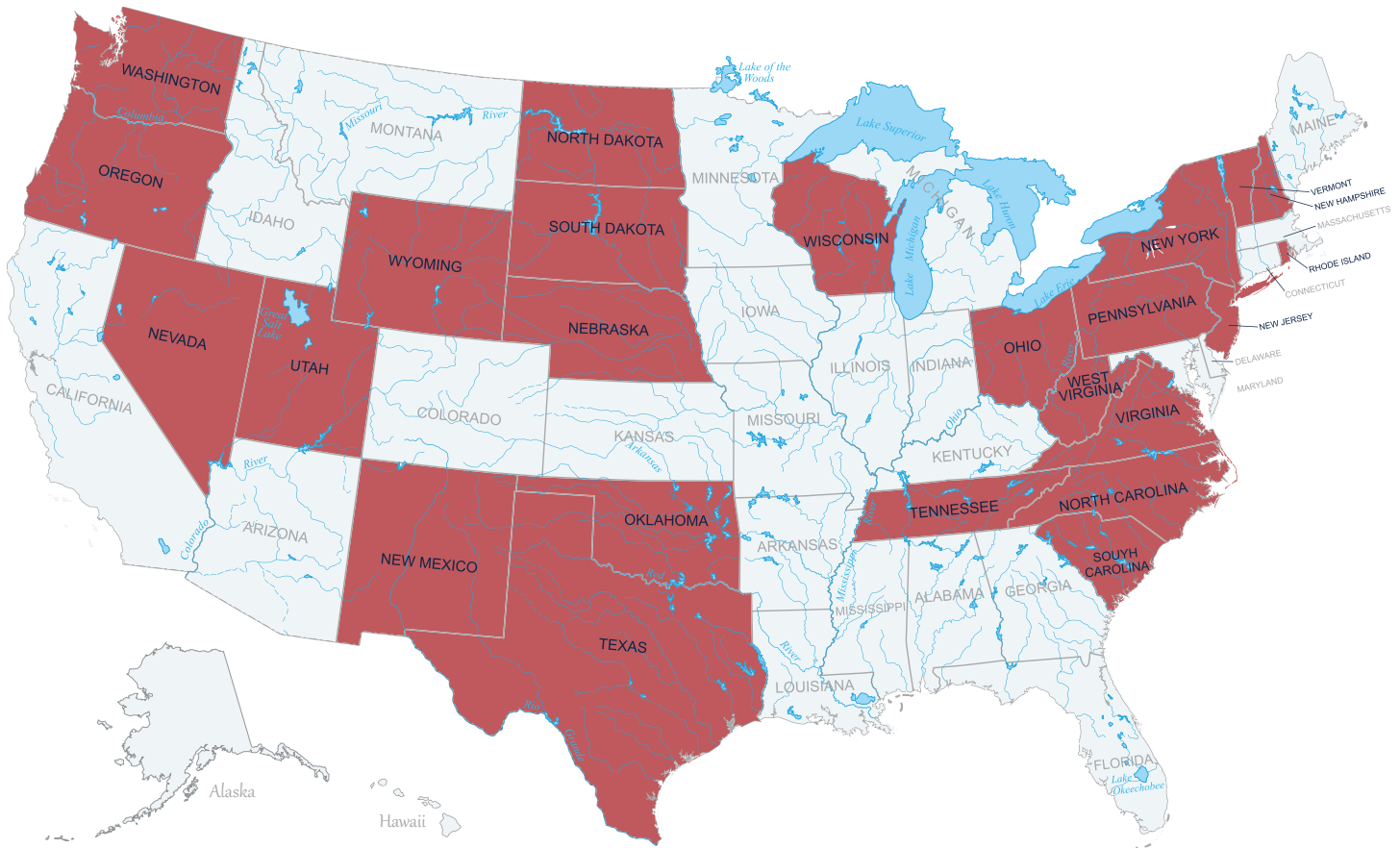


JOBSITE POSTERS BY STATE

States N–W



Nebraska	2	Rhode Island	139
Nevada	5	South Carolina	151
New Hampshire	21	South Dakota	159
New Jersey	30	Tennessee	160
New Mexico	55	Texas	165
New York	68	Utah	170
North Carolina	101	Vermont	176
North Dakota	105	Virginia	187
Ohio	109	Washington	194
Oklahoma	115	West Virginia	204
Oregon	121	Wisconsin	214
Pennsylvania	130	Wyoming	222

Please contact your Human Capital Business Partner with any questions.

