accrued 7.5 years of seniority as of the commencement of her leave, she must be returned to work following her leave with the same 7.5 years of seniority.

An employee returning from maternity leave has no greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than other employees who were continuously working during the leave period. An employer is not required to restore an employee on maternity leave to her previous or a similar position if other employees of equal length of service credit and status in the same or similar positions have been laid off due to economic conditions or due to other changes in operating conditions affecting employment during the period of such maternity leave; provided, however, that such employee on maternity leave shall retain any preferential consideration for another position to which she may be entitled as of the date of her leave.

Nothing in the MMLA shall be construed to affect any bargaining agreement, employment agreement or company policy providing benefits that are greater than, or in addition to, those required under the statute. An employer may grant a longer maternity leave than required under the MMLA. If the employer does not intend for full MMLA rights to apply to the period beyond eight weeks, however, it must clearly so inform the employee in writing prior to the commencement of the leave. [5]

Sex Discrimination Issues Arising Under M.G.L. c. 151B

Pregnancy and childbirth are sex-linked characteristics, and any actions of an employer that adversely affect an employee because of her pregnancy, childbirth or the requirement of a maternity leave may also amount to sex discrimination under M.G.L. c. 151B. [6] Employers may not treat employees and applicants who are affected by pregnancy or related conditions less favorably than employees who are affected by other conditions but who are similarly able or unable to work. [7] Such disparate treatment may constitute sex discrimination.
An employer may not deny a woman the right to work or restrict her job functions, such as heavy lifting or travel, during or after pregnancy or childbirth when the employee is physically able to perform the necessary functions of her job. The mere fact of pregnancy does not automatically establish a disqualifying disability. An employer may not, therefore, use a woman's pregnancy, childbirth or potential or actual use of MMLA leave as a reason for an adverse job action, such as refusing to hire or promote a woman or for discharging her, laying her off, failing to reinstate her or restricting her duties. An employer may not, moreover, force a pregnant woman to take leave prior to giving birth if she is willing to continue working, nor can an employer prevent her from returning to work after she recovers from any temporary disability associated with her pregnancy or a related condition. [8] Similarly, an employer may not treat an employee returning from maternity leave less favorably than it treats other employees seeking to return to work after comparable absences for non-pregnancy reasons.

Normal pregnancy and related short-term medical conditions may, at some point, incapacitat a woman from performing her usual work for a short period of time. In some circumstances these short-term conditions may rise to the level of a disability under Chapter 151B. [9] Whether or not an employee's short-term condition rises to the level of a disability, an employer must treat such employee in the same manner as it treats employees who are temporarily incapacitated or disabled for other medical reasons. When an employee is unable to perform some or all of the functions of her job, such as heavy lifting, because of pregnancy or a related condition, an employer must offer her the opportunity to perform modified tasks, alternative assignments or a transfer to another available position if the employer offers such opportunities to employees who are temporarily disabled for other reasons. Failure to do so may constitute sex discrimination. It may also constitute sex discrimination for an employer to base employment decisions on a woman's reproductive capacity. For this reason, employers may not adopt policies that limit or preclude women from performing specific jobs or tasks, such as performing physical labor or working with hazardous substances. [10]

Providing maternity leave to female employees and not to males may, in some circumstances, constitute sex discrimination under Chapter 151B, §4(1). See Part III, Eligibility for Leave Under the MMLA.

Pregnancy-Related Medical Conditions as a Disability

Chapter 151B's prohibitions against disability discrimination protect employees who have a pregnancy-related disability. Generally, a normal, uncomplicated pregnancy will not be considered a disability even

if the employee is unable to work for a period of time as a result of the pregnancy or childbirth. A female employee will be considered a "handicapped person", however, if she can show that she has a pregnancy-related physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, or that she is regarded as having or has a history of such an impairment. [11]In such a case, the employee is entitled to the same protections under Chapter 151B as are other disabled employees.

Under the MMLA an employer must grant eight weeks of maternity leave to an eligible female employee regardless of whether the employee is incapacitated from working or is a "handicapped person" as defined by Chapter 151B, § 1 during such period. If the employee is disabled at the expiration of her maternity leave, however, the employer may have an obligation, pursuant to Chapter 151B, to provide a reasonable accommodation to her disability. In some circumstances additional leave may constitute such reasonable accommodation. [12];

An employer may not require a pregnant employee to take maternity leave based on the fact that the employee is pregnant, nor may an employer require an employee to remain out of work for a fixed period of time before or after the birth of her child. To the extent that an employee is unable to perform the essential functions of her position, however, the employer should treat the employee as it would treat any other disabled employee, being mindful of obligations of nondiscrimination and reasonable accommodation.

Interrelationship of the MMLA and the FMLA

As described above, the MMLA requires covered Massachusetts employers to provide no fewer than eight weeks of unpaid leave to eligible female employees for the purpose of giving birth or for adopting a child under the age of 18 (or under the age of 23 if the child is disabled).
Employees also may be entitled to leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act ("FMLA"), a federal law enforced by the United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, that applies to employers with 50 or more employees. The FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during a 12-month period to an eligible female or male employee who needs leave: (1) for a serious health condition of the employee which renders him/her unable to perform the functions of his/her job; (2) to care for certain family members who have a serious health condition; or (3) to care for a newborn, adopted or foster child.
In certain instances, the MMLA and FMLA will overlap. Where leave is taken for a reason specified in both the FMLA and MMLA, the leave may be counted simultaneously against the employee's entitlement under both laws. [13] For example, a female employee who takes a leave for the purpose of caring for a newborn or adopted child may be covered both by the FMLA and MMLA. In such an instance, provided that all FMLA requirements are met, the employee's leave may count simultaneously against her 12-week entitlement under FMLA and her 8-week entitlement under the MMLA.

In other instances, however, the MMLA may entitle an employee to leave in addition to leave taken under the FMLA. The FMLA provides that nothing in the law supersedes any provision of state law that provides greater family or medical leave rights. [14] Thus, for example, if an employee takes 12 weeks of FMLA leave for a purpose other than birth or adoption of a child, she will still have the right to take eight weeks of maternity leave under the MMLA.

Unlike the FMLA, the MMLA does not require an employer to specifically designate leave as MMLA leave. Thus, if an employee takes leave for an MMLA purpose, such as giving birth, that leave will count towards that employee's MMLA entitlement whether or not the employer designates it as such. FMLA leave, by contrast, must be specifically designated as such, in writing, in order for that leave to be counted toward that employee's twelve-week entitlement. [15]

Under the MMLA, an employee may take a maternity leave each time she gives birth or adopts a child. Thus, for example, if an employee gives birth in January and adopts a second child in March, she would be entitled to two separate eight-week maternity leaves under the MMLA for a total of 16 weeks. By contrast, under the FMLA, leave is limited to a maximum of 12 weeks in a 12-month period.

Inquiries regarding rights and obligations under the FMLA should be directed to the United States Department of Labor's Wage & Hour Division.

MMLA Notice and Posting Requirements

A. Posting Requirements

All employers must post a notice in a conspicuous place that contains at least the following information: PURSUANT TO M.G.L. C. 151B, §4(1) AND C. 149, §105D EVERY FULL-TIME FEMALE EMPLOYEE IS ENTITLED AS A MATTER OF LAW TO AT LEAST EIGHT WEEKS MATERNITY LEAVE IF SHE COMPLIES WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. SHE HAS COMPLETED AN INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD SET BY HER EMPLOYER WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED SIX MONTHS OR, IN THE EVENT THE EMPLOYER DOES NOT UTILIZE A PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR THE POSITION IN QUESTION, HAS BEEN EMPLOYED FOR AT LEAST THREE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS; AND,
2. SHE GIVES TWO WEEKS' NOTICE OF HER EXPECTED DEPARTURE DATE AND NOTICE THAT SHE INTENDS TO RETURN TO HER JOB.

   SHE IS ENTITLED TO RETURN TO THE SAME OR A SIMILAR POSITION WITHOUT LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR WHICH SHE WAS ELIGIBLE ON THE DATE HER LEAVE COMMENCED, IF SHE TERMINATES HER MATERNITY LEAVE WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS. (THE GUARANTEE OF A SAME OR SIMILAR POSITION IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN M.G.L. C. 149, § 105D.). ACCRUED SICK LEAVE BENEFITS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR MATERNITY LEAVE PURPOSES UNDER THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS WHICH APPLY TO OTHER TEMPORARY MEDICAL DISABILITIES. ANY EMPLOYER POLICY OR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR GREATER OR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS THAN THOSE OUTLINED IN THIS NOTICE SHALL CONTINUE TO APPLY.

B. Notice by Employees

An employee seeking maternity leave must give two weeks notice of her anticipated date of departure and intent to return. "Anticipated" date of departure does not mean "exact" date. Thus, for example, an employee who gives birth prior to her anticipated departure date is entitled to start her maternity leave earlier. Likewise, an employee may desire to start her leave later or return from leave earlier than anticipated. It is expected that employers and employees will communicate in good faith with regard to making arrangements for leave, taking into account the uncertainty inherent in delivery and adoption dates and the needs of the employer to plan in advance for an employee's absence.

Enforcing Rights Under the MMLA

The MCAD enforces the MMLA. An employee, to initiate a formal action, must file a complaint with the MCAD. The complaint must be filed within 300 days of the alleged violation of the MMLA, subject only to very limited exceptions. A violation of the MMLA constitutes a violation of M.G.L. c. 151B, §4(11A). An aggrieved employee is therefore entitled to the same remedies under the MMLA as are available pursuant to M.G.L. c. 151B.

Hypothetical Questions and Answers Under the MMLA

Question 1: Employee develops a medical condition in the seventh month of her pregnancy. Her doctor hospitalizes her for three weeks until her condition stabilizes, and then she is able to return to work. Would her three-week leave come under the MMLA?

Answer 1: No. The three weeks would not count as MMLA leave because it is not "for the purpose of giving birth." Employee may be entitled, however, to this three weeks of leave under the employer's sick leave or disability policy, under the FMLA, or as reasonable accommodation if the condition constitutes a disability under Chapter 151B. Employee would still be entitled to eight weeks of maternity leave under the MMLA at the time her child is born.

Question 2 Employee schedules her maternity leave to begin before her expected due date. Does the period before the due date count as maternity leave under the MMLA?

Answer 2: Yes. Maternity leave may be taken "for the purpose of giving birth," which is defined as leave taken for the purpose of preparing for or participating in the birth or adoption of a child, and for caring for the newborn or newly adopted child.

Question 3: Employee has a knee operation in January. She takes 12 weeks of leave, which is designated by her employer as FMLA leave. Employee has a baby in June of that year, and requests an additional leave of absence as maternity leave. Employer denies her request for leave, on the grounds that she has used up her total family and/or medical leave entitlement for the year. Has Employer done anything wrong?

Answer 3: Yes. Employee is entitled to an additional eight weeks of leave under the MMLA. The first 12 weeks did not count as MMLA leave, since it was not for the purpose of giving birth or adopting a child.

Question 4: Employee has a baby in January. She takes 12 weeks of leave, which is designated by Employer as FMLA leave. At the expiration of the 12 weeks, she asks for an additional 8 weeks of maternity leave in connection with the same child. Does Employer have to grant her request?

Answer 4: No. Employer has already complied with the MMLA's requirement that Employee receive up to 8 weeks of leave for the purpose of giving birth to a child. In this instance, the MMLA leave runs concurrently with the FMLA leave.

Question 5: Employee has a child in January, and takes eight weeks of leave. In June, she adopts a second child. Is she entitled to eight more weeks of leave?

Answer 5: Yes. The MMLA allows eight weeks of leave each time Employee gives birth or adopts a child.

Question 6: Employee gives birth to twins. She demands 16 weeks of leave, on the grounds that she has given birth twice. Must Employer give her the 16 weeks?

Answer 6: Yes. An employee who gives birth to twins has given birth two times and is entitled to eight weeks of leave for each child.

Question 7: Employee adopts two babies at the same time. How many weeks of leave is she entitled to?

Answer 7: Sixteen weeks. The MCAD treats multiple adoptions the same as multiple births.

Question 8: Employee informs Employer that she is pregnant, that she expects to deliver the baby in June, and that she plans to return to work following her leave. The baby is delivered prematurely, in May. Is Employee entitled to take her maternity leave early?

Answer 8: Yes. The MMLA requires Employee to give two weeks' notice of her "anticipated date of departure and intention to return." Employee has satisfied this requirement; therefore, she is entitled to the leave.

Question 9: At the time her leave begins, Employee has five weeks of accrued vacation time. In the past, employees who have taken disability or sick leave have not been required to use their accrued vacation time concurrently with such leave. Employee informs Employer that she wishes to take a total of 13 weeks of leave, eight weeks of unpaid maternity leave followed by five weeks of paid vacation time. Is she entitled to the 13 weeks?

Answer 9: Yes. Employer must treat Employee consistently with how Employer has treated other employees on a leave of absence. In addition, Employer may not require Employee to use accrued sick or vacation time during her maternity leave.

Question 10: At the time her leave begins, Employee has five weeks of accrued vacation time. In the past, employees who have taken disability or sick leave have been required by Employer to use their accrued vacation time concurrently with such leave. Employee informs Employer that she wishes to take a total of 13 weeks of leave, eight weeks of unpaid maternity leave followed by five weeks of paid vacation time. Is she entitled to the 13 weeks?

Answer 10: Yes. Under the MMLA, Employer may not require Employee to use up her five weeks of accrued vacation time during her eight week MMLA leave, even though Employer has imposed a similar requirement with respect to other types of leave.

Question 11: Employer's maternity leave policy provides eight weeks of leave to female employees only. Does a male employee have a right to leave upon the birth or adoption of his child?

Answer 11: No. The MMLA, by its terms, provides eight weeks of maternity leave to female employees only. An employer who complies with the MMLA by providing eight weeks of maternity leave to female employees only does not violate a male employee's right under Chapter 151B to be free from sex discrimination. However, an employer who provides leave to female employees only, and not to male employees, may violate the federal prohibitions against sex discrimination even though the employer has acted in compliance with the MMLA.

Question 12: Employer's maternity leave policy provides sixteen weeks of leave to female employees only. Does a male employee have a right to leave upon the birth or adoption of his child?

Answer 12: Yes. Providing maternity leave in excess of the eight weeks required by the MMLA to female employees only, and not to males, would in most circumstances constitute sex discrimination in violation of Chapter 151B.

Question 13: Prior to her maternity leave, Employee received dental insurance through Employer, as did all other employees. During the leave, Employer eliminated dental insurance for all employees. Is the employee entitled to dental insurance upon her return from leave?

Answer 13: No, because Employee would have lost the dental insurance even if she had remained at work during her leave.

Question 14: Prior to her leave, Employee was a Vice-president. Upon return from her leave, she was transferred to a position with the same pay, but which was not considered an officer-level position, and which had a lower grade level. No other officer-level employees were similarly transferred. Has Employer complied with the MMLA?

Answer 14: No, because the new position does not have the same status as the prior position.

Question 15: Prior to her leave, Employee was a secretary, working the day shift, at a location 15 minutes from her home. Upon return from leave, she was reinstated as a clerk, working the night shift, but she was transferred to a location one and one-half hours from her home. No other employees were similarly transferred. Has the Employer complied with the MMLA?

Answer 15: No. The two positions are not "similar", because the duties, schedule and commute have changed significantly.

Question 16: While Employee is on leave, Employer decides to eliminate her position for operational reasons. Employer's decision is not in any way linked to Employee's pregnancy or need for maternity leave. Is Employee entitled to reinstatement?

Answer 16: No, because Employee's pregnancy, need for maternity leave and fact that she has taken MMLA leave was not a factor in the decision, and because Employee's position would have been eliminated even if she had remained at work.

Question 17: Employee requests maternity leave. Employer denies the leave, on the grounds that Employee's absence would cause undue hardship to the business. Has Employer complied with the MMLA?

Answer 17: No. If Employee meets the eligibility requirements for the MMLA, she is entitled to take maternity leave, even if granting leave would cause hardship to Employer.

Question 18: During a job interview, an applicant informs Employer that she is pregnant. Employer chooses not to hire her, on the grounds that Employer does not want to have to grant maternity leave. Has Employer done anything wrong?

Answer 18: Yes. Employer may not consider Employee's pregnancy, or potential need for leave, in hiring decisions since doing so would constitute gender discrimination under M.G.L. c. 151B.

Question 19: Employer's Collective Bargaining Agreement provides for six weeks of maternity leave only. Is Employee entitled to a full eight weeks of MMLA leave, even if granting such leave would violate the terms of the Collective Bargaining Agreement?

Answer 19: Yes. Employer may not avoid the requirements of the MMLA by a Collective Bargaining Agreement or other contract.

Question 20: Employer grants a bonus to all employees who have worked for one year. At the time her MMLA leave commences, Employee has worked 10 months. Must Employer grant her the bonus upon her return from leave?

Answer 20: No. Employer need not count the two months of maternity leave in computation of months of service for the purposes of the bonus. Employee may be eligible for the bonus, however, upon completion of two months of service following her return from leave, if similarly situated employees are also deemed eligible for the bonus.

Question 21: Employer's Handbook provides that employees are not eligible for any benefits prior to completing a six-month probationary period. Employee requests to begin maternity leave four months after the start of her employment. Is she entitled to the leave?

Answer 21: No. An employee is not eligible for maternity leave until she has completed the initial probationary period set by her employer which may be as long as six months.

Question 22: Employee who works 25 hours per week is considered a part-time employee under Employer's Handbook, and is not eligible for the benefits given to full-time employees. Is Employee eligible for MMLA leave?

Answer 22: No. Absent other factors tending to show full-time status, Employee would be considered a "part-time" employee, and therefore would not be eligible for MMLA leave. Employee may be entitled to leave under the FMLA, however, or if Employer provides leaves to part-time employees for other reasons.

Question 23: Employee adopts an adult of 21 years of age who has a mental disability. Is Employee entitled to MMLA leave?

Answer 23: Yes. The MMLA applies to adoption of a "child under the age of twenty three if the child is physically or mentally disabled" The MMLA applies to female employees only.

Question 24: Prior to her leave, Employee is eligible for participation in the Company 401K Plan. Upon return from her leave, Employer no longer permits her to participate in the Plan, on the grounds that there has been a break in her service. Has Employer violated the MMLA?

Answer 24: Yes. Maternity leave may not affect Employee's right to participate in programs for which Employee was eligible at the date of her leave.

Question 25: Employer's maternity leave policy provides ten weeks of maternity leave. Employee takes ten weeks of leave. May the Employer deny job restoration on the grounds that Employee has taken more than eight weeks of leave?

Answer 25: The MCAD takes the position that job restoration should not be denied unless the Employer clearly informs the employee in writing prior to the commencement of her leave that taking more than eight weeks of leave will result in the denial of reinstatement.

Footnotes

[1] These guidelines will not answer every question concerning application of the laws regarding maternity leave. The MCAD exists to enforce Mass. Gen. ch. 151B and ch. 149, §105D, and is not bound by federal law. However, "the Federal guidelines can be used to guide Massachusetts in interpreting G.L. c. 151B." Labonte v. Hutchins & Wheeler, 424 Mass. 813, 823 n. 13 (1997). Sources of guidance under analogous federal law include: the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, 42 U.S.C §2000e, §701(k); EEOC Compliance Manual on the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, §626; The Family Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA"), 29 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq. ; U.S. Department of Labor Regulations: The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 C.F.R §825.100 et. seq.

[2] The commission understands that the words "disabled" and "disability" are the more accepted parlance than the words "handicapped" and "handicap" and therefore utilizes the former terms in these guidelines. Those utilizing these Guidelines should note that the words "handicap" and "handicapped" are utilized in the statutes and regulations governing disability discrimination in employment.

[3] Additional protections apply for employees of the Commonwealth. It is unlawful practice "for the commonwealth and any of its boards, departments and commissions to deny vacation credit to any female employee for the fiscal year during which she is absent due to a maternity leave taken in accordance with [the MMLA] or to impose any other penalty as a result of a maternity leave of absence." G.L.c.151B, §4(11A).

[4] As to certain additional protections applicable to employees of the Commonwealth, see footnote 3.

[5] Employers covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA") are required to provide and employee with up to twelve weeks of leave. Such employers must, upon an employee's return from FMLA leave, restore the employee to the same or an equivalent position. 29 CFR 825.214

[6] See School Committee of Braintree v. MCAD, 377 Mass. 424, 386 N.E.2d 1251 (1979); White v. Michaud Bus Lines, Inc., 19 MDLR 18, 20 (1997), quoting Lane v. Laminated Papers, Inc., 16 MDLR 1001, 1013 (1994).

[7] See Id.

[8] An employer may, however, make inquiries into the ability of an employee to perform any job-related function, provided that the inquiry is consistent with business necessity and limited to job-related functions. See MCAD Guidelines: Employment Discrimination on the Basis of Handicap, p. 20 (1998).

[9] See Part VII, Pregnancy-Related Medical Conditions as a Disability .

[10] For example, in International Union, UAW v. Johnson Controls, Inc., 499 U.S. 187, 111 S. Ct. 1196 (1991), the Supreme Court struck down an employer's fetal protection policy as a violation of Title VII as amended by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act. The Court found that a policy that prohibits women of childbearing capacity to work in a job that exposes them to certain lead levels was facially discriminatory, and that employing sterile women in these jobs was not a bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ). Recognizing that the BFOQ test is very narrow, the Court found that fertile women participate in the manufacture of batteries as efficiently as others, and that the concerns about the welfare of future generations cannot be considered the "essence" of the employer's business. "Decisions about the welfare of future children must be left to the parents who conceive, bear, support, and raise them, rather than to the employers who hire those parents." Id. At 206, 111, S.Ct. at 1207.

[11] M.G.L. c. 151B, § 1(17)(definition of "handicapped" person)

[12] For further guidance, see MCAD Guidelines: "Employment Discrimination on the Basis of Handicap- Chapter 151B"

[13] 29 C.F.R. §825.701(a)

[14] 29 C.F.R. §825.701(a)

[15] 29. C.F.R. §825.208

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR STANDARDS

RIGHT TO KNOW WORKPLACE NOTICE

The **RIGHT TO KNOW LAW, Chapter 111F** of the Massachusetts General Laws, provides rights to Public Sector employees* regarding the communication of information on toxic and hazardous substances. These rights include:

WORKPLACE NOTICE- A notice must be posted in a central location in the workplace informing employees of their rights under the law. The notice must be in the English language. In workplaces where employees' first language is other than English, the notice must be posted in that language.

TRAINING- Employers must provide an annual training program to employees who work with toxic or hazardous substances. New employees must receive training within thirty days from date of hire. The training program must be conducted by a competent person and may be in the form of verbal and/or written instruction. At a minimum, training must include an explanation of employee rights, information on how to read an MSDS, the specific hazards of the chemicals used, handled or stored in the workplace, the type of personal protective equipment to be worn, and information on labeling of hazardous substances. This training must be done with pay during the employee's normal work shift or work hours. The employer must maintain a record of this training.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)- The Material Safety Data Sheet is the document that provides information on each toxic or hazardous substance used or stored in the workplace. An employee or his or her designated representative has the right to obtain and examine the MSDS for any toxic or hazardous substance to which the employee "is, has been, or may be", exposed, if the employee's request is made to the employer in writing. After four working days from the date the request is made, an employee can refuse to work with the substance under two circumstances:

1. The employer fails to: (a) furnish the employee with the MSDS and (b) furnish the employee with proof that the employer has exercised diligent effort to obtain the MSDS, either through the manufacturer or through the Commissioner of the Division of Occupational Safety, or,

2. The MSDS provided by the employer is incomplete or outdated.

LABELING- All containers in the workplace of more than five pounds or more than one gallon, containing toxic or hazardous substances, must be labeled with the chemical name of the substance. Containers of mixtures must be labeled with the chemical name of each toxic or hazardous constituent when the constituents comprise one percent or more of the mixture. Containers must also be labeled with the appropriate National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) symbol if available. Labels must be clear, prominent, in English and weather resistant. There are some exceptions to the labeling requirements for containers which are labeled in accordance with certain Federal laws.

NON-DISCRIMINATION- An employee who believes he or she has been discharged, disciplined, or in any other manner discriminated against by an employer for exercising rights granted under the Law, has one hundred eighty days following the violation of the Law or following the date on which he or she obtained knowledge that a violation occurred, to file a complaint with the Commissioner of the Division of Occupational Safety. A copy of the complaint must be sent to the employer at the same time by certified mail.

NOTE- The employee rights listed above are further defined in Chapter 111F of the Massachusetts General Laws and the Code of Massachusetts Regulations 454 CMR 21.00. Copies of the law and regulation can be obtained at the Statehouse Bookstore (617-727-2834).

All Right-to Know Inquiries should be addressed to:
Department of Labor Standards
19 Staniford Street, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02114
Tel.: 617-626-6975

*Private sector employees in Massachusetts are covered by a similar regulation, the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), enforced by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA 617-565-9860).

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPORARY WORKERS RIGHT TO KNOW LAW

STAFFING AGENCIES MUST PROVIDE YOU WITH BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR JOB

The law requires staffing agencies to give you a written notice with basic information about any job to which they are sending you. This is called a **job order**. You have a right to tell the staffing agency how you want them to give you the job order, such as by e-mail, mail, or if you want to pick it up in person. Staffing agencies **MUST** give you at least this information:

- the name, address and telephone number of the: (i) staffing agency; (ii) the workers compensation carrier; (iii) the work site employer; and (iv) the department (DLS).
- a job description and whether the position will require any special clothing, equipment, training, or licenses;
- the pay day, hourly rate of pay, and whether overtime pay may occur;
- the start date, daily starting time and anticipated end time, and if known, expected duration of employment;
- whether any transportation or meals shall be provided by the staffing agency or work site employer;
- any charges to the employee or worker;
- whether the work site location is on strike or lockout; and
- a multilingual statement that the job order contains important information concerning the work, employment, engagement, work assignment, or job.

The staffing agency can give you job information over the telephone, but it **MUST** send you the information in writing **BEFORE** the end of the first pay period.

If your job assignment changes, the staffing agency **MUST** tell you about these changes as soon as it knows about them.

If the staffing agency does not provide you with a job order and you'd like to make a complaint against the staffing agency, please call the Department of Labor Standards at (617) 626-6970. The staffing agency cannot fire you or give you a worse job because you complained.

If you are being placed in a professional position or as a secretary or administrative assistant, the staffing agency does NOT have to provide you with a job order.

STAFFING AGENCIES AND WORK SITE EMPLOYERS CANNOT CHARGE YOU FEES FOR:

- registering with the staffing agency;
- giving you a job assignment;
- drug tests, bank cards, debit cards, vouchers, or money orders;
- performing a Massachusetts criminal offender record information (CORI) check;
- transportation services, if use of the service is required; if use of the transportation service is voluntary, the fee may not exceed 3% of daily wages or actual costs, whichever is less;
- any item or service, including transportation, that would cause you to earn less than the Massachusetts minimum wage;
- a staffing agency or worksite employer cannot make you buy something from them unless you want to purchase it;
- Distinct from the Temporary Worker Right to Know Law, the Massachusetts Wage Act generally prohibits any agreement in which an employee becomes responsible for the employer's ordinary business costs and expenses. As a result, no wage deduction is permitted unless its purpose is primarily for the employee's benefit (such that the expense has substantial value to the employee and could be freely used by him independent of the job performed).

STAFFING AGENCIES MUST REFUND YOUR REASONABLE TRANSPORTATION COSTS IF THEY SEND YOU TO A JOB THAT DOES NOT EXIST.

This does not include the transportation costs of being sent to a worksite for a job interview.

STAFFING AGENCIES CANNOT:

- knowingly give you false, fraudulent, or misleading information;
- force you to go to an assignment that you do not want to go to;
- keep your property and refuse to return it to you;
- keep illegal fees that they charged to you;
- fire you or give you a worse job because you exercised your rights under this law;
- send you to a job assignment to perform work that is illegal;
- send a minor to a job assignment when that minor should be in school;
- send you to a job assignment where a special license is required if you do not have that license.

For further information about the Temporary Workers Right to Know Law or to make a complaint, call the Department of Labor Standards at (617) 626-6970, or visit www.mass.gov/dols/epsap. This law is administered by the Department of Labor Standards (DLS) and enforced by the Office of the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division. The law applies to "staffing agencies" (i.e. temporary agencies) as defined by the law.

WORK PLACE NOTICE: This workplace notice complies with the provisions of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 149, Section 159C, which requires that staffing agencies post it in a place where job applicants and workers may easily view it.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

Information on Employees' Unemployment Insurance Coverage

J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

Employer name

Employer DUA ID #

818 Bainbridge Street, La Crosse WI 54603

Address

Employees of this business or organization are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI), a program financed entirely by Massachusetts employers. No deductions are made from your salary to cover the cost of your Unemployment Insurance benefits.

If you lose your job, you may be entitled to collect Unemployment Insurance. Outlined below is the information you need in order to apply for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Before you file, your employer will give you a copy of the pamphlet: *How to Apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits*, provided by the Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA).

You must be in the United States, its territories, or Canada when filing a claim or certifying for weekly UI benefits.

There are two ways to apply for UI Benefits:

Apply by Using UI Online

UI Online is a secure, easy-to-use, self-service system. You can apply for benefits, reopen an existing claim, request weekly benefit payments, check your claim status, sign up for direct deposit, update your address, and even file an appeal online. To apply for benefits using UI Online, go to www.mass.gov/dua, and select *UI Online for Claimants,* and complete the required information to submit your application.

Apply by calling the TeleClaim Center

Unemployment Insurance services are available by telephone. You can apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits, reopen a current claim, obtain up-to-date information on the status of your claim and benefit payment, resolve problems, and sign up for direct deposit — all by telephone. To apply for benefits by telephone, call the TeleClaim Center at 1-877-626-6800 from area codes 351, 413, 508, 774, and 978; or 1-617-626-6800 from any other area code. You will be asked to enter your Social Security Number and the year you were born. You will then be connected to an agent who will take the information necessary to file your claim.

Note: During peak periods from Monday through Thursday, call scheduling may be implemented, providing priority for callers based on the last digit of their Social Security Number. This helps ensure that you and others can get through to the TeleClaim Center in a timely manner. Please check the schedule on the right before calling.

If the last digit of your Social Security Number is:	Assigned day to call Teleclaim is:
0, 1	Monday
2, 3	Tuesday
4, 5, 6	Wednesday
7, 8, 9	Thursday
Any last digit	Friday

This document contains important information. Please have it translated immediately.

В данном документе содержится важная информация. Вам необходимо срочно сделать перевод документа.

Este documento contiene información importante. Por favor, consiga una traducción inmediatamente.

Tài liệu này có chứa thông tin quan trọng. Vui lòng dịch tài liệu này ngay.

Questo documento contiene informazioni importanti. La preghiamo di tradurlo inmediatamente.

Este documento contém informações importantes. Por favor, traduzi-lo imediatamente.

Docikman sa gen enfòmasyon enpòtan. Tanpri fè yon moun tradwi l touswit.

본 문서에는 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 본 문서를 즉시 번역하도록 하십시오.

เอกะสามสะบับนี้ บันจุข้มูนฮันสำคัน. กะลุนาเอิาเอกะสามสะบับนี้ไปแปออก ย่างบ่ล้ช้า.

ឯកសារនេះមានឧវ័ត៌មានដ៏សំខាន់ ។ សូមបកប្រែវាជាបន្ទាន់ ។

Ce document contient des informations importantes. Veuillez le faire traduire au plus tôt.

此文件含有重要信息。請立即找人翻譯。

تحتوي هذه الوثيقة على معلومات هامة. يرجى ترجمتها فورًا.

IMPORTANT: Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 151A, Section 62A requires that this notice be displayed at each site operated by an employer, in a conspicuous place, where it is accessible to all employees. It must include the name and mailing address of the employer, and the identification number assigned to the employer by the Department of Unemployment Assistance .

An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
For hearing-impaired relay services, call 711.

Massachusetts Wage & Hour Laws

The minimum wage is
$15.00

Fair Labor Hotline
(617) 727-3465
TTY (617) 727-4765

www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor

Massachusetts Attorney General Andrea Joy Campbell

State law requires all employers to post this notice at the workplace in a location where it can easily be read. M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 16; 454 C.M.R. 27.07(1)

Minimum Wage
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1, 2, 2A, and 7

Beginning January 1, 2023, the minimum wage in Massachusetts is $15/hour. In Massachusetts, all workers are presumed to be employees. The minimum wage applies to **all** employees, except:

- agricultural workers ($8.00 per hour is the minimum wage for most agricultural workers),
- members of a religious order,
- workers being trained in certain educational, nonprofit, or religious organizations, and
- outside salespeople.

Tips
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 152A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 7

Beginning January 1, 2023, the service rate in Massachusetts is $6.75/hour. The hourly "service rate" applies to workers who provide services to customers and who make more than $20 a month in tips. The average hourly tips, plus the hourly service rate paid to the worker must add up to the minimum wage per each shift. Employers, owners and employees with managerial or supervisory responsibilities on a given day must never take any of your tips. Tips and service charges listed on a bill must be given only to wait staff, service bartenders, or other service employees. Tip pooling is allowed only for wait staff, service bartenders, and other service employees.

Overtime
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1A and 1B

Generally, employees who work more than 40 hours in any week must be paid overtime. Overtime pay is at least 1.5 x the regular rate of pay for each hour worked over 40 hours in a week.

For some employees who get paid the "service rate," the overtime rate is 1.5 x the basic minimum wage, *not* the service rate.

Exception: Under state law, some jobs and workplaces are exempt from overtime. For a complete list of overtime exemptions, visit *www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor* or call the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division at (617) 727-3465.

Payment of Wages
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.02

The law says when, what, and how employees must be paid. An employee's pay (or wages) includes payment for all hours worked, including tips, earned vacation pay, promised holiday pay, and earned commissions that are definitely determined, due and payable.

Hourly employees must be paid every week or every other week (bi-weekly). The deadline to pay is 6 or 7 days after the pay period ends, depending on how many days an employee worked during one calendar week.

Employees who *quit* must be paid in full on the next regular payday or by the first Saturday after they quit (if there is no regular payday). Employees who are *fired* or *laid off* must be paid in full on their last day of work.

Paystub Information
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148

All employees must get a statement, at no cost, with their pay that says the name of the employer and employee, the date of payment (month, day, and year), the number of hours worked during the pay period, the hourly rate, and all deductions or increases made during the pay period.

Pay Deductions
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.05

An employer cannot deduct money from an employee's pay unless the law allows it (such as state and federal income taxes), or the employee asked for a deduction to be made for the employee's own benefit (such as to put money aside in the employee's savings account).