Minimum Wage in Nebraska

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate
January 1, 2016	\$9.00
January 1, 2023	\$10.50
January 1, 2024	\$12.00
January 1, 2025	\$13.50
January 1, 2026	\$15.00

Beginning January 1, 2027, the minimum wage will increase based on the cost-of-living increase as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Except as provided below, every employer of four or more persons at any one time shall pay its employees a minimum wage per hour as listed above.

- In the case of employees paid gratuities for services performed, the combined amount of hourly wage and gratuities given to the employee shall equal or exceed the current minimum wage. The hourly wage amount paid to the employee shall be at least \$2.13 per hour and the employer is responsible for making up the difference between the actual hourly wage and gratuities paid to the employee and the current minimum wage.
- Any employer employing student-learners as part of a bona fide vocational training program shall pay such student-learners' wages at a rate of at least 75% of the minimum wage rate.
- An employer may pay a new employee younger than 20 who is not a seasonal or migrant worker, a training wage of at least 75% of the federal minimum wage for 90 days from the date the new employee was hired, subject to the terms and conditions described in Neb. Rev. Stat. §48-1203.01.

48-1202. For purposes of the Wage and Hour Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. Employ shall include to permit to work;
2. Employer shall include any individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, corporation, business trust, legal representative, or organized group of persons employing four or more employees at any one time except for seasonal employment of not more than twenty weeks in any calendar year, acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but shall not include the United States, the state, or any political subdivision thereof;

Employee shall include any individual employed by any employer but shall not include:

- a. Any individual employed in agriculture;
 - b. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in or about a private home;
 - c. Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity or as a superintendent or supervisor;
 - d. Any individual employed by the United States or by the state or any political subdivision thereof;
 - e. Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization when the employer-employee relationship does not in fact exist or when the services rendered to such organization are on a voluntary basis;
 - f. Apprentices and learners otherwise provided by law;
 - g. Veterans in training under supervision of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;
 - h. A child in the employment of his or her parent or a parent in the employment of his or her child; or
 - i. Any person who, directly or indirectly, is receiving any form of federal, state, county, or local aid or welfare and who is physically or mentally disabled and employed in a program of rehabilitation, who shall receive a wage at a level consistent with his or her health, efficiency, and general well-being;
3. Occupational classification shall mean a classification established by the Dictionary of Occupational Titles prepared by the United States Department of Labor; and
 4. Wages shall mean all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remunerations in any medium other than cash.

For further information regarding the Nebraska Wage and Hour Act, contact the Nebraska Department of Labor

PHONE 402-471-2239

NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Connections.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Updated: 11/22/2022

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: **ADVISEMENT OF BENEFIT RIGHTS**

TITLE 219 - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: CHAPTER 2 - CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

To file a claim for unemployment benefits, go to [NEworks.nebraska.gov](https://www.neworks.nebraska.gov).