An employer cannot take money from an employee's pay for the employer's ordinary business costs (for example: supplies, materials or tools needed for the employee's job). An employer who requires an employee to buy or rent a uniform must refund the actual costs to the employee.

The law also puts limits on when and how much money an employer can take from an employee's pay for housing and meals the employer gives to the employee.

Hours Worked
454 C.M.R. 27.02

Hours worked or "working time" includes all time that an employee must be on duty at the employer's worksite or other location, and works before or after the normal shift to complete the work.

Meal Breaks
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 100 and 101

Most employees who work more than 6 hours must get a 30-minute meal break. During their meal break, employees must be free of all duties and free to leave the workplace. If, at the request of the employer, an employee agrees to work or stay at the workplace during the meal break, the employee must get paid for that time.

Payroll Records
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 15

Payroll records must include the employee's name, address, job/occupation, amount paid each pay period, and hours worked (each day and week).

Employers must keep payroll records for 3 years. Employees have the right to see their own payroll records at reasonable times and places.

Sick Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148C

Most employees have the right to earn 1 hour of sick leave for every 30 hours they work, and they may earn and take up to 40 hours of sick leave a year. Employees begin accruing sick time on their first day of work. Employees must have access to their sick leave 90 days after starting work.

Eligible employees may use their sick leave if they or their child, spouse, parent, or spouse's parent is sick, injured, or has a routine medical appointment. They may also use sick leave for themselves or their child to address the effects of domestic violence.

Unless it is an emergency, employees must notify the employer before using sick leave.

Employees who miss more than 3 days in a row may need to provide their employer a doctor's note.

Paid Sick Leave

Employers with 11 or more employees *must* provide paid sick leave. Employers with fewer than 11 employees must provide sick leave; however, it does not need to be paid.

Employers Must Not Discriminate
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 105A; M.G.L. Chapter 151B, Section 4

Subject to certain limited exceptions, employers must not pay one employee less for doing the same or comparable work as another employee of a different gender.

They must not discriminate in hiring, pay or other compensation, or other terms of employment based on a person's:

- Race or color
- Religion, national origin, or ancestry
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- Sexual orientation or gender identity or expression
- Genetic information or disability
- Age
- Military service

Small Necessities Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52D

In some cases, employees have the right to take up to 24 hours unpaid leave every 12 months for their:

- child's school activities,
- child's doctor or dentist appointment, or
- elderly relative's doctor or dentist appointments, or other appointments.

Employees are eligible for this leave if the employer has at least 50 employees and the employee has:

- been employed for at least 12 months by the employer and
- worked at least 1,250 hours for the employer during the previous 12-month period.

Reporting Pay
454 C.M.R. 27.04(1)

Most employees must be paid for 3 hours at no less than minimum wage if the employee is scheduled to work 3 or more hours, and reports to work on time, and is not given the expected hours of work.

Rights of Temporary Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 159C

To learn about rights of temporary workers and employees hired through staffing agencies, call: 617-626-6970 or go to: *www.mass.gov/dols*.

Rights of Domestic Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 190

To learn about additional rights for workers who provide housekeeping, cleaning, childcare, cooking, home management, elder care, or similar services in a household, go to *www.mass.gov/ago/DW*.

Public Works and Public Construction Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 26-27H

Workers who work on public construction projects and certain other public work must be paid the prevailing wage, a minimum rate set by the Department of Labor Standards based on the type of work performed.

Domestic Violence Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52E

Employees who are victims, or whose family members are victims, of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or kidnapping have the right to 15 days of leave for related needs, such as health care, counseling, and victims services; safe housing; care and custody of their children; and legal help, protective orders, and going to court.

The leave can be paid or unpaid depending on the employer's policy. This law applies to employers with 50 or more employees.

Employees Have the Right to Sue
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 150; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1B and 20

Employees have the right to sue their employer for most violations of wage and hour laws.

Employees may sue as an individual or they may sue their employer as a group if they have similar complaints. Employees who win their case will receive back pay, triple damages, attorneys' fees, and court costs.

Important! There are strict deadlines for starting a lawsuit. For most cases, the deadline is 3 years after the violation.

Employers Must Not Retaliate
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 19

It is against the law for an employer to punish or discriminate against an employee for making a complaint or trying to enforce the rights explained in this poster.

The laws explained in this poster apply to all workers, regardless of immigration status, including undocumented workers. If an employer reports or threatens to report a worker to immigration authorities because the worker complained about a violation of rights, the employer can be prosecuted and/or subject to civil penalties.

Employees Under 18 – Child Labor
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 56 –105

All employers in Massachusetts must follow state and federal laws for employees who are under 18 (minors). These laws say *when*, *where*, and *how long* minors may work. They also say what kinds of work or tasks minors must NOT do.

Work Permits Required - Most workers under 18 must obtain a work permit. Employers must keep their minor workers' work permits on file at the worksite. To get a work permit, the minor must apply to the superintendent of the school district where the minor lives or goes to school. To learn more about getting a work permit, contact the Department of Labor Standards at (617) 626-6975, or *www.mass.gov/dols*.

Dangerous Jobs & Tasks Minors Must Not Do

Age	Must Not	
16 & 17	• Drive most motor vehicles or forklifts • Work at a job that requires that he employee have or use a firearm • Use, clean or repair certain kinds of power-driven machines	• Handle, serve, or sell alcoholic beverages • Work 30 or more feet off of the ground
14 & 15	• Cook (except on electric or gas grills that do not have open flames), operate fryolators, rotisseries, NEICO broilers, or pressure cookers • Operate, clean or repair power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers, processors, cutters, and mixers	• Work in freezers or meat coolers • Perform any baking activities • Work in or near factories, construction sites, manufacturing plants, mechanized workplaces, garages, tunnels, or other risky workplaces
Under 14	• Minors under 14 cannot work in Massachusetts in most cases.	

These are just some examples of tasks prohibited under both state and federal law. **For a complete list** of prohibited jobs for minors, contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 • *www.mass.gov/ago/youthemployment*. Or contact the U.S. Department of Labor: (617) 624-6700 • *www.youth.dol.gov*

Time & Schedule Restrictions for Minors

Age	Must not work	At any time:
16 & 17	At **night**, from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (or past 10:15 if the employer stops serving customers at 10 p.m.) *Exception:* On non-school nights, may work until 11:30 p.m. or until midnight, if working at a restaurant or racetrack.	• More than **9 hours** per day • More than **48 hours** per week • More than **6 days** per week
14 & 15	At **night**, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. *Exception:* In summer (July 1 – Labor Day), may work until 9 p.m. **During the School Year:*** • During school hours • More than **3 hours** on any school day • More than **18 hours** during any week • More than **8 hours** on any weekend or holiday	**When school is not in session:** • More than **8 hours** on any day • More than **40 hours** per week • More than **6 days** per week

**Exception:* For school-approved career or experience-building jobs, students may be allowed to work during the school day, up to 23 hours a week.

Adult Supervision Required After 8 p.m. - After 8 p.m., all minors must be directly supervised by an adult who is located in the workplace and is reasonably accessible. *Exception:* **Adult supervision is not required for minors working at a kiosk or stand in a common area of an enclosed shopping mall that has security from 8 p.m. until the mall closes.**

? Contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 – www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor

Rev. 06/2021

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

LAFAYETTE CITY CENTER, 2 AVENUE DE LAFAYETTE, BOSTON, MA 02111

(617) 727-4900 – www.mass.gov/dia

As required by Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 152, Sections 21, 22 & 30, this will give you notice that I (we) have provided for payment to our injured employees under the above-mentioned chapter by insuring with:

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY

30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270

ADDRESS OF INSURANCE COMPANY

44WCI8957605 — 04/01/2024-04/01/2025

POLICY NUMBER — EFFECTIVE DATES

Gallagher Bassett Services — 2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

NAME OF INSURANCE AGENT — ADDRESS — PHONE #

J.F. Brennan Company, Inc — 818 Bainbridge Street La Crosse, WI 54603

EMPLOYER — ADDRESS

EMPLOYER'S WORKERS' COMPENSATION OFFICER (IF ANY) — DATE

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The above named insurer is required in cases of personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment to furnish adequate and reasonable hospital and medical services in accordance with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. A copy of the First Report of Injury must be given to the injured employee. The employee may select his or her own physician. The reasonable cost of the services provided by the treating physician will be paid by the insurer, if the treatment is necessary and reasonably connected to the work related injury. In cases requiring hospital attention, employees are hereby notified that the insurer has arranged for such attention at the

Refer to Safety Grab and Go

NAME OF HOSPITAL — ADDRESS

TO BE POSTED BY EMPLOYER

MICHIGAN LAW

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, HOUSING, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, LAW ENFORCEMENT OR PUBLIC SERVICE

BASED ON

religion, race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age[1], marital status[1], height[2], weight[2], arrest record[2], genetic information[2], and familial status[3]

Persons with disabilities needing accommodations for employment must notify their employers in writing within 182 days.

[1] Under the education article, age and marital status are prohibited considerations for admissions only

[2] in employment only

[3] in housing only

If you think you have been discriminated against, you may file a complaint with the Michigan Department of Civil Rights.

Call 1-800-482-3604
Video Phone: 313-437-7035
www.michigan.gov/mdcr

MDCR
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Post in a conspicuous place.

02-2017

LA LEY DE MICHIGAN

PROHIBE LA DISCRIMINACION

EN EL EMPLEO, LA EDUCACION, LA VIVIENDA, LOS LUGARES PUBLICOS, LA EJECUCION DE LA LEY O EL SERVICIO PUBLICO

POR MOTIVOS

de religión, raza, color de la piel, nacionalidad, sexo, incapacidad físca o mental, edad[1], estado civil[1], estatura[2], peso[2], antecedentes penales[2], conformación genética[2], y número de hijos[3]

Las personas con discapacidades que necesitan servicios de accesibilidad en el empleo deben notificar por escrito a su patrón dentro de 182 días.

[1] De acuerdo al artículo de educación, está prohibida la discriminación basada en edad o estado civil sólo en la admisión a las instituciones educativas

[2] Se refiere sólo al empleo

[3] Se refiere sólo a la vivienda

Si usted considera que ha sido discriminado debido a dichas razones, puede presentar su queja a la Oficina de Derechos Civiles del Estado de Michigan.

Por favor contáctenos a:
1-800-482-3604
Vídeo llamada: 313-437-7035
www.michigan.gov/mdcr

MDCR
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Debe ser colocado en un lugar bien visible.

02-2017

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity

Wage and Hour Division
PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976

REQUIRED POSTER
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - MINIMUM WAGE and OVERTIME

SUSAN CORBIN
DIRECTOR

Coverage

The Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act (IWOWA), Public Act 337 of 2018, as amended, covers employers who employ 2 or more employees 16 years of age and older.

Minimum Hourly Wage Rate

Employees must be paid at least:

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate	Tipped Employee		85%** Rate
		Minimum Hourly Rate	Reported Average Hourly Tips	
January 1, 2023	$10.10*	$3.84	$6.26	$8.59
January 1, 2024	$10.33*	$3.93	$6.40	$8.78
January 1, 2025	$10.56*	$4.01	$6.55	$8.98

*An increase in the minimum hourly wage rate as prescribed in subsection (1) does not take effect if the unemployment rate for this state, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, is 8.5% or greater for the calendar year preceding the calendar year of the prescribed increase. An increase in the minimum hourly wage rate as prescribed in subsection (1) that does not take effect pursuant to this subsection takes effect in the first calendar year following a calendar year for which the unemployment rate for this state, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, is less than 8.5%.

- **Minors 16-17 years of age may be paid 85% of the minimum hourly wage rate.

Training Wage

A training wage of $4.25 per hour may be paid to employees 16 to 19 years of age for the first 90 calendar days of employment.

Overtime

Employees covered by the IWOWA must be paid 1-1/2 times their regular rate of pay for hours worked over 40 in a workweek. The following are exempt from overtime requirements: employees exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 USC 201 to 219 (except certain domestic service employees), professional, administrative, or executive employees; elected officials and political appointees; employees of amusement and recreational establishments operating less than 7 months of the year; agricultural employees, and any employee not subject to the minimum wage provisions of the act.

Compensatory Time

If an employer meets certain conditions, employees may agree to receive compensatory time of 1-1/2 hours for each hour of overtime worked. The agreement must be voluntary, in writing, and obtained before the compensatory time is earned. All compensatory time earned must be paid to an employee. Accrued compensatory time may not exceed 240 hours. Employers must keep a record of compensatory time earned and paid. Contact the Wage and Hour Division for information on the conditions an employer must meet to offer compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation.

Equal Pay

An employer shall not discriminate on the basis of sex by paying employees a rate which is less than the rate paid to employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility performed under similar working conditions - except where payment is pursuant to a seniority system, merit system or system measuring earnings on the basis of quantity or quality of production or a differential other than sex.

Enforcement

An employee may either file civil action for recovery of unpaid minimum wages or overtime, or they may file a complaint with the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity. The department may investigate a complaint and file civil action to collect unpaid wages or overtime due the employee and all employees of an establishment. Recovery under this act can include unpaid minimum wages and/or overtime, plus an equal additional amount as liquidated damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees. A civil fine of $1,000 can be assessed to an employer who does not pay minimum wage and/or overtime.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

Estado de Michigan
División de Salarios y Horas
Poster Requerido
Requisitos Generales – Salario Mínimo

SUSAN CORBIN
DIRECTOR

Cobertura

La Ley Salarial de Oportunidad Laboral (The Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act), Ley Pública 337 de 2018, cubre a empleadores que emplean a 2 o más empleados de 16 años o más de edad.

Salario mínimo por hora

Los empleados deben percibir un mínimo de:		Empleado que recibe propinas		85%** del salario por hora
Fecha de vigencia	Salario mínimo por hora	Salario mínimo por hora	Propinas declaradas por hora	
1 de Enero, 2023	$10.10*	$3.84	$6.26	$8.59
1 de Enero, 2024	$10.33*	$3.93	$6.40	$8.78
1 de Enero, 2025	$10.56*	$4.01	$6.55	$8.98

* El aumento en el salario mínimo por hora estipulado en el inciso (1) no entrará en vigor si, según la Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, la tasa de desempleo de este estado en el año natural previo al año del aumento previsto es igual o mayor que 8,5%. El aumento en el salario mínimo por hora estipulado en el inciso (1) que no entre en vigor de conformidad con este inciso, se hará efectivo en el primer año siguiente a un año na según la Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, la tasa de desempleo de este estado sea menor que 8.5%.

**Menores de edad de 16-17 años de edad podrán percibir el 85% del salario mínimo por hora.

Salario de Formación

Un salario de entrenamiento de $4.25 por hora podrá pagarse a empleados de 16 a 19 años de edad durante los primeros 90 días calendario de empleo.

Horas Extra

Los empleados cubiertos por la Ley Salarial de Oportunidad Laboral deberán percibir 1½ veces su salario normal por hora por las horas que excedan 40 en una semana laboral. Las siguientes personas están exentas de las disposiciones de salario mínimo de la Ley de Normas Justas de Trabajo de 1938, 29 USC 201 a 219 (exceptuando ciertos empleados del servicio doméstico), empleados profesionales, administrativos o ejecutivos; funcionarios electos y funcionarios de libre designación; empleados en salas de recreo y diversión que operen durante menos de 7 meses al año; trabajadores agrícolas, y cualquier empleado que no esté sujeto a las disposiciones de salario mínimo de la ley.

Tiempo Compensatorio

Si un empleador cumple ciertas condiciones, los empleados pueden aceptar recibir tiempo compensatorio de 1½ horas por cada hora extra trabajada. El acuerdo deberá ser voluntario, por escrito, y obtenido antes de que las horas pagadas en tiempo compensatorio se hayan trabajado. Todo el tiempo compensatorio percibido debe ser pagado a un empleado. El tiempo compensatorio acumulado no podrá exceder 240 horas. Los empleadores deberán mantener un registro del tiempo compensatorio percibido y pagado. Póngase en contacto con el Programa de Salario y Horas para obtener información sobre las condiciones que un empleador debe cumplir para poder ofrecer tiempo compensatorio en lugar de compensación económica por horas extras.

Salario Equitativo

Un empleador no discriminará en función del sexo mediante el pago de una tasa que sea menor que la tasa pagada a empleados del sexo opuesto por el mismo trabajo en actividades que requieran la misma habilidad, esfuerzo, y responsabilidad bajo condiciones de trabajo similares – excepto cuando el pago se determine con una sistema de antigüedad, un sistema de méritos o un sistema que mida la paga en base a la cantidad o calidad de producción u otro diferencial que no sea el género.

Aplicación

Un empleado puede presentar una acción civil para recuperar salarios mínimos u horas extras no pagadas, o puede interponer una queja con el Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan. El departamento puede investigar la queja y presentar una acción civil para cobrar salarios no pagados o las horas extras que se le deban al empleado y a todos los empleados de un establecimiento. Bajo esta ley, la recuperación puede incluir salarios u horas extras no pagadas, además de una cantidad igual adicional como daños líquidos, gastos, y honorarios razonables de abogado. Una multa civil de $1,000 puede ser impuesta a un empleador que no pague el salario mínimo u horas extras.

MICHIGAN SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

THE MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, 1974 P.A. 154, AS AMENDED, REQUIRES POSTING OF THIS DOCUMENT IN A CENTRAL AND CONSPICUOUS LOCATION. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN A PENALTY.

The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSH Act), Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of 1974, as amended, provides job safety and health protection for Michigan employees through the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions. Under the MIOSH Act and a state plan approved in September 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor, the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity is responsible for administering the Act. Department representatives conduct job site inspections and investigations to ensure compliance with the Act and with safety and health standards.

The contents of this poster describe many important provisions of the Act. These provisions apply equally to employers and employees in either private industry or the public sector.

EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS: MIOSHA requires that each employer:

1. Furnish to each employee employment and a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to the employee.
2. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
3. Post this and other notices and use other appropriate measures to keep his or her employees informed of their protection and obligations under the Act, including the provisions of applicable rules and standards.
4. Notify the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 8 hours of any work-related fatality. Notification may be accomplished by calling 1-800-858-0397.
5. Notify the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 24 hours of all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye. Notification may be accomplished by calling 844-464-6742 (4MIOSHA).
6. Make available to employees, for inspection and copying, all medical records and health data in the employer's possession pertaining to that employee.
7. Afford an employee an opportunity with or without compensation to attend all meetings between the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity and the employer relative to any appeal of a citation by the employer.
8. Give the representative of employees the opportunity to accompany the department during the inspection or investigation of a place of employment and to prohibit the suffering of any loss of wages or fringe benefits or discriminate against the representative of employees for time spent participating in the inspection, investigation, or opening and closing conferences.
9. Provide personal protective equipment, at the employer's expense, when it is specifically required by a MIOSHA standard.
10. Not permit an employee, other than an employee whose presence is necessary to avoid, correct or remove an imminent danger, to operate equipment or engage in a process which has been tagged by the Department and which is the subject of an order issued by the Department identifying that an imminent danger exists.
11. To promptly notify an employee who was or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents in concentrations or at levels which exceed those prescribed by a MIOSHA standard.

EMPLOYEE REQUIREMENTS: MIOSHA requires that each employee:

1. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
2. Not remove, displace, destroy, or carry off a safeguard furnished or provided for use in a place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person.

INSPECTIONS/INVESTIGATIONS: Inspections and investigations are conducted by trained personnel. The Act requires that an employer representative and a representative of employees be given an opportunity to accompany the department representative for the purpose of aiding in the inspection or investigation.

If a representative of employees does not participate, the department representative will consult with a number of employees concerning matters of safety or health in the place of employment.

COMPLAINTS: Employees and employee representatives who believe that an unsafe or unhealthful condition exists in their workplace have the right to request an inspection by giving written notice to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity. If a condition exists which may present an immediate danger, the Department should be notified in the most expedient manner without regard to a written notice. The names of complainants will be kept confidential and not revealed upon the request of the employee. Employees also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthful conditions to the attention of the department representative during the conduct of an inspection or investigation.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or in any manner discriminated against for filing a complaint or exercising any of their rights under the Act. An employee who believes he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

The U.S. Department of Labor is monitoring the operation of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) to assure the effective administration of the state act. Any person may make a written complaint regarding the state administration of the state act directly to the Regional Office of OSHA, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

CITATIONS: If upon inspection or investigation the Michgan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity believes that a requirement of the Act has been violated, a citation alleging such violation and setting a time period for correction will be issued to the employer. The citation must be prominently posted at or near the place of the alleged violation for three days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is later.

The Act provides for first instance penalties of up to $7,000 for a violation. Penalties of up to $7,000 per day may be assessed for failure to correct a violation within a proposed abatement period. Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to $70,000 for each such violation. Employers may appeal the alleged citation, the proposed penalties or the abatement periods to the Department and to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals. Employees may appeal the abatement period in a similar manner. Employees also may appeal to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals any decision issued by the Department in response to an employer appeal.

Criminal penalties also are provided for in the Act. A person who knowingly makes a false statement or report pursuant to the Act upon conviction is punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 or may be imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both. A second conviction doubles the maximum monetary penalty and is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY & COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE:: The act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily.

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity offers limited on-site consultation assistance to employers to assist them in achieving compliance with occupational safety and health standards. Training specialists are available and can give advice on the correction of hazardous conditions and on the development of safety and health systems. Department staff are available to conduct seminars and training relative to occupational safety and health for both employer and employee groups. Requests for service should be addressed to the department at the address shown below.

The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to enforce federal standards governing maritime operations of long shoring, shipbuilding, ship breaking and ship repairing. These issues are not covered by the Michigan Plan for Occupational Safety and Health.

MORE INFORMATION:

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
530 W. Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8143
www.michigan.gov/miosha

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT - DO NOT COVER!

MIOSHA
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

MIOSHA Complaint Hotline	1-800-866-4674
Fatality Hotline	1-800-858-0397
MIOSHA Injuries/Illnesses Reporting	1-844-464-6742
Consultation and Training Assistance	1-517-284-7720

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) is a equal opportunity employers/program.

PROTECCIÓN DE LA SEGURIDAD Y LA SALUD EN EL TRABAJO DEL ESTADO DE MICHIGAN

LA LEY DE SEGURIDAD Y SALUD EN EL TRABAJO DEL ESTADO DE MICHIGAN, 1974 P.A. 154, SEGÚN QUEDO REFORMADA, EXIGE LA COLOCACIÓN DE ESTE DOCUMENTO EN UN SITIO CENTRAL Y VISIBLE. EL NO HACERLO PUEDE RESULTAR EN UNA SANCIÓN.

La Ley de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo del Estado de Michigan (Ley MIOSH por sus siglas en inglés) -Ley No. 154 de las Leyes Públicas de 1974, según quedo reformada, protege la seguridad en el trabajo para los empleados de Michigan a través del mantenimiento de condiciones de trabajo sanas y seguras. Bajo la ley MIOSHA y un plan estatal aprobado en septiembre de 1974 por el Departamento de Trabajo de EE.UU., el Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan es responsable de administrar la Ley. Los representantes del departamento realizan inspecciones e investigaciones en el lugar de trabajo para garantizar el cumplimiento de la Ley y de las normas de seguridad y salud.

El contenido de este póster describe muchas disposiciones importantes de la Ley. Estas disposiciones aplican por igual a los empleadores y a los empleados tanto en la industria privada como en el sector público.

REQUISTOS PARA EL EMPLEADOR: MIOSHA requiere que cada empleador:

1. Brinde a cada empleado un empleo y un lugar de empleo libre de peligros reconocidos que causen o puedan causar la muerte o lesiones físicas graves al empleado.
2. Cumpla con las reglas y normas promulgadas, así como con las órdenes emitidas de acuerdo a la Ley.
3. Publique éste y otros avisos, y haga uso de medidas adecuadas para mantener a sus empleados informados sobre su protección y obligaciones bajo la Ley, incluyendo las disposiciones de las reglas y normas correspondientes.
4. Notifique al Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan dentro de un plazo de ocho horas si ocurre cualquier fatalidad relacionada con el trabajo. La notificación puede realizarse llamando al 1-800-858-0397 o informe en línea en www.michigan.gov/recordkeeping.
5. Notifique al Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan dentro de un plazo de 24 horas de todas las hospitalizaciones, amputaciones y perdidas de un ojo que estén relacionadas con el trabajo. La notificación puede realizarse llamando al 1-844-464-6742 (4MIOSHA).
6. Ponga a disposición de los empleados, para su inspección y copia, todos los expedientes médicos y datos de salud que estén en posesión del empleador referentes a ese empleado.
7. Proporcione al empleado la oportunidad, con o sin compensación, de asistir a todas las reuniones entre el Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan y el empleador referentes a cualquier apelación de una citación por el empleador.
8. Dele al representante de empleados la oportunidad de acompañar al Departamento durante la inspección o investigación de un lugar de empleo y prohíba la pérdida de salario o beneficios complementarios, o la discriminación contra el representante de los empleados por el tiempo dedicado a participar en la inspección, investigación o conferencias de apertura y cierre.
9. Proporcione equipo de protección personal, los gastos corren por cuenta del empleador, cuando una norma de MIOSHA lo requiera específicamente.
10. No permita a un empleado, siempre y cuando no sea un empleado cuya presencia sea necesaria para evitar, corregir o eliminar un peligro inminente, operar el equipo o tomar parte en un proceso que haya sido marcado por el Departamento y que sea el objeto de una orden emitida por el Departamento identificando que existe un peligro inminente.
11. Notifique lo antes posible a un empleado que fue expuesto o está siendo expuesto a sustancias tóxicas o agentes físicos dañiinos en concentraciones o niveles que sobrepasan los prescritos por una norma MIOSHA

REQUISITOS PARA EL EMPLEADO: MIOSHA requiere que cada empleado:

1. Cumpla con las reglas y normas promulgadas, y con las órdenes emitidas referentes a la Ley.
2. No quite, retire, destruya o se lleve a otro lugar un resguardo de seguridad suministrado o provisto para el uso en un lugar de trabajo, o que interfiera de cualquier manera con el uso del mismo por otra persona.

INSPECCIONES / INVESTIGACIONES: Las inspecciones e investigaciones las realizan personal capacitado. La Ley requiere que se les dé la oportunidad a un representante del empleador y a un representante de los empleados a acompañar al representante del departamento con el propósito de ayudar en la inspección o investigación.

Si un representante de los empleados no participa, el representante del departamento consultará con varios de los empleados sobre asuntos de seguridad o salud en el lugar de empleo.

QUEJAS: Los empleados y los representantes de los empleados que piensen que existe una condición insegura o insalubre en el lugar de trabajo tienen el derecho de solicitar una inspección mediante una notificación por escrito al Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan. Si existe una condición que pueda representar un peligro inmediato, el Departamento deberá ser notificado lo antes posible sin que sea necesario una notificación por escrito. Los nombres de los reclamantes serán tratados de manera confidencial y no serán revelados si el empleado así lo solicita. Los empleados también tienen el derecho de informar al representante del departamento sobre condiciones inseguras o insalubres durante la realización de una inspección o investigación.

La Ley estipula que los empleados no pueden ser despedidos o discriminados de ninguna manera por presentar una queja o ejercer cualquiera de sus derechos bajo la Ley. Un empleado que piense que ha sido discriminado puede presentar una queja al Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan dentro de un plazo de 30 días de la presunta discriminación.

El Departamento de Trabajo de EE.UU está supervisando la operación de la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional de Michigan para asegurar la administración efectiva de la ley estatal. Cualquier persona puede presentar una queja referente a la administración del estado de la ley estatal por escrito directamente a la Oficina Regional de OSHA a la siguiente dirección: Regional Office of OSHA, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago. Illinois 60604.

CITACIONES: Si tras la inspección o investigación el Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan cree que un requisito de la Ley ha sido infringido, se emitirá al empleado una citación alegando dicha infracción. La citación debe colocarse en lugar visible en el lugar o cerca del lugar de la supuesta infracción durante tres días o hasta que se corrija la infracción, lo que ocurra último.

La Ley proporciona sanciones de primera instancia de un máximo de $7,000 dólares por infracción. Se podrán imponer sanciones de hasta $7,000 dólares al día por no corregir una infracción dentro del plazo de corrección propuesto. Se le podrán imponer sanciones de hasta $70,000 por cada infracción a cualquier empleador que infrinja la Ley de manera deliberada o repetidamente. Los empleadores pueden apelar la presunta citación, las penas propuestas o los períodos de corrección al Departamento y al Consejo de Cumplimiento y Apelaciones de Salud y Seguridad. Los empleados también pueden apelar el periodo de corrección de manera similar. Los empleados también pueden apelar al Consejo de Cumplimiento y Apelaciones de Salud y Seguridad cualquier decisión emitida por el Departamento en respuesta a una apelación del empleador.

También hay sanciones criminales provistas en la Ley. Una persona que deliberadamente realiza una declaración falsa o informe referente a la Ley podrá ser castigado en caso de condena con una multa de hasta $10,000 o puede ser encarcelado por un periodo no mayor a 6 meses o ambas sanciones. Cualquier infracción deliberada que resulte en la muerte de un empleado, en caso de condena, se podrá castigar con una multa de $10,000 o con un periodo de encarcelación no mayor a un año, o ambas sanciones. Una segunda condena conlleva sanciones monetarias dobles y se podrá castigar con un periodo de encarcelación de hasta tres años.

ACTIVIDAD VOLUNTARIA Y ASISTENCIA CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO: La ley anima a los empleadores y empleados a reducir voluntariamente los peligros en el lugar de trabajo.

El Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan ofrece un servicio de consultoría limitado en el lugar de trabajo limitadas para ayudar a los empleadores a lograr el cumplimiento de las normas de seguridad y salud en el trabajo. Hay especialistas en capacitación disponibles y pueden ofrecer consejo en lo referente a la corrección de condiciones peligrosas y al desarrollo de sistemas de seguridad y salud. El personal del departamento está disponible para conducir seminarios y capacitación con relación a la seguridad y salud en el trabajo tanto para el empleador como para grupos de empleados. Las solicitudes pare este servicio se deben enviar al departamento a la dirección mencionada abajo.

El Departamento de Trabajo de EE.UU. continuará haciendo cumplir las normas federales que regulan las operaciones marítimas portuarias, construcción naval, desguace de barcos y reparación de barcos. Estos asuntos no están incluidos en el Plan de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional del Estado de Michigan.

MÁS INFORMACIÓN:
Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan
Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional de Michigan
530 W. Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8143
www.michigan.gov/miosha

ESTE ES UN DOCUMENTO IMPORTANTE — ¡NO LO CUBRA!

MIOSHA
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Línea directa MIOSHA para quejas..... 1-800-866-4674
Línea directa de Fatalidades.....1-800-858-0397
Informe de Lesiones/Enfermedades MIOSHA.....1-844-464-6742
Servicio de Consultoría y Capacitación……1-517-284-7720

El Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan es un empleador/programa con igualdad de oportunidades.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Notice To All Employees:

Information about Unemployment Benefits

This employer is covered by the

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT

Unemployment benefits are payable to qualified and eligible workers of this employer through Michigan's Unemployment Insurance Agency.

File an unemployment claim online

If you become unemployed, you can file your new unemployment claim or reopen an established claim online through the Michigan Web Account Manager (MiWAM) at michigan.gov/uia. Click on MiWAM for Workers.

A claim for benefits begins the week it is filed. File your claim the first week you become unemployed.

For complete information about your benefit rights and responsibilities, review the Handbook for Unemployed Workers at michigan.gov/uia.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AGENCY

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity
Unemployment Insurance Agency; Authority: Michigan Administrative Code, Section R 421.105; Paid for with federal funds.

UIA 1710
(Rev. 12-19)

Aviso A Todos Los Empleados:

Información sobre Beneficios de Desempleo

Este empleador está regulado por el

ACTO de SEGURIDAD de EMPLEO de MICHIGAN

Beneficios de desempleo son pagables a trabajadores calificados y elegibles de este empleador a través de la Agencia de Talento de Inversión del Estado de Michigan, Seguro de Desempleo.

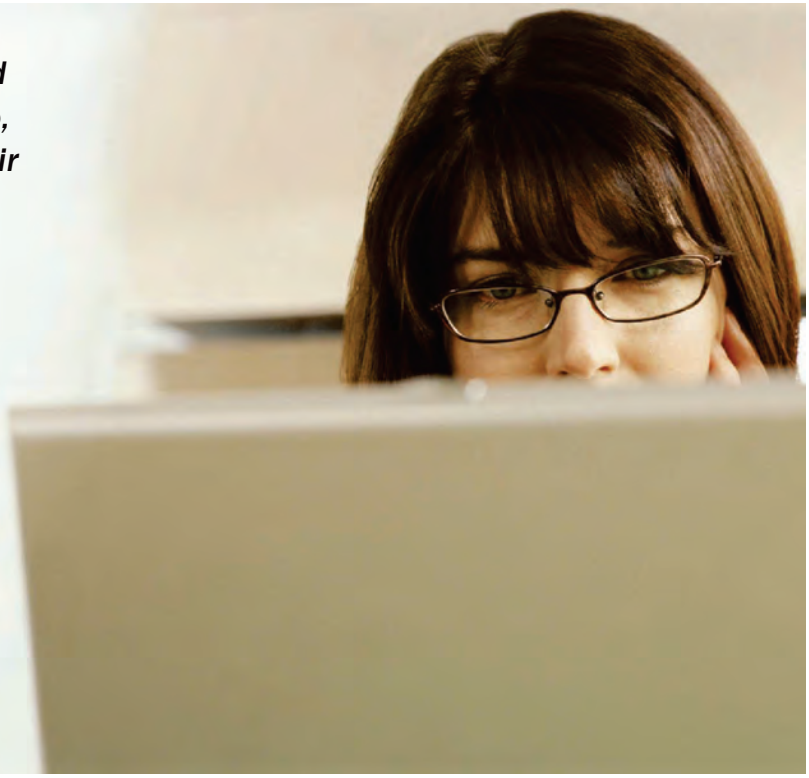
Como archivar un reclamo de desempleo

Si queda desempleado, usted puede archivar su nuevo reclamo de desempleo o reabrir un reclamo establecido:

***En línea** a través del Michigan Web Account Manager (MiWAM):* **michigan.gov/uia**

***Por Teléfono** - llamar al número gratuito del Seguro de Desempleo:* **1-866-500-0017**

***Opciones de Pago:** Cuando usted archiva para beneficios de desempleo, usted elegirá como usted quiere recibir sus pagos de beneficios. Usted puede seleccionar **una tarjeta de débito o depósito directo** en su cuenta de cheques o de ahorros. Para más información sobre estas opciones de pago, visite michigan.gov/uia.*



TALENT INVESTMENT AGENCY
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TALENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STATE OF MICHIGAN
TALENT INVESTMENT AGENCY
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Michigan Department of Talent and Economic Development, Talent Investment Agency, Unemployment Insurance; Authority: Michigan Administrative Code, Section R 421.105; Paid for with federal funds.