- 001.** This chapter is adopted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-626, 48-627, 48-629, and 48-607.
- 002. A.** All claims shall be filed online through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center's online web application available at www.dol.nebraska.gov unless a special accommodation is required or no reasonable access to an office maintained by the Department of Labor is available. Conditions requiring a special accommodation shall include, but not be limited to, language barriers and physical and mental handicaps. If a special accommodation is required, claimants may file an application for benefits through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center. The individual shall provide such information as required on the application. Each application shall be signed or attested to. An application may be signed by electronic signature or handwritten on a form prescribed by the Commissioner.
- B.** When filing a new initial claim, re-opening an existing claim, or filing a subsequent claim for unemployment benefits a claimant shall be required to register for work and create an active, online and searchable resume in the Nebraska Department of Labor's web application for Reemployment services in accordance with 219 NAC 4.
- C.** The initial application for benefits shall be effective Sunday of the week in which the applicant files an application with the Department. The Commissioner, for good cause, may establish a different effective date.
- D.** A week shall be deemed to be in, within, or during that benefit year which includes the greater part of such week.
- 003. A.** A separate claim for benefits shall be made for each week of unemployment by a method of claiming prescribed by the Commissioner.
- B.** An individual shall be ineligible for benefits for any week for which the individual fails to demonstrate that the individual engaged in an active and earnest search for work as required under 219 NAC 4.
- C.** An electronic media claim transaction shall be completed by the claimant and received by the Department by the Saturday following the most recent week ending date. The failure of a claimant to timely complete an electronic media transaction shall be the basis for a denial of that week's benefits unless good cause for the late transaction can be shown. Any intervening weeks until the week in which the transaction was completed and received by the Department shall also be denied, regardless of cause.
- D.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for waiting week credit even though benefits are not payable for that week.
- E.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for each week of eligibility during the time an applicant is awaiting the results of an appeal hearing if the applicant intends to claim benefits during that time period.
- 004.** The Department may direct a claimant to contact one of its offices to meet eligibility or other reporting requirements, or to provide other information as needed in the administration of Nebraska Employment Security Law. Unless good cause is shown, failure to contact the office as directed may result in the denial of benefits beginning with the week the claimant was scheduled to report and ending the Saturday prior to the week in which he/she reports to the Department.
- 005.** In the event that wage information cannot be obtained from an employer, the Department may request that such information be provided by the claimant. The claimant may be required to provide payroll check stubs, W-2's, or other reliable information corroborating the amount of wages stated by the claimant. A failure by the claimant to comply with such a request by the due date on the form shall cause the claim to be processed without the requested wages and may result in a denial of benefits until the week in which the information regarding requested wages is received by the Department.
- 006.** In the event of a major disaster declared by both the Governor of the State of Nebraska and the President, the Commissioner may permit backdating of the effective date of unemployment insurance claims to agree with the effective date of the federal disaster period.
- 007.** Each worker engaged in employment covered by the Nebraska Employment Security Law, including service covered by election of an employer, shall procure a federal social security account number and furnish that number to every employer for whom that worker performs covered employment.
- 008.** Weeks of disqualification assessed and reductions in benefits determined pursuant to the Nebraska Employment Security Law, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-601 to 48-683, shall be determined in accordance with the number of weeks of disqualification in effect on the applicable date of the most recently filed initial, transitional or additional claim.



STATE OF NEBRASKA

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION



NOTICE TO Job Applicants, Employees, Employers, Labor Unions,
Employment Agencies, Landlords, Tenants, Proprietors, Public:

DISCRIMINATION IN

★ EMPLOYMENT ★

★ HOUSING ★ PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ★

IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW

Unlawful Employment Practices	Public Accommodations and Housing Discrimination	Protection From Retaliation
<p>It is illegal for an employer to discriminate against you because of your Race, Color, Sex, Pregnancy, National Origin, Marital Status, Disability, Religion and/or Age (40-years-old and over). Discrimination may occur in such areas as <i>Hiring, Promotions, Transfers, Lay-offs, Discipline and Termination, Compensation and Benefits, Training, Other Terms or Conditions of Employment, or Sexual Harassment</i>. The Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission is authorized to investigate allegations of discrimination under the Fair Employment Practices Act and the Equal Pay Act of Nebraska, both of which covers employers with 15 or more employees; and the Nebraska Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which covers employers with 20 or more employees. Labor Organizations, Employment Agencies, Apprenticeship and Training Programs are all covered by the law.</p> <p>Authority: Sections 48-1001 through 48-1009; Sections 48-1101 through 48-1125; Sections 48-1219 through 1227. R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.</p>	<p>The Nebraska Fair Housing Act prohibits <i>unlawful housing practices</i> which includes discrimination because of Race, Color, Religion, National Origin, Sex, Disability and Familial Status in <i>Purchases, Sales, Rentals, Loans, Publishing, Representation, Inquiry, Listings, Discharge, or Demotion of Agents or Employees</i> in obedience to the law, blockbusting and other such actions.</p> <p>Authority: Sections 20-301 through 20-344, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.</p> <p>The Nebraska Civil Rights Act of 1969—<i>Public Accommodation</i> prohibits discrimination because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex, National Origin, or Ancestry in <i>Services, Privileges, Facilities, Advantages and Accommodations by all Public Places and Businesses</i> offering the same. Private establishments, etc. must meet the exceptions as set out in the law.</p> <p>Authority: Sections 20-132 through 20-143, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.</p>	<p>The Laws enforced by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission prohibit an employer, landlord, or others subject to the laws from engaging in any form of retaliation because you have filed a charge of discrimination, opposed a practice made illegal by these laws, or acted as a witness in any investigation or hearing conducted by the Commission. In addition, the Fair Employment Practices Act makes it illegal for an employer to engage in any retaliation because a person has opposed any illegal practice or refused to carry out any action that is illegal under the laws of the State of Nebraska or the United States.</p>