UIA 1710
(Rev. 09-17)

UIA 1711
(Rev. 09-21)

Authorized by
MCL 421.1 et seq.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AGENCY

SUSAN R. CORBIN
DIRECTOR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE

THIS FORM IS NOT A WAIVER REQUEST OR APPROVAL OF A WAIVER REQUEST.

Information Needed to File a Claim:

- Your Social Security card.
- Your state issued driver's license or ID card number or your Michigan's Automated Response Voice Interactive Network (MARVIN) PIN (if you have one).
- The names and addresses of employers you have worked for during the past 18 months and your quarterly gross earnings.
- The first and last date of employment with each employer.
- Your most recent employer's Federal Employer ID number (FEIN) and Employer Account Number (EAN). Depending on your situation, knowing the account number may speed up the processing of your claim.
- If you are not a U.S. Citizen or national, you will need your Alien Registration card and the expiration date of your work authorization.

Bi- Weekly Certification:

Unless the requirement has been waived, you must certify your eligibility every two weeks to receive benefits. The preferred method of certifying is online. Phone certification is also available.

- **Online:** Visit **www.michigan.gov/uia** and sign into MiLogin to access your Michigan Web Account Manager (MiWAM) account. Your online account is accessible seven days a week, 24 hours a day.
- **By Phone:** Call MARVIN at 1-866-638-3993, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Work Search Activities:

You must be able, available, and seeking work to be eligible for benefits. Document and report at least one work search activity during your bi-weekly certification for benefits. The preferred method for reporting work search activities is through MiWAM. You may also report work search activities by phone through MARVIN. UIA will not release benefits until it processes the work search activities that you submit.

If you have questions, visit **www.michigan.gov/uia** for tools and resources. You can also access your MiWAM account to chat with an agent during regular business hours. Visit our website for hours of operation. TTY service is available at 1-866-366-0004.

To Be Completed by the Employer

Complete the following information in the spaces below. Each employee, when separated from your employment should receive a completed copy of this form or an equivalent written notice. A $10.00 penalty for non-compliance may be imposed on the employer by UIA.

Your 10-digit UIA Employer Account Number (EAN): _____

Your 9-digit Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN): 39-0962285

Employer's Name with Doing Business As (DBA) Name and complete mailing address where wage and separation information is available.

J.F. Brennan Company, Inc
Employer's Name

DBA

818 Bainbridge Street, La Crosse WI 54603
Employer's Address

City, State, Zip Code

608-797-0166
Telephone Number

Janelle Pogodzinski
Name of Contact Person

Reason for Separation

Employers, direct any questions to the Office of Employer Ombudsman (OEO) through your MiWAM account at **www.michigan.gov/uia** or call 1-855-484-2636. TTY service is available at 1-866-366-0004.

UIA is an equal opportunity employer/program.

ATTENTION EMPLOYEES

The Michigan Whistleblowers' Protection Act (469 P .A. 1980) creates certain protections and obligations for employees and employers under Michigan law.

PROTECTIONS:

It is illegal for employers in Michigan to discharge, threaten or otherwise discriminate against you regarding your compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because you or a person acting on your behalf reports or is about or report a violation or a suspected violation of federal, state or local laws, rules or regulations to a public body.

It is illegal for employers in Michigan to discharge, threaten or otherwise discriminate against you regarding your compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because you take part in a public hearing, investigation, inquiry or court action.

OBLIGATIONS:

The Act does not diminish or impair either your rights or the rights of your employer under any collective bargaining agreement.

The Act does not require your employer to compensate you for your participation in a public hearing, investigation, inquiry or court action.

The Act does not protect you from disciplinary action if you make a report to a public body that you know is false.

ENFORCEMENT:

If you believe that your employer has violated this Act you may bring civil action in circuit court within 90 days of the alleged violation of the Act.

PENALTIES:

Persons found in violation of this Act may be subject to a civil fine of up to $500.00.

If your employer has violated this Act the court can order your reinstatement, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, actual damages, or any combination of these remedies. The court may also award all or a portion of the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees to the complainant if the court believes such an award is appropriate.

This poster is provided as a courtesy of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA). Vist our website at www.michigan.gov/miosha.

This Workplace Covered by the Michigan Right To Know Law

Employers must make available for employees in a readily accessible manner, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for those hazardous chemicals in their workplace.

Employees cannot be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights including the request for information on hazardous chemicals.

Employees must be notified and given direction (by employer posting) for locating Safety Data Sheets and the receipt of new or revised SDS(s).

When the employer has not provided a SDS, employees may request assistance in obtaining SDS from the:

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
General Industry Safety and Health Division (517) 284-7750
Construction Safety and Health Division and Asbestos Licensing (517) 284-7680
www.michigan.gov/miosha

MIOSHA/CET #2105 (Rev. 12/19)

MIOSHA
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

SDS(s) For This Workplace Are Located At

Marine Professionals Since 1919
BRENNAN

Refer to safety grab & go

Location(s)

Person(s) responsible for SDS(s)

Phone

LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.

As Required by the Michigan Right To Know Law

TO BE POSTED THROUGHOUT THE WORKPLACE NEXT TO THE SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS) LOCATION POSTERS

New or Revised SDS

New or Revised	Receipt Date	Posting Date	Location of New or Revised SDS

MIOSHA
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Consultation Education and Training Division
(517) 284-7720

Paid in part with
Federal OSHA funds.
MIOSHA/CET #2106 (Revised 12/19)
LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.

For further information visit our website at:
www.michigan.gov/miosha

Michigan Department of Transportation

CONTRACTOR NOTICE REQUIRING TITLE VI COMPLIANCE

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination based upon race, color, and national origin. Specifically, 42 USC 2000d states that *"No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.*" The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 clarified the intent of Title VI to include all programs and activities of federal-aid recipients and contractors whether those programs and activities are federally funded or not. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 prohibit unfair and inequitable treatment of persons as a result of projects that are undertaken with federal financial assistance. In addition to Title VI, there are other nondiscrimination statutes that afford legal protection. These statutes include Section 162 (a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (23 USC 324) (sex), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (age), and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973/Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (disability).

As a recipient of federal financial assistance your company is required to ensure non-discrimination on this project, and in all your programs, services, or activities, including employment, training, promotion and retention. The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) will conduct contractor compliance reviews to ensure non-discrimination and compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statues. Complaints of discrimination should be investigated immediately.

If an employee, applicant for employment, or member of the general public believes they have been subjected to discrimination because of race, color, or national origin in connection with a project, program, service, or activity they may contact your Title VI Coordinator and/or:

Orlando T. Curry, MSA
MDOT Title VI Coordinator
425 w. Ottawa Street, Lansing, MI 48933
Phone: 517-241-7462
mailto:TitleVI@michigan.gov

Complaints should be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination. If you could not reasonably be expected to know the act was discriminatory within the 180-day period, you have 60 days after you became aware to file your complaint.

Retaliation

Retaliation against anyone for making a complaint, acting as a witness, or participating in an investigation is illegal under federal and state anti-discrimination laws. Retaliation shall be investigated as a separate compliant, and if a violation is substantiated, corrective action will be taken and may include discipline up to and including discharge, or other appropriate remedy.

MDOT Fraud & Abuse HOTLINE

Toll Free
1-866-460-6368

MDOT has established a HOTLINE for employees, contractors, consultants, and others to report suspected fraud or abuse, such as:

- Prevailing wage non-compliance
- Theft
- Kickbacks
- Wrongful claims
- Contract fraud
- Use of materials that do not comply with specifications
- Unapproved substitution of materials, commodities, or test samples
- Failure to follow contract procedures

MDOT
Michigan Department of Transportation

Call the HOTLINE at 1-866-460-6368 or 517-241-2256.
Do your part to stop fraud and abuse.

DO NOT REMOVE - MUST BE PERMANENTLY DISPLAYED

MDOT El Fraude y Abuso LINEA DIRECTA

Llame Gratis

1-866-460-6368

MDOT ha establecido una LINEA DIRECTA donde empleados, contratistas, consultores, y otras personas pueden informar sospecha de fraude o abuso, tal como:

- Incumplimiento con salarios establecidos
- Robo
- Comisiones ilegales
- Reclamos injustos
- Fraude en el contrato
- El uso de materiales que no se conforman con las especificaciones
- La sustitución desaprobada de materiales, bienes, o pruebas de ensayo
- Violacion de procesos del contrato

MDOT
Departamento del Transporte de Michigan

Llame la LINEA DIRECTA al
1-866-460-6368 o el 517-241-2256.
Ponga de su parte para prevenir el fraude y el abuso.

LOCAL 517M SEIU Michigan's Best

NO QUITE - DEBE SER DEMOSTRADO PERMANENTEMENTE

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity

Wage and Hour Division
PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976

REQUIRED POSTER

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – PAID MEDICAL LEAVE ACT*

SUSAN CORBIN
DIRECTOR

Coverage

The Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338, as amended by 2018 Public Act 369, effective March 29, 2019, covers employers who employ 50 or more individuals. The act covers individuals engaged in service to an employer in the business of the employer and from whom an employer is required to withhold for federal income tax purposes. An eligible employee does not include executive, administrative, and professional overtime exempt employees, employees covered by a private collective bargaining agreement that is in effect, employees of the United States government, another state, or a political subdivision of another state, individuals whose primary work location is not in this state, individuals 16-19 years of age being paid the youth training wage in accordance with the Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act, temporary employees as described in the Michigan Employment Security Act, variable hour employees as defined by 26 CFR 54.4980H-1, employees covered by the Railway Labor Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, individuals employed by an employer for 25 weeks or fewer in a calendar year for a job scheduled for 25 weeks or fewer, individuals who worked, on average, fewer than 25 hours per week during the immediately preceding calendar year.(See section 2 of The Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338.)

Paid Medical Leave Accrual

Paid medical leave accrual begins on March 29, 2019, or upon commencement of the employee's employment, whichever is later. Paid medical leave is accrued at a rate of 1 hour for every 35 actual hours worked; however, an employer is not required to allow accrual of over 1 hour in a calendar week or more than 40 hours in a benefit year. A benefit year is any consecutive 12-month period used by an employer to calculate an eligible employee's benefits. Employees can carry over up to 40 hours of unused accrued paid medical leave from one benefit year to the next; however, employers are not required to allow employees to use more than 40 hours in a single benefit year. An employer may provide the total amount of paid medical leave all at once by providing at least 40 hours at the beginning of the benefit year or on the date that the individual becomes eligible during the benefit year on a prorated basis. If an employer adopts this practice, it does not have to permit employees to carry over unused leave to the next benefit year. (See section 3 of the Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338).

Paid Medical Leave Usage

An employee may use paid medical leave as it is accrued except an employer may require an employee to wait until the 90th calendar day after commencing employment before using accrued paid medical leave. Paid medical leave must be used in 1-hour increments unless the employer has a different increment policy set forth in writing in an employee handbook or other employee benefit document. Employees must follow the employer's usual and customary notice, procedural, and documentation requirements for requesting leave. The employee must be allowed at least 3 days to provide documentation. Employees may take paid medical leave for any of the following:

- Physical or mental illness, injury, or health condition of the employee or his or her family member
- Medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of the employee or employee's family member
- Preventative care of the employee or his or her family member
- Closure of the employee's primary workplace by order of a public official due to a public health emergency
- The care of his or her child whose school or place of care has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency
- The employee's or his or her family member's exposure to a communicable disease that would jeopardize the health of others as determined by health authorities or a health care provider

For domestic violence and sexual assault situations, employees may use paid medical leave for any of the following:

- Medical care or psychological or other counseling
- Receiving services from a victim services organization
- Relocation and obtaining legal services
- Participation in civil or criminal proceedings related to or resulting from the domestic violence or sexual assault

Employee Rights

An employee may file a complaint with the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) within 6 months of the alleged violation. LEO shall investigate a complaint and attempt mediation, where appropriate.

Penalties

If informal resolution is unsuccessful and a violation found, payment of paid medical leave improperly withheld will be requested and penalties may be imposed. An employer who fails to provide paid medical leave is subject to an administrative fine of not more than $1,000.00. An employer who willingly violates the posting requirement is subject to an administrative fine of not more than $100.00 for each separate violation.

***For precise language of the statute, see Public Act 338 of 2018, as amended**

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOBERNADORA

Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas de Michigan

División de Salarios y Horas
PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976

PÓSTER OBLIGATORIO
REQUISITOS GENERALES: LEY DE LICENCIA MÉDICA REMUNERADA*

SUSAN CORBIN
DIRECTORA

Alcance

La Ley de Licencia Médica Remunerada (*Paid Medical Leave Act*), Ley Pública 338 de 2018, modificada por la Ley Pública 369 de 2018, que entró en vigor el 29 de marzo de 2019, cubre a los empleadores que emplean al menos 50 personas. La ley cubre a los individuos que prestan servicios a un empleador en la empresa del empleador y a quienes el empleador debe realizar retenciones a efectos del impuesto federal sobre la renta. Entre los empleados admisibles no se incluyen empleados profesionales, administrativos y ejecutivos exentos de horas extra; empleados cubiertos por contratos colectivos de trabajo privado que estén vigentes; empleados del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, otro estado o una subdivisión política de otro estado; individuos cuyo lugar de trabajo principal esté fuera de este estado; individuos de 16 a 19 años que perciban el salario de formación para jóvenes conforme a la Ley Salarial de Oportunidad Laboral Mejorada (*Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act*); empleados temporales según se describe en la Ley de Seguridad en el Empleo de Michigan; empleados de horas variables según se definen en el apartado 54.4980H-1, Título 26 del Código de Reglamentaciones Federales (CFR); empleados cubiertos por la Ley de Trabajo en Ferrocarriles (*Railway Labor Act*) y la Ley de Seguro de Desempleo para Empleados Ferroviarios (*Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act*); individuos contratados por un empleador por un máximo de 25 semanas en un año natural para un trabajo programado para un período de hasta 25 semanas; individuos que trabaron, en promedio, menos de 25 horas por semana durante el año natural inmediatamente anterior. (Consulte el artículo 2 de la Ley de Licencia Médica Remunerada [*Paid Medical Leave Act*], Ley Pública 338 de 2018).

Acumulación de licencia médica remunerada

Los días de licencia médica remunerada comienzan a acumularse el 29 de marzo de 2019 o al inicio del empleo, lo que ocurra con posterioridad. La licencia médica remunerada se acumula a razón de 1 hora por cada 35 horas efectivamente trabajadas; no obstante, un empleador no está obligado a permitir que se acumule más de 1 hora en una semana natural o más de 40 horas en un año de beneficios. Un año de beneficios es todo período consecutivo de 12 meses que use un empleador para calcular los beneficios de un empleado admisible. Los empleados pueden trasladar hasta 40 horas de licencia médica remunerada acumulada sin usar de un año de beneficios al siguiente; no obstante, los empleadores no están obligados a permitir que los empleados usen más de 40 horas en un mismo año de beneficios. Un empleador puede otorgar la cantidad total de días de licencia médica remunerada de una sola vez proporcionando no menos de 40 horas al comienzo del año de beneficios o la cantidad prorrateada en la fecha en que el individuo se vuelva admisible durante el año de beneficios. Si un empleador adopta esta práctica, no tiene obligación de permitir que los empleados trasladen días de licencia sin usar al siguiente año de beneficios. (Consulte el artículo 3 de la Ley de Licencia Médica Remunerada, Ley Pública 338 de 2018).

Uso de la licencia médica remunerada

Un empleado puede usar la licencia médica remunerada a medida que la va acumulando, salvo cuando el empleador le exija esperar 90 días naturales desde el comienzo de la relación laboral para poder usar la licencia médica remunerada acumulada. La licencia médica remunerada debe usarse en incrementos de 1 hora, salvo que el empleador tenga otra política distinta establecida por escrito en un manual del empleado u otro documento sobre los beneficios del empleado. Los empleados deben cumplir los requisitos habituales y comunes del empleador relativos a las notificaciones, procesos y documentos necesarios para pedir licencia. Al empleado se le debe conceder un plazo no menor de 3 días para proporcionar la documentación. Los empleados pueden tomar tiempo de licencia médica remunerada por cualquiera de los siguientes motivos:

- Enfermedad física o mental, lesión o problema de salud del empleado o de un familiar
- Tratamiento, atención o diagnóstico médico del empleado o de un familiar
- Atención preventiva del empleado o de un familiar
- Cierre del lugar de trabajo principal del empleado por orden de un funcionario público debido a una emergencia de salud pública
- Cuidado de su hijo/a cuando su escuela o guardería haya cerrado por orden de un funcionario público debido a una emergencia de salud pública
- Exposición del empleado o de alguno de sus familiares a una enfermedad transmisible que, según las autoridades sanitarias o un profesional de la salud, pondría en peligro la salud de los demás

Ante situaciones de violencia doméstica y abuso sexual, los empleados pueden tomar licencia médica remunerada con cualquiera de los siguientes fines:

- Atención médica o psicológica u otro tipo de terapia
- Recibir servicios de una organización de servicios a víctimas
- Reubicación y obtención de servicios legales
- Participación en procedimientos civiles o penales relacionados o que resulten de violencia doméstica o abuso sexual

Derechos del empleado

Un empleado puede presentar un reclamo ante el Departamento de Trabajo y Oportunidades Económicas (LEO) dentro de los 6 meses posteriores a la fecha de la presunta infracción. LEO investigará el reclamo y, cuando corresponda, intentará una mediación.

Sanciones

Si la resolución informal fracasa y se determina que se produjo una infracción, se solicitará el pago de la licencia médica remunerada indebidamente retenida y es posible que se impongan sanciones. Los empleadores que no otorguen licencia médica remunerada estarán sujetos al pago de una multa administrativa no mayor de USD 1.000,00. Un empleador que de manera deliberada no cumpla con el requisito de publicación estará sujeto a una sanción administrativa no mayor de USD 100,00 por cada infracción.

***Para conocer el texto exacto de la ley, consulte la Ley Pública 338 de 2018, modificada.**

Human Trafficking Notification

If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave, whether the activity is commercial sex, housework, farm work, or any other activity, please contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline at 888-373-7888 or text 233733 to access help and services. The victims of human trafficking are protected under U.S. laws and the laws of this state.

Posting required by Public Act 62 of 2016 - Human Trafficking Notification Act

Recognize the potential red flags and signs of human trafficking:

Common Work and Living Conditions:

- He or she is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp/manager.
- He or she is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips.
- He or she owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off.
- He or she was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work.

Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behavior:

- He or she is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid.
- He or she exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior when law enforcement is discussed.

Poor Physical Health:

- He or she appears malnourished or shows signs of repeated exposure to harmful chemicals.
- He or she shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture.

Lack of Control:

- He or she has few or no personal possessions.
- He or she is not in control of his/her own money, has no financial records or bank accounts.
- He or she is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport).

For more information, please visit www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

LARA
LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MICHIGAN
STATE POLICE

Notificación de la Trata de Personas

Si usted o alguien que usted conoce está siendo forzado a participar en cualquier actividad y no puede marcharse, ya sean actos sexuales con fines comerciales, servicio doméstico, trabajo agrícola, o cualquier otra actividad, por favor póngase en contacto con el Centro Nacional de Recursos sobre la Trata de Personas llamando al 888-373-7888 o mandando un mensaje de texto al 233733 para recibir ayuda y servicios. Las víctimas de la trata de personas están protegidas por leyes de los Estados Unidos y las leyes de este estado.

Colocación requerida por La Ley Pública 62 de 2016 – Ley sobre la Notificación de la Trata de Personas

Reconozca las posibles señales de alerta e indicadores de la trata de personas:

Condiciones de Trabajo y Vida Comunes:

- Él o ella trabaja en la industria del comercio sexual y tiene un proxeneta/encargado
- No se le paga, se le paga muy poco, o solamente se le paga con propinas
- Él o ella tiene una gran deuda y es incapaz de pagarla
- Él o ella ha sido reclutada por medio de falsas promesas sobre el tipo y las condiciones de trabajo

Salud Mental Precaria o Comportamiento Anormal:

- Él o ella muestra miedo, ansiedad, depresión, sumisión, tensión, o nerviosismo/paranoia
- Él o ella presenta un miedo inusual o un comportamiento ansioso cuando se habla sobre las autoridades policiales

Salud Física Precaria:

- Él o ella parece malnutrido o presenta señales de exposición repetida a productos químicos nocivos
- Él o ella presenta señales de abuso físico y/o sexual, restricción física, confinamiento, o tortura

Falta de Control:

- Él o ella tiene pocas o ninguna posesión personal
- Él o ella no controla su propio dinero, no tiene registros financieros o cuentas bancarias
- Él o ella no tiene control sobre sus propios documentos de identidad (tarjeta de identidad o pasaporte)

Para más información, por favor visite
www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

LARA
LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MICHIGAN
STATE POLICE

It's the law.

You and your trained service animal* have the right to access public accommodations.

The Michigan Department of Civil Rights now offers **two hassle-free tools** to make sure you get in the door.

Register your service animal at **Michigan.gov/serviceanimals**

You'll get an official Registered Service Animal ID card.

You'll get a big, bold Registered Service Animal patch.

And you'll get peace of mind, knowing the State of Michigan is by your side.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
REGISTERED SERVICE ANIMAL

*Service animals are defined as dogs or miniature horses that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities.

Learn more at Michigan.gov/serviceanimals

MDCR
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

MIAAHC COMMUNITY RESPONSE SYSTEM:

RESPONDING TO VICTIMS OF HATE

When a victim of hate turns to you, they need you to be strong, compassionate and able to provide meaningful assistance. Here are some things to keep in mind when responding to hate.

If the incident happened to YOU:

- Your safety is the first priority. If a crime is involved, call 9-1-1.
- Contact the MDCR Crisis Response Team (CRT). Be prepared to share background information on the incident. Report any media coverage.
- Submit a detailed report to MDCR online at www.michigan.gov/mdcr.

If you are helping someone else:

- Your first priority: Is the target or victim safe?
- Do not pretend to be a trained professional.
- If a crime is involved, ask the victim if you can call the police.
- Avoid asking too many questions. Take basic information on the victim, the person reporting the incident, and any witnesses. This is will avoid creating an inconsistent statement of the events which may undermine a subsequent investigation.
- Maintain a neutral and impartial position – do not take sides or make promises.
- If the police are involved, note or copy the police report. The lack of a police report may mean:
  - the victim did not file a report or is not comfortable reporting the incident to the police,
  - the police could not take a report because the incident was not criminal or evidence was lacking, or
  - the police were perceived as disinterested in the situation.

Do not remove physical evidence from a crime scene. Remember: you are not the police.

- Use a digital camera or cell phone with date-stamp to photograph the scene.
- Secure documents in a paper bag to preserve fingerprints – do not photocopy or use a plastic bag.
- Ensure all individuals involved – the victim and anyone supporting the victim – are safe. Discuss the incident with law enforcement to make sure a safety plan is in place.

MDCR MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

MICHIGAN ALLIANCE AGAINST HATE CRIMES

Contact the MDCR Crisis Response Team (CRT) at 1-800-482-3604.

SISTEMA DE RESPUESTA COMUNITARIA DE MIAAHC:

RESPONDIENDO A LAS VÍCTIMAS DEL ODIO

Cuando una víctima del odio le pide ayuda, usted necesita ser fuerte, compasivo y capaz de darle asistencia. Considere lo siguiente cuando responda al odio.

Si el incidente le ha pasado a USTED:

- Su seguridad es lo más importante. Si se trata de un delito llame al 9-1-1.
- Póngase en contacto con el Equipo de Respuesta de Crisis de MDCR. Prepárese para compartir información sobre el incidente. Infórmenos de cualquier cobertura de los medios de televisión o radio.
- Mande un reporte detallado al MDCR al www.michigan.gov/mdcr

Si usted le está ayudando a alguien:

- Su primera prioridad debería ser: ¿Está sin peligro la víctima?
- No pretenda ser un profesional capacitado.
- Si se trata de un crimen, preguntele a la víctima si se le puede llamar a al policía.
- Evite hacer demasiadas preguntas. Tome información básica sobre la víctima, la persona reportando el incidente y testigos. Esto evita la creación de una declaración inconsistente de los eventos que pueden disminuir una investigación en el futuro.
- Mantenga una posición neutral e imparcial, no tome el lado de nadie ni haga promesas.
- Si la policía ya está involucrada, note o haga copia del reporte de policía. La falta de un reporte de policía puede significar:
  - la víctima no presentó un informe o no se sintió cómoda reportando el incidente a la policía,
  - la policía no pudo tomar un reporte debido a que el incidente no fue delito o faltaban pruebas, o
  - la policía parecía estar desinteresada en la situación.

No quite ninguna evidencia física de una escena de crimen. Recuerde: usted no es la policía.

- Utilice una cámara digital o teléfono celular con sello de fecha para tomar fotos de la escena.
- Asegure documentos en una bolsa de papel para preservar las huellas digitales – no haga copias o use bolsa de plástico.
- Asegúrese de que todos los individuos involucrados, la víctima y quien apoya a la víctima, estén sin peligro. Discuta el incidente con las autoridades para asegurarse de que haiga un plan de seguridad.

MDCR MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

MICHIGAN ALLIANCE AGAINST HATE CRIMES

Llame al MDCR Crisis Response Team (CRT) al 1-800-482-3604.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

State of Michigan
Workers' Disability Compensation Agency

Employees -- Know Your Rights!

- **Remember - It is important to report your injury to your employer**.
- **Medical Care**
  You are entitled to reasonable and necessary medical care for work-related injuries or diseases. Employers or their insurance carriers are required by law to provide these services. During the first 28 days of treatment, your employer has the right to choose the physician. After 28 days you are free to change physicians, but you must notify your employer of the change. If you receive treatment from a physician of your choice, you shall obtain and promptly furnish a report to your employer.

  If your employer refuses to provide medical care, you should contact Michigan's Workers' Disability Compensation Agency at its toll-free telephone number: **1-888-396-5041**.

  You should not receive a bill from a health care provider for treatment of a covered work-related injury or illness. If you do receive such a bill, you should contact your employer or the employer's insurance carrier.
- **Wage Loss Benefits**
  You are entitled to weekly workers' compensation benefits if you suffer a wage loss for more than seven consecutive days. These benefits may be claimed as long as a disability and wage loss continue. Generally, the benefit rate is 80% of your after-tax average weekly wage, subject to a maximum rate.
- **Vocational Rehabilitation**
  If you are unable to perform the work that you have done previously, you are entitled to vocational rehabilitation. The number one goal is your return to work with your employer. If you cannot do this or require assistance in finding a new job, vocational rehabilitation services can help.

To be completed by the employer

J.F. Brennan Company, Inc
Employer Name

Employer Contact Person and Telephone Number

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
Workers' Compensation Insurance Carrier Name

If you have questions, please call the
State of Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Agency
Toll-free 1-888-396-5041

Additional information is on the agency's website at *http://michigan.gov/wdca.*

EMPLOYER: PLEASE POST THIS NOTICE FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES TO SEE!

Safety and health protection on the job

Employees

The Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Act (the Act) requires that your employer provide you with a workplace free of known hazards that can cause death, injury or illness. You also have the following workplace rights and responsibilities.

- You must follow all Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) standards and your employer's safety rules.
- Your employer must provide you with information about any hazardous chemicals, harmful physical agents and infectious agents you are exposed to at work.
- You have the right to discuss your workplace safety and health concerns with your employer or with MNOSHA.
- You have the right to refuse to perform a job duty if you believe the task or equipment will place you at immediate risk of death or serious physical injury. However, you must do any other task your employer assigns you to do. You cannot simply leave the workplace.
- You have the right to be notified and comment if your employer requests any variance from MNOSHA standard requirements.
- You have the right to speak to a MNOSHA investigator inspecting your workplace.
- You have the right to file a complaint with MNOSHA about safety and health hazards and request that an inspection be conducted. MNOSHA will not reveal your name to the employer.
- You have the right to see all citations, penalties and abatement dates issued to your employer by MNOSHA.
- Your employer cannot discriminate against you for exercising any of your rights under the Act. However, your employer can discipline you for not following its safety and health rules. If you feel your employer has discriminated against you for exercising your rights under the Act, you have 30 days to file a complaint with MNOSHA.
- Your employer must provide you with any exposure and medical records it has about you upon request.
- You have the right to participate in the development of standards by MNOSHA.

Employers

You must provide your employees with a safe and healthful work environment free from any known hazards that can cause death, injury or illness and comply with all applicable MNOSHA standards. You also have the following rights and responsibilities.

- You must **post a copy of this poster** and other MNOSHA documents where other notices to employees are posted.
- You **must report to MNOSHA within eight hours** all accidents resulting in the death of an employee.
- You **must report to MNOSHA within 24 hours** all accidents resulting in any amputation, eye loss or inpatient hospitalization of any employee.
- You must allow MNOSHA investigators to conduct inspections, interview employees and review records.
- You must provide all necessary personal protective equipment and training at your expense.
- You have the right to participate in the development of standards by MNOSHA.

Free safety and health assistance

Free assistance to identify and correct hazards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through MNOSHA Workplace Safety Consultation at (651) 284-5060, 1-800-657-3776 or osha.consultation@state.mn.us.

Contact MNOSHA for a copy of the Act, for specific safety and health standards or to file a complaint about workplace hazards.

Employers, employees and members of the general public who wish to file a complaint regarding the MNOSHA program may write to the federal OSHA Region 5 office at: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Chicago Regional Office, 230 S. Dearborn Street, Room 3244, Chicago, IL 60604.

OSHA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

(651) 284-5050 • 1-877-470-6742 • osha.compliance@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

August 2017

Seguridad y protección de la salud en el trabajo

Empleados

La Ley de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional de Minnesota (la Ley) exige que su empleador le brinde un lugar de trabajo libre de peligros conocidos que puedan causar la muerte, lesiones o enfermedades. Usted tiene también los siguientes derechos y responsabilidades en el lugar de trabajo.

- Su empleador debe proporcionarle información sobre los productos químicos peligrosos, agentes físicos dañinos y agentes infecciosos a los que usted se encuentra expuesto en el trabajo.
- Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con su empleador o con MNOSHA acerca de la seguridad en su lugar de trabajo y de sus inquietudes relacionadas con la salud.
- Usted tiene el derecho a rehusar llevar a cabo una tarea laboral si cree que esa tarea o el equipo lo pondrá inmediatamente a riesgo de muerte o de una lesión física grave. Sin embargo, usted debe realizar cualquier otra tarea que le asigne su empleador. Usted no puede simplemente dejar su lugar de trabajo.
- Usted tiene el derecho a que se le notifique y comentar si su empleador solicita cualquier variación de los requisitos estándar de MNOSHA.
- Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con un investigador de MNOSHA que esté inspeccionando su lugar de trabajo.
- Usted tiene el derecho de presentar a MNOSHA una queja sobre la seguridad y los peligros de salud y solicitar se lleve a cabo una inspección. MNOSHA no revelará su nombre al empleador.
- Usted tiene el derecho de ver todas las citaciones, multas y fechas de disminución que MNOSHA ha emitido a su empleador.
- Su empleador no puede discriminar contra usted por ejercer cualquiera de sus derechos bajo la Ley. No obstante, su empleador puede disciplinarlo por no cumplir con las reglas de seguridad y salud. Si cree que su empleador ha discriminado contra usted por ejercer sus derechos bajo la Ley, usted tiene 30 días para presentar una queja ante MNOSHA.
- Su empleador debe proporcionarle, si usted los solicita, todos los registros de exposición y médicos que tiene sobre usted.
- Usted tiene el derecho de participar en el desarrollo de las normas de MNOSHA.

Empleadores

Usted deberá proporcionar a sus empleados un entorno laboral seguro y saludable, libre de cualquier peligro conocido que pueda ocasionar la muerte, lesiones o enfermedades y debe cumplir con todas las normas de MNOSHA correspondientes. Usted también tiene los siguientes derechos y responsabilidades.

- **Fijar una copia de este afiche** y otros documentos de MNOSHA en el lugar donde se fijan los otros avisos para los empleados.
- **Informar a MNOSHA dentro de un periodo de ocho horas sobre** cualquier accidente que haya resultado en la muerte de un empleado.
- **Informar a MNOSHA dentro de un periodo de 24 horas** sobre cualquier accidente que haya resultado en amputación, pérdida de un ojo u hospitalización de cualquier empleado.
- Permitir que los investigadores de MNOSHA lleven a cabo inspecciones, entrevisten a los empleados y revisen los archivos.
- Proveer y cubrir los costos de los equipos de protección personal y capacitación necesarios.
- Usted tiene el derecho de participar en el desarrollo de las normas elaboradas por MNOSHA.

Seguridad y asistencia de salud gratuita

Hay disponible para los empleadores asistencia gratuita para identificar y corregir peligros sin citaciones ni multas, mediante la oficina de Consultas de seguridad en el lugar de trabajo de MNOSHA (Workplace Safety Consultation), llamando al (651) 284-5060, 1-800-657-3776 o por correo electrónico a: osha.consultation@state.mn.us.

Comuníquese con MNOSHA para recibir una copia de la Ley, para seguridad específica y normas de salud o para presentar una queja sobre peligros en el lugar de trabajo.

Los empleadores, empleados y miembros del público en general que deseen presentar una queja relacionada con el programa de MNOSHA, pueden escribir a la oficina federal de la Región 5 de OSHA al: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Chicago Regional Office, 230 S. Dearborn Street, Room 3244, Chicago, IL 60604.

OSHA
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO E INDUSTRIA

(651) 284-5050 • 1-877-470-6742 • osha.compliance@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Se requiere la publicación de este aviso por ley en un lugar donde los empleados puedan verlo fácilmente. Agosto de 2017

Minimum wage rates

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

	WAGE RATE
Large employer – Any enterprise with annual gross revenues of $500,000 or more	**$10.85**/hour
Small employer – Any enterprise with annual gross revenues of less than $500,000 **Training wage –** May be paid to employees aged 18 and 19 the first 90 consecutive days of employment **Youth wage –** May be paid to employees aged 17 or younger **J-1 Visa –** May be paid to employees of hotels, motels, lodging establishments and resorts working under the authority of a summer work, travel Exchange Visitor (J) nonimmigrant visa	**$8.85**/hour dli.mn.gov/minwage

OVERTIME

Time-and-one-half the employee's regular rate of pay

Small or state-covered employers	Large and federally covered employers
After **48** hours	After **40** hours

SICK AND SAFE TIME

Sick and safe time is paid leave employers must provide to employees in Minnesota that can be used for certain reasons, including when an employee is sick, to care for a sick family member or to seek assistance if an employee or their family member has experienced domestic abuse.