- **COMPLAINTS:** The Nebraska EOC will investigate every complaint in an impartial manner, without cost to you and without publicity. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the law was violated, the Nebraska EOC will hold a conciliation conference. In case of failure to settle or resolve a charge by conference, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or persuasion, a public hearing or litigation may occur.
- **EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, UNIONS, LANDLORDS, LENDERS, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, PROPRIETORS, PUBLIC, ETC:** You may call on the Nebraska EOC for information on procedures, advice on policy problems, literature, reading lists, films, speakers service, and aid in educational programming.

For Information or Assistance, Please Write, Call, or Come to:

<p>Main Office Equal Opportunity Commission 301 Centennial Mall South, 5th Floor P.O. Box 94934 Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4934 Telephone (402) 471-2024 1-800-642-6112</p>	<p>Branch Office Panhandle Office Complex 4500 Avenue 'I' P.O. Box 1500 Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69363-1500 Telephone (308) 632-1340 1-800-830-8633</p>	<p>Branch Office 1313 Farnam on-the-Mall Omaha, Nebraska 68102-1836 Telephone (402) 595-2028 1-800-382-7820 www.neoc.ne.gov</p>
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- **THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED** in conspicuous, well lighted places—e.g., hiring offices, employee bulletin boards, employment agency waiting rooms, union hall—which are frequented by employees, job seekers, or applicants for union membership. Firms and organizations that have more than one such office, plant or posting place, should request extra copies of this notice. For information on exceptions write to Nebraska EOC. This document satisfies the requirements for posting pursuant to the laws administered by the NEOC.

**This Commission Investigates Unlawful Discrimination Complaints Filed
Anywhere In The State Of Nebraska: At No Cost To The Person Making The Complaint**



STEVE SISOLAK
Governor

TERRY REYNOLDS
Director

SHANNON M. CHAMBERS
Labor Commissioner

STATE OF NEVADA



OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89706
PHONE (775) 684-1890
FAX (775) 687-6409

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
3300 W. SAHARA AVE. SUITE 225
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
PHONE (702) 486-2650
FAX (702) 486-2660

Department of Business & Industry

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

<http://www.labor.nv.gov>

REQUIRED POSTING – ASSEMBLY BILL 190

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7578/Text#>

Effective October 1, 2021, as set forth in Assembly Bill 190 a new section is added to Chapter 608 of NRS

Section 1. Chapter 608 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if an employer provides paid or unpaid sick leave for the use of his or her employees, the employer must allow an employee to use any accrued sick leave to assist a member of the immediate family of the employee who has an illness, injury, medical appointment or other authorized medical need to the same extent and under the same conditions that apply to the employee when taking such leave.
2. An employer may limit the amount of sick leave that an employee may use pursuant to subsection 1 to an amount which is equal to not less than the amount of sick leave that the employee accrues during a 6-month period.
3. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth an explanation of the provisions of this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of the Labor Commissioner and shall require each employer that provides sick leave to employees to post the bulletin in a conspicuous location in each workplace maintained by the employer. The bulletin may be included in any printed abstract posted by the employer pursuant to NRS 608.013.
4. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to: (a) Limit or abridge any other rights, remedies or procedures available under the law; (b) Negate any other rights, remedies or procedures available to an aggrieved party; (c) Prohibit, preempt or discourage any contract or other agreement that provides a more generous sick leave benefit or paid time off benefit; or (d) Extend the maximum amount of leave to which an employee is entitled to take pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.
5. An employer shall not deny an employee the right to use accrued sick leave in accordance with the provisions of this section or retaliate against an employee for attempting to prosecute a violation of this section or for exercising any rights afforded by this section.
6. The provisions of this section do not apply: (a) To the extent prohibited by federal law; or (b) With regard to an employee of the employer if the employee is covered under a valid collective bargaining agreement.
7. As used in this section, “immediate family” means: (a) The child, foster child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent of an employee; or (b) Any person for whom the employee is the legal guardian.