An employee earns one hour of sick and safe time for every 30 hours worked and can earn a maximum of 48 hours each year unless the employer agrees to a higher amount.

dli.mn.gov/sick-leave

RETALIATION PROHIBITED

An employer may not discharge, discipline, penalize, interfere with, threaten, restrain, coerce, or otherwise retaliate or discriminate against an employee regarding the employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because the employee reports a violation of any law or refuses to participate in an activity the employee knows is a violation of law.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

651-284-5075 • 800-342-5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • dli.mn.gov/minwage

Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

October 2023

Salarios mínimos

En vigor: 1 de enero de 2024

	SALARIO
Gran empleador – Cualquier empresa con ingresos brutos anuales de $500,000 o más	**$10.85**/hora
Pequeño empleador – Cualquier empresa con ingresos brutos anuales inferiores a $500,000 **Salario de capacitación –** Se puede pagar a empleados de 18 y 19 años los primeros 90 días consecutivos de empleo **Salario juvenil –** Se puede pagar a empleados de 17 años o menos **Visa J-1** – Se puede pagar a empleados de hoteles, moteles, establecimientos de alojamiento y complejos turísticos que trabajan bajo la autoridad de una visa de no inmigrante de trabajo de verano, visitante de intercambio (J)	**$8.85**/hora dli.mn.gov/minwage

HORAS EXTRAS

Tiempo y medio de la tasa regular de pago del empleado

Empleadores pequeños o cubiertos por el estado	Empleadores grandes y cubiertos por el gobierno federal
Después **48** horas	Después **40** horas

TIEMPO DE ENFERMEDAD Y SEGURIDAD

El tiempo por enfermedad y seguridad es una licencia remunerada que los empleadores deben proporcionar a los empleados en Minnesota y que puede usarse por ciertas razones, incluso cuando un empleado está enfermo, para cuidar a un familiar enfermo o para buscar ayuda si un empleado o un miembro de su familia ha experimentado abuso doméstico.

Un empleado gana una hora de tiempo de enfermedad y seguridad por cada 30 horas trabajadas y puede ganar un máximo de 48 horas cada año a menos que el empleador acepte una cantidad mayor.

dli.mn.gov/sick-leave

SE PROHÍBEN LAS REPRESALIAS

Un empleador no puede despedir, disciplinar, penalizar, interferir, amenazar, restringir, coaccionar o tomar represalias o discriminar de otro modo contra un empleado con respecto a su remuneración, términos, condiciones, ubicación o privilegios de empleo porque el empleado haya reportado una violación de cualquier ley o se niegue a participar en una actividad que el empleado sabe que es una violación de la ley.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

651-284-5075 • 800-342-5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • dli.mn.gov/minwage

La ley exige que este aviso se cuelgue en un lugar donde los empleados puedan verlo fácilmente.

Octubre de 2023

Age discrimination

Know your rights under Minnesota laws prohibiting age discrimination

It is unlawful for an employer to:

- refuse to hire or employ a person on the basis of age;
- reduce in grade or position or demote a person on the basis of age;
- discharge or dismiss a person on the basis of age; or
- mandate retirement age if the employer has more than 20 employees.

Employers terminating employees 65 or older because they can no longer meet job requirements must give 30 days notice of intention to terminate.

This poster contains only a summary of Minnesota law. For more information, contact the:

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry
Phone: (651) 284-5070

Minnesota Department of Human Rights
Phone: (651) 539-1100

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

(651) 284-5070 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice. September 2017

Discriminación por edad

Conozca sus derechos que prohíben la discriminación por edad según las leyes de Minnesota

Es ilegal que un empleador:

- se niegue a contratar o emplear a una persona tomando como base la edad;
- reduzca en grado o posición, o rebaje el rango de una persona tomando como base la edad;
- despida o destituya a una persona tomando como base la edad; o
- establezca la edad de jubilación si el empleador tiene más de 20 empleados [29 United States Code §630 (b)].

Los empleadores que despiden a empleados de 65 años o más porque ya no pueden cumplir con los requisitos del trabajo, deben proveer un aviso de 30 días de la intención de despido.

Este póster contiene solo un resumen de la ley de Minnesota.
Para obtener más información, comuníquese con:

Departamento de Trabajo e Industria
de Minnesota
Teléfono: 651-284-5070

Departamento de Derechos Humanos
de Minnesota
Teléfono: 651-539-1100

DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO E INDUSTRIA

651-284-5075 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Se requiere la publicación de este aviso por ley, en un lugar donde los empleados puedan verlo fácilmente.

Septiembre 2017

UNEMPLOYED?

Have you lost your job or had your work hours reduced?

You have the right to apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Apply online at:

www.uimn.org

or by telephone:

651-296-3644 (Twin Cities)

Toll free 1-877-898-9090 (Greater Minnesota)

TTY users: 1-866-814-1252

This information is available in an alternative (accessible) format by calling 651-259-7223.

DEED is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Provider.

DEED-50227 / 5,000 / March 2022

¿Está Desempleado?

¿Ha perdido su empleo o le han reducido sus horas de trabajo?

Tiene derecho a solicitar beneficios de seguro de desempleo.

Llene su solicitud en línea en:

www.uimn.org

o por teléfono al:

651-296-3644 (Área de Minneapolis y St. Paul)

Línea gratuita 1-877-898-9090 (Resto del de MN)

Usuarios de Teletipo (TTY): 1-866-814-1252

Esta información está disponible en un formato alternativo (accesible) llamando al 651-259-7223.

DEED is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Provider.

DEED-50227 Spanish / Rev. March 2022

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

CONTRACTOR NON-DISCRIMINATION IS THE LAW

As a contractor with the state of Minnesota and in compliance with Minnesota law, the contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of:

- **Race**
- **Color**
- **Creed**
- **Religion**
- **National origin**
- **Sex**
- **Disability**
- **Sexual orientation**
- **Age**
- **Marital Status**
- **Familial Status**
- **Status with regard to public assistance**

Any persons who believe they or others have been discriminated against in employment should call or write:

Minnesota Department of Human Rights
540 Fairview Avenue North, Suite 201
Saint Paul, MN 55104

651.539.1133
711/ 1.800.627.3529 (MN Relay)
1.800.657.3704 (Toll Free)
info.mdhr@state.mn.us (Email)
mn.gov/mdhr

The contractor will take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified minority, female and disabled employees and applicants and to ensure that all employment practices are free of discrimination. Such employment practices include but are not limited to:

- **Hiring**
- **Upgrading**
- **Demotion**
- **Transfer**
- **Recruitment or recruitment advertising**
- **Layoff**
- **Termination**
- **Rates of pay or other forms of compensation**
- **Selection for training, including apprenticeship**

The complete affirmative action plan is available for inspection upon request to employees and applicants for employment at the place and hours specified below:

Monday through Friday 8-5
email: Human capital@jfbrennan.com

The information provided on this poster is a summary of Minn. Statutes 363A.36 and 363A.37 and Minn. Rule 5000.3535 to 5000.3600. There are exceptions to these rules. For details contact the Minnesota Department of Human Rights.

To request this poster in an alternative format, contact the Minnesota Department of Human Rights. *2019*

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

To request a Mn/DOT required poster in an alternative format, call 651-366-4718 or 1-800-657-3774 (Greater Minnesota); 711 or 1-800-627-3529 (Minnesota Relay).

You may also send an e-mail to ADArequest.dot@state.mn.us (Please request at least one week in advance)

Cartel Versiòn en Español

Para pedir un cartel de Mn/DOT en español, llame a (651) 366-4209 o ir a www.dot.state.mn.us/const/labor/lcucontacts.html

Spanish Version Posters

To request a Mn/DOT required poster in Spanish, call 651-366-4209 or visit www.dot.state.mn.us/const/labor/lcucontacts.html

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

The Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs (MDVA) serves Minnesota Veterans and their families.

Veterans and their families may be eligible for many benefits earned through their military service. Contact MDVA or your County Veterans Service Officer to learn more about these resources, programs and services:

- Adult Day Program
- Counseling for substance use disorder and mental health treatment
- Dental and vision assistance
- Educational, workforce and training resources
- Eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits under state and federal law
- Emergency assistance
- Ending Veteran homelessness and housing assistance
- Filing health and disability claims (VA and Social Security)
- Legal services
- Minnesota GI Bill for license or certification, apprenticeships or higher education
- Minnesota Veteran driver's licenses and identification cards
- Preventing Veteran suicide
- State Veterans Cemeteries
- State Veterans Domiciliary Program
- State Veterans Homes (skilled nursing facilities)
- Tax benefits
- VA healthcare enrollment
- Veteran family assistance
- Women Veteran support

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit MinnesotaVeteran.org
Call 1-888-LinkVet
Connect with your County Veterans Service Officer at MACVSO.org

Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Linkage Line
your link to experts
mInnesotaveteran.org | 1-888-LinkVet

Minnesota Association County Veterans Service Officers
Serving Our Nation's Heroes

Veterans Crisis Line
DIAL 988 then PRESS 1

Workers' compensation

If you are injured

- Report any injury to your supervisor as soon as possible, no matter how minor it may appear. You may lose the right to workers' compensation benefits if you do not make a timely report of the injury to your employer. The time limit may be as short as 14 days.
- Provide your employer with as much information as possible about your injury.
- Get any necessary medical treatment as soon as possible. If you are not covered by a certified managed care organization (CMCO), you may treat with a doctor of your choice. Your employer must notify you in writing if you are covered by a CMCO.
- Cooperate with all requests for information concerning your claim.

  The law allows the workers' compensation insurer to obtain medical information related to your work injury without your authorization, but they must send you written notification when they request the information.

  The insurer cannot obtain other medical records unless you sign a written authorization.
- Get written confirmation from your doctor about any authorization to be off work. The note should be as specific as possible.

Workers' compensation pays for

- Medical care for your work injury, as long as it is reasonable and necessary.
- Wage-loss benefits for part of your lost income.
- Compensation for permanent damage to or loss of function of a body part.
- Vocational rehabilitation services if you cannot return to your pre-injury job or to your pre-injury employer due to your work injury.
- Benefits to your spouse and/or dependents if you die as a result of a work injury.

What the insurer must do

- The insurer must investigate your claim promptly. If you have been disabled for more than three calendar-days, the insurer must begin payment of benefits or send you a denial of liability within 14 days after your employer knew you were off work or had lost wages because of your claimed injury.
- **If the insurer accepts your claim for wage-loss benefits and you have been disabled for more than three calendar-days:** The insurer will notify you and must start paying wage-loss benefits within the 14 days noted above. The insurer must pay benefits on time. Wage-loss benefits are paid at the same intervals as your work paychecks.
- **If the insurer denies your claim for wage-loss benefits and you have been disabled for more than three calendar-days:** The insurer will send notice to you within 14 days. The notice must clearly explain the facts and reasons why they believe your injury or illness did not result from your work or why the claimed wage-loss benefits are not related to your injury.

  If you disagree with the denial, talk with the insurance claims adjuster who is handling your claim. If you are not satisfied and still disagree with the denial, **call the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry's Workers' Compensation Hotline at 1-800-342-5354.**

Fraud

Collecting workers' compensation benefits you are not entitled to is theft. Call 1-888-372-8366 to report workers' compensation fraud.

Insurer name and contact information

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

651-855-7100

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

(651) 284-5032 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.workcomp@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

August 2017

Compensación laboral

Si usted se lesiona

- Informe cualquier lesión a su supervisor tan pronto le sea posible; no importa qué tan leve le pueda parecer. Usted podría perder el derecho a los beneficios de compensación laboral si no presenta a tiempo un informe de la lesión a su empleador. El tiempo límite puede ser tan corto como 14 días.
- Provea a su empleador la mayor cantidad de información posible sobre su lesión.
- Obtenga el tratamiento médico que necesite lo más pronto posible. Si no está cubierto por una organización de atención médica certificada, (CMCO), usted puede recibir tratamiento con el doctor que usted elija. Su empleador debe notificarle por escrito si tiene cobertura con un CMCO.
- Colabore con todas las solicitudes de información relacionadas con su reclamo.

  La ley permite que la aseguradora de compensación laboral obtenga la información médica relacionada con su lesión sin su autorización, pero le debe enviar una notificación por escrito cuando solicite la información.

  La compañía aseguradora no puede obtener otros expedientes médicos a menos que usted firme una autorización por escrito.
- Obtenga una confirmación por escrito de su médico sobre cualquier autorización para ausentarse del trabajo. La nota debe ser lo más específica posible.

Compensación laboral paga por lo siguiente

- Atención médica para su lesión ocurrida en el trabajo, siempre que sea razonable y necesaria.
- Beneficios por salario perdido para cubrir parte de los ingresos no recibidos.
- Compensación por daños permanentes o por pérdida de la función de una parte del cuerpo.
- Servicios de rehabilitación vocacional si usted no puede regresar al trabajo o a su empleador previo al accidente debido a su lesión en el trabajo.
- Beneficios para su cónyuge o dependientes si usted fallece como consecuencia de una lesión laboral

Lo que la aseguradora debe hacer

- La compañía aseguradora deberá investigar su reclamo con prontitud. Si usted ha estado incapacitado por más de tres días calendario, la aseguradora debe iniciar el pago de beneficios o enviarle un aviso de negación de responsabilidades dentro de los 14 días después que su empleador se enteró de su ausencia laboral o había perdido parte de su salario debido a su reclamo por lesión.
- **Si la compañía aseguradora acepta su reclamo de beneficios por pérdida de salario y usted ha estado incapacitado por más de tres días calendario:** La aseguradora le notificará y deberá iniciar el pago de los beneficios por pérdida de salario dentro de los 14 días mencionados anteriormente. La aseguradora deberá pagar los beneficios puntualmente. Los beneficios por pérdida de salario se pagan en los mismos intervalos que sus cheques de nómina.
- **Si la compañía aseguradora deniega su reclamo de beneficios por pérdida de salario y usted ha estado incapacitado por más de tres días calendario:** La aseguradora le enviará una notificación dentro de los 14 días. La notificación debe explicar claramente los hechos y motivos por los cuales ellos consideran que su lesión o enfermedad no fue resultado de su trabajo o por qué los beneficios por pérdida de salarios que reclama no están relacionados con su lesión.

  Si usted no está de acuerdo con la denegación, hable con el ajustador de reclamos de la aseguradora a cargo de su reclamo. Si usted no está satisfecho y aún está en desacuerdo con la denegación, **comuníquese con el teléfono gratuito para Compensación para Trabajadores del Departamento de Trabajo e Industria de Minnesota (Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry) al 1-800-342-5354.**

Fraude

Cobrar beneficios de compensación laboral a los cuales no tiene derecho, se considera robo. Llame al 1-888-FRAUD MN (1-888-372-8366) para reportar fraude de compensación laboral.

Nombre e información de contacto de la compañía aseguradora

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

651-855-7100

DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO E INDUSTRIA

(651) 284-5032 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.workcomp@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov

Se requiere la publicación de este aviso por ley en un lugar donde los empleados puedan verlo fácilmente.

Agosto de 2017

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

WORKFORCE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Human Rights by the signature below attests that **J F BRENNAN COMPANY INC** is hereby certified as a contractor under the Minnesota Human Rights Act, § 363A.

Certificate start date: **06/28/2022**

Certificate expiration date: **06/27/2026**

Minnesota Department of Human Rights

FOR THE DEPARTMENT BY:

Rebecca Lucero, Commissioner

Unemployment Insurance for Employees

IMPORTANT

This employer is registered with the Mississippi Department of Employment Security, and the employees are covered by Unemployment Insurance. This insurance is carried to protect you in case you become unemployed through no fault of your own.

Nothing is deducted from your pay to cover its cost.

MDES

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT *of* EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Funded by the U.S. Department of Labor through the Mississippi Department of Employment Security.

Employer: Please Post in a Conspicuous Place Extra Copies on Request

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Availability of Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are available to workers who are unemployed and who meet the requirements of UI eligibility laws for the state of Mississippi.

You may file a UI claim with the Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES) in the first week that employment stops or work hours are reduced.

TO FILE AN UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIM:

- Visit our website at **MDES.MS.GOV**
- Call MDES at 1-888-844-3577 from 7:00 am to 10:00 pm seven days a week. Call wait time may be longer during peak hours and seasons
- Email questions to **BenefitPay@mdes.ms.gov**

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL BE NEEDED TO COMPLETE YOUR CLAIM BY PHONE:

- Full legal name;
- Social Security Number;
- Driver's License Number or State Issued Identification number;
- Alien Registration Number or Visa Number if you are not a U.S. citizen;
- Names and addresses of employers you worked for in the last eighteen (18) months
- The dates you worked and the reason you are no longer working for each employer

If you experience issues or need more information about filing a UI claim, you can quickly find the answers to most questions on our website under **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**.

To file a UI claim online visit: **MDES.MS.GOV**

To file a UI claim by phone call: 1-888-844-3577

MDES Communications 033120

MISSISSIPPI WORKERS' COMPENSATION

NOTICE OF COVERAGE

I. Please take notice that your Employer is in compliance with the requirements of the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Law, and **[select one] [**has been approved by the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Commission to act as a self-insurer**]**, or **[**maintains workers' compensation insurance coverage with the following:**]**

_____
(Name of insurance carrier or self-insurance group)

_____

_____
(address & telephone number)

II. Individual workers' compensation claims will be submitted to and processed by:

_____
(Name of third party claims administrator or claims office)

_____

_____
(address & phone number)

III. This workers' compensation coverage is effective for the following period: _____ to _____.

IV. All job related injuries or illnesses should be reported as soon as possible to your immediate supervisor, or to the person listed below:

_____
(Name of employer contact person)

_____
(Title & Department/Division)

V. Please be advised that any person who willfully makes any false or misleading statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining or wrongfully withholding any benefit or payment under the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Law may be charged with violation of Miss. Code Ann. §71-3-69 (Rev. 2000) and upon conviction be subjected to the penalties therein provided.

MISSOURI
COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED

www.labor.mo.gov/mohumanrights

The Missouri Human Rights Act makes it illegal to discriminate in any aspect of employment because of an individual's race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability or age (40 through 69).

The Missouri Human Rights Act applies to:

- Private employers with six or more employees
- All apprenticeship or training programs
- All labor organizations
- All employment agencies
- All state and local government agencies

Discriminatory employment practices prohibited by the Missouri Human Rights Act include:

- Hiring and firing, compensation, assignment or classification of employees, transfer, promotion, layoff or recall, job advertisements, recruitment, testing, use of company facilities, training and apprenticeship programs, fringe benefits, pay, retirement plans, or disability leave, or other terms and conditions of employment
- Harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or age
- Retaliating against an individual for filing a complaint of discrimination, participating in a discrimination investigation or hearing, or opposing discriminatory practices
- Discriminating in any aspect of employment against an individual because of his or her association with a person in one of the protected categories.

An employment agency includes any person or agency, public or private, regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer.

The mission of MCHR is to develop, recommend, and implement ways to prevent and eliminate discrimination, and to provide equitable and timely resolutions of discrimination claims through enforcement of the Missouri Human Rights Act.

CONTACT US

Missouri Commission on Human Rights (MCHR)

3315 W. Truman Blvd., Suite 212
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1129
573-751-3325

Toll-Free Discrimination Complaint Hotline: 877-781-4236
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966
Relay Missouri: 711

Take Action File a Complaint

If you believe you have been discriminated against in employment, you can file a complaint of discrimination by calling one of the numbers above or emailing **mchr@labor.mo.gov**
Note complaints must be filed within **180 days** of the alleged discrimination.

Missouri Commission on Human Rights is an equal opportunity employer/program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

State regulation 8 CSR 60-3.010 requires this notice be posted in all places of business or establishments which are subject to the Missouri Human Rights Act.

MCHR-9 (04-16) AI

$12.30 MISSOURI MINIMUM WAGE
IN EFFECT FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS FOR 2024

Beginning January 1, 2024, the minimum wage rate for all private and non-exempt businesses will be based annually on the increase or decrease in the cost of living pursuant to the Consumer Price Index. Missouri Minimum Wage law does not apply to public employers, nor does it allow the state's minimum wage rate to be lower than the federal minimum wage rate.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Employers are required to pay tipped employees at least 50 percent of the minimum wage, $6.15 per hour, plus any amount necessary to bring the employee's total compensation to a minimum of $12.30 per hour.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Overtime compensation must also be paid at a rate of at least one and one-half times a covered employee's regular rate for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

EXCEPTIONS

All businesses are required to pay, at minimum, the $12.30 per hour rate, except retail and service businesses whose annual gross sales are less than $500,000.

The law does not apply to certain exempt employees/employers defined in Section 290.500(3), RSMo, and employees/employers pertaining to agriculture in Section 290.507, RSMo, nor does it supersede more favorable laws or interfere with collective bargaining agreement rights.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

An employee not being paid the correct wages can file a minimum wage complaint at labor.mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage and is entitled to pursue a private legal right of action to collect any wages due.

An employer who unlawfully pays sub-minimum wages will be liable for the full amount of wages due (plus twice the amount left unpaid as liquidated damages) less any amount actually paid. The employer is also liable for costs and reasonable attorney fees as may be allowed by the court or jury.

LEARN MORE AT LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

421 East Dunklin Street
P.O. Box 449
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0449

573-751-3403
Fax: 573-751-3721
laborstandards@labor.mo.gov

LS-52 (11-23) AI

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE

LEAVE TIME ALLOWED

See Section 285.630, RSMo., and refer to Sections 285.625 to 285.670 RSMo. for definitions.

EMPLOYEES who are victims of domestic or sexual violence, or have a family or household member who is a victim of domestic or sexual violence, may take unpaid leave from work to address such violence by:

- Seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by such violence.
- Obtaining services from a victim services organization.
- Obtaining psychological or other counseling.
- Participating in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to increase the safety of the employee or employee's family or household.
- Seeking legal assistance or remedies to ensure health and safety.

In the case of domestic or sexual violence as defined by statute, an individual who works for a business with 50 or more employees is entitled to up to two workweeks of unpaid leave within any 12-month period to address the related matters above. An individual who works for a business employing 20 to 49 employees is entitled to up to one workweek of unpaid leave within any 12-month period to address such matters.

Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work schedule. The employee shall provide to the employer 48 hours notice unless such notice is not practicable.

EMPLOYER:

- May request certification that the employee or member of family or household is a victim as described above.
- Must restore the employee to the position of employment held prior to the reporting of domestic or sexual violence or an equivalent position.
- Must maintain coverage for the employee and any family or household member under any group health plan for the duration of such leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided had the employee continued in the employment previously held.
- May, under many circumstances, recover from the employee the premium paid for maintaining coverage if the employee fails to return from leave after the leave period has expired.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

LS-112 (01-23) AI

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation
P.O. Box 58, Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-4231

Insurance Company, Third Party Administrator, Service Company, or Designated Individual If Self-Insured

Name Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

Address 30 East 7th Street, Ste. 2270
St. Paul, MN 55101

Phone 651-855-7100

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) administers programs for workers who have been injured on the job or exposed to an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment. The Division's Administrative Law Judges have the authority to approve settlements or issue awards after a hearing relating to an injured employee's entitlement to benefits.

Steps to Take When Injured on the Job

1. Notify your employer immediately (written notice must be provided within 30 days of the injury/or 30 days when reasonably aware of the work-relatedness of occupational illness or disease) by contacting _____ (*employer representative*), _____ (*phone number*).

Failure to do so may jeopardize your ability to receive benefits

2. **Seek medical attention (your employer/insurer is responsible for providing medical treatment and paying the medical fees and charges unless you choose to treat with another doctor at your own expense without your employer/insurer's approval).**
3. Get more information about the benefits available under the Workers' Compensation Program or about the steps you may take to get the benefits you need.

Visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC or call 800-775-COMP.

Benefits for Injured Employees

Medical Care:
The employer or insurer is required to provide medical treatment and care to cure and relieve the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. There is no deductible, and all costs are paid by the employer or its workers' compensation insurance company. If you receive a bill, **contact your employer or the insurance company immediately**. The employer/insurer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. You may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if you do so, it may be at your own expense.

Payment for Lost Wages:
- If a doctor says you are unable to work due to your injuries or recovery from a surgery, you may be entitled to **temporary total disability** (TTD) benefits. If a doctor says that you can perform light or modified duty work and your employer offers you such work, you may not be eligible for TTD benefits. TTD benefits should be continued until the doctor says you can return to work, or when your treatment is concluded because your condition has reached "maximum medical improvement," whichever occurs first.
- If you return to light or modified duty at less than full pay, you may be entitled to **temporary partial disability** benefits.

Permanent Disability Benefits:
If the injury or illness results in a permanent disability, you may be entitled to receive either permanent partial or permanent total disability benefits.

Survivor Benefits:
If an employee dies on the job, the surviving dependents may receive weekly death benefits paid at 66 2/3% of the deceased employee's average weekly wage along with funeral expenses up to $5,000 from the employer/insurer. For additional information relating to survivor's benefits, including college scholarship opportunities for surviving children, please visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC.

Workers' Compensation Law

Roles and Responsibilities for Employers and Employees

EMPLOYER INFORMATION

With some exceptions, all employers with five or more employees, and construction industry employers with one or more employees, are required to insure their workers' compensation liability, either by purchasing a policy or obtaining self-insurance authority. Workers' compensation insurance provides benefits to workers injured on the job. Employers also are required to post this notice in the workplace for employees to view. This poster is required by section 287.127, RSMo, and is available to employers and insurers free of charge by contacting the Division at 800-775-Comp.

Steps to Take When an Injury Occurs

1. Be sure first aid is administered and the employee is taken to a physician or hospital for further medical care, if necessary.
2. Report the injury to the insurance company or Third Party Administrator (TPA) within five days of the date of injury or within five days of the date on which the injury was reported to the employer by the employee, whichever is later. The insurer, TPA, or admitted self-insurer is responsible for filing a First Report of Injury with the Division of Workers' Compensation **within 30 days** of knowledge of the injury.
3. Pay medical bills related to the work injury to cure and relieve the employee of the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. The employer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. (The employee may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if the employee does so, it may be at his/her own expense.)
4. For more liability and insurance information relating to the Workers' Compensation Program, visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC or call 800-775-COMP.

Workers' Safety

Developing and implementing a comprehensive safety and health program can reduce occupational injuries and help lower workers' compensation costs. Insurance carriers in the state of Missouri must provide safety assistance at the request of the insured employer. The Missouri Department of Labor evaluates these services and provides additional assistance through its Missouri Workers' Safety Program.
Visit www.labor.mo.gov/MWSP or call 573-751-4231 for more information about these programs or for a registry of independent consultants who are certified in the state of Missouri to provide safety assistance.

Fraud/Noncompliance

Employee Fraud - knowingly making a claim for workers' compensation benefits to which an employee knows he/she is not entitled or knowingly presenting multiple claims for the same occurrence with intent to defraud is a class D felony, punishable by a fine of up to $10,000, or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class C felony.

Employer Fraud - knowingly misrepresenting an employee's job classification to obtain insurance at less than the proper rate is a class A misdemeanor. A subsequent violation is a class D felony. An employer who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent statement regarding an employee's entitlement to benefits to discourage the worker from making a legitimate claim or who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent material statement or material representation to deny benefits to a worker is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to $10,000. A subsequent violation is a class C felony.

Insurer Fraud - knowingly and intentionally refusing to comply with workers' compensation obligations to which an insurance company or self-insurer knows an employee is entitled is a class D felony, punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class C felony.

Employer Noncompliance - knowingly failing to insure workers' compensation liability under the law is a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to three times the annual premium the employer would have paid had it been insured or up to $50,000, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class D felony. An employer who willfully fails to post the notice of workers' compensation at the workplace is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $50 to $1,000 or by imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Notice to Workers

Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are provided under the Missouri Employment Security Law for workers who become totally or partially unemployed, if they meet the eligibility requirements of the law.

No deductions are made from employees' paychecks for this insurance. The employer pays the tax in Missouri.

Visit the Division of Employment Security's website at www.moclaim.mo.gov for additional information concerning UI, to file your initial or renewed claim, and to obtain information about a claim already filed. The website is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

You may call a Regional Claims Center for assistance Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Automated information about a claim already filed is available by phone, 24 hours a day, at the numbers below.

Local numbers are: **Jefferson City: 573-751-9040** **Kansas City: 816-889-3101**
Springfield: 417-895-6851 **St. Louis: 314-340-4950**

If you are outside the above local calling areas: 800-320-2519

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, MO 65104-0059

***IMPORTANT**: If needed, call 573-751-9040 for assistance in the translation and understanding of the information in this document.*

***¡IMPORTANTE!** : Si es necesario, llame el 573-751-9040 para asistencia en la traducción y entendimiento de la información en este documento.*

Missouri Division of Employment Security is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711

MODES-B-2 (12-14) AI
U.I.Prg.

Montana Department of LABOR & INDUSTRY

MONTANA'S MINIMUM WAGE

(Effective 1/1/2024)

$10.30*

*The minimum wage is subject to a cost-of-living adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index no later than September 30th of each year. Montana's minimum wage is to be the greater of the federal or current state minimum wage.

Exception: A business not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act whose gross annual sales are $110,000 or less may pay $4.00 per hour. **However**, if an individual employee is producing or moving goods between states or otherwise covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, that employee must be paid the greater of either the federal minimum wage or Montana's minimum wage.

NO TIP CREDIT, TRAINING WAGE OR MEAL CREDIT IS ALLOWED IN THE STATE OF MONTANA

OVERTIME PAY

Employees who work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek must receive overtime compensation at a rate of at least 1½ times their regular hourly rate for those hours worked over 40. There are exclusions from overtime pay. This information can be obtained by calling our office at (406) 444-6543.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

WHILE STILL EMPLOYED: An employee must be paid within 10 business days after the end of the pay period.

WHEN SEPARATED FROM EMPLOYMENT: When an employee quits, wages are due on the next scheduled pay day for the period in which the employee was separated, or 15 calendar days, whichever occurs first.

TERMINATED FOR CAUSE: When an employee is laid off or discharged, all wages are due immediately (within four hours or end of the business day, whichever occurs first), unless the employer has a preexisting, written policy that extends the time for payment. The wages cannot be delayed beyond the next pay day for the period in which the separation occurred, or 15 calendar days, whichever occurs first.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
PO BOX 201503
HELENA MT 59620-1503
PHONE (406) 444-6543
EMAIL: DLIERDWage@mt.gov

Please visit us on the web at:
www.mtwagehourbopa.com

FILE A COMPLAINT

Employment Service and Employment Related Law Complaint System

IF YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT ABOUT:

- Employment Services at this office, or
- An Employer
  - Any employment-related law, or
  - An employer the Employment Service program referred you to.

Contact the manager or the following Complaint System Representative:

Complaint System Representative Contact Information:

Attention: First and Last Name: Joe Rangitsch

Telephone: (XXX) XXX-XXXX: (406) 444-4093 Extension XX: _____

Email Address: JRangitsch@mt.gov

Mailing Address: 1315 E. Lockey, Helena, MT 59601

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Examples:

- ✓ **Wages**
- ✓ **Working Hours**
- ✓ **Workplace Crimes**
- ✓ **Wrongful Termination**
- ✓ **Contract Compliance**
- ✓ **Employer-Provided Transportation or Housing**
- ✓ **Child Labor**
- ✓ **Pesticides**
- ✓ **Health/Safety**
- ✓ **Discrimination**
- ✓ **Trafficking**
- ✓ **Sexual Harassment/ Coercion/Assault**
- ✓ **Other**

***Any individual, employer, organization, association, or other entity can file a complaint. A complainant may choose an individual to act as their representative.**

This Employment Service office can also help you to find other employment, training, and supportive services to obtain food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities.

PROTECTIONS FOR COMPLAINANTS:

- If you make a complaint or give information related to, or assist in, an investigation of a complaint, your identity will be kept confidential to the fullest extent possible under current law and as necessary to determine the complaint fairly.
- Federal laws prohibit employers from retaliating (taking negative actions) against employees who report employment-related complaints. If you experience retaliation from an employer, notify the complaint representative.

If you have any concerns about this complaint process, please contact your State Monitor Advocate:

State Monitor Advocate Name: Mr. Sandy Sands

Email Address: wsands@mt.gov Telephone: (406) 444-2981

***Language assistance is available free of charge.**

For information on interpretation and translation services, contact:

Name: Joe Rangitsch Telephone: (406) 444-4093

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

INSURANCE COVERAGE

EMPLOYEE NOTICE

A 2 Z PERSONNEL HAMILTON INC
186 S 3RD ST
HAMILTON MT 59840

Date: 06/17/2024
Policy Number: 03-264662-2

The above-named employer's workers' compensation insurance coverage is active and in good standing for the period of 07/01/2024 to 07/01/2025, provided the employer meets all premium and reporting requirements.

IF YOU ARE INJURED

You should report any on-the-job injury to your supervisor, employer, or insurer as soon as possible. You must report the accident within 30 days. A sole proprietor, partner, manager of a manager-managed limited liability company, member of a member-managed limited liability company, or corporate officer covered under the Montana Workers' Compensation Act must report an accident to the insurer within 30 days.

Report minor injuries to your employer whether or not you receive medical treatment. After you report the injury, your employer has 6 days to notify their insurer. You must submit a written First Report of Injury within 12 months from the date of the accident or within one (1) year from the knowledge of an occupational disease. You can submit this form to your employer, insurer, or the Department of Labor and Industry.

All employees sustaining a compensable work related injury or occupational disease, other than those who are exempted by statute (Section 39-71-401, MCA), are covered for medical and wage-loss benefits.

Prior to the Insurer's designation or approval of a Treating Physician you may choose your initial Health Care Provider.

You may continue to receive treatment from your initial health care provider until the insurer designates a treating physician other than your initial health care provider. After providing you with a notice of a designated or approved treating physician, the insurer is no longer liable for treatment provided by other health care providers unless authorization is obtained to continue treatment.

For specific information about this policy, call or write your employer's insurance carrier:

Montana State Fund
P.O. Box 4759
Helena, Montana 59604-4759
Phone 800-332-6102 / 406-495-5000

To report an on the job injury,
please call 800-332-6102

For general information about workers' compensation, call or write: Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Employment Relations Division, P.O. Box 8011, Helena, MT 59604-8011, Phone (406) 444-6543.

FAILURE TO POST THIS SIGN OR POSTING AN ALTERED SIGN IN THE WORKPLACE WILL RESULT IN A $50 FINE AGAINST THE EMPLOYER!