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER**

**STATE OF NEVADA
DAILY OVERTIME
2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN
POSTED APRIL 1, 2024**

EMPLOYERS MUST PAY 1.5 TIMES AN EMPLOYEE’S REGULAR WAGE RATE WHENEVER AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS PAID LESS THAN 1.5 TIMES THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE RATE WORKS MORE THAN 40 HOURS IN ANY WORKWEEK OR MORE THAN 8 HOURS IN ANY WORKDAY, UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. EMPLOYERS SHOULD REFER TO NRS 608.018 FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON OVERTIME REQUIREMENTS.

NEVADA BALLOT QUESTION 2 PASSED NOVEMBER 2022 ELIMINATES TWO-TIER MINIMUM WAGE AS OF JULY 1, 2024:

Effective Date	Minimum Wage
July 1, 2024	\$12.00

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024, EMPLOYEES WHO EARN LESS THAN \$18.00 PER HOUR ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT ONE AND A HALF (1.5) TIMES THE EMPLOYEE’S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR:

- **OVER 8 HOURS OF WORK IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD; OR**
- **OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK.**

EMPLOYEES THAT MAKE MORE THAN THE HOURLY RATE ABOVE ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OVERTIME AT 1.5 TIMES THE EMPLOYEE’S REGULAR RATE OF PAY FOR OVER 40 HOURS OF WORK IN A WORK WEEK.

Copies may be obtained at www.labor.nv.gov or from the Labor Commissioner’s Offices listed above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS
(Pursuant to NRS 616C.050)

Notice of Injury or Occupational Disease (Incident Report Form C-1): If an injury or occupational disease (OD) arises out of and in the course of employment, you must provide written notice to your employer as soon as practicable, but no later than 7 days after the accident or OD. Your employer shall maintain a sufficient supply of the required forms.

Claim for Compensation (Form C-4): If medical treatment is sought, the form C-4 is available at the place of initial treatment. A completed "Claim for Compensation" (Form C-4) must be filed within 90 days after an accident or OD. The treating physician or chiropractor must, within 3 working days after treatment, complete and mail to the employer, the employer's insurer and third-party administrator, the Claim for Compensation.

Medical Treatment: If you require medical treatment for your on-the-job injury or OD, you may be required to select a physician or chiropractor from a list provided by your workers' compensation insurer, if it has contracted with an Organization for Managed Care (MCO) or Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) or providers of health care. If your employer has not entered into a contract with an MCO or PPO, you may select a physician or chiropractor from the Panel of Physicians and Chiropractors. Any **medical costs** related to your industrial injury or OD will be paid by your insurer.

Temporary Total Disability (TTD): If your doctor has certified that you are unable to work for a period of at least 5 consecutive days, or 5 cumulative days in a 20-day period, or places restrictions on you that your employer does not accommodate, you may be entitled to TTD compensation.

Temporary Partial Disability (TPD): If the wage you receive upon reemployment is less than the compensation for TTD to which you are entitled, the insurer may be required to pay you TPD compensation to make up the difference. TPD can only be paid for a maximum of 24 months.

Permanent Partial Disability (PPD): When your medical condition is stable and there is an indication of a PPD as a result of your injury or OD, within 30 days, your insurer must arrange for an evaluation by a rating physician or chiropractor to determine the degree of your PPD. The amount of your PPD award depends on the date of injury, the results of the PPD evaluation, your age and wage.

Permanent Total Disability (PTD): If you are medically certified by a treating physician or chiropractor as permanently and totally disabled and have been granted a PTD status by your insurer, you are entitled to receive monthly benefits not to exceed 66 2/3% of your average monthly wage. The amount of your PTD payments is subject to reduction if you previously received a lump-sum PPD award.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services: You may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services if you are unable to return to the job due to a permanent physical impairment or permanent restrictions as a result of your injury or occupational disease.

Transportation and Per Diem Reimbursement: You may be eligible for travel expenses and per diem associated with medical treatment.

Reopening: You may be able to reopen your claim if your condition worsens after claim closure.

Appeal Process: If you disagree with a written determination issued by the insurer or the insurer does not respond to your request, you may appeal to the **Department of Administration, Hearing Officer**, by following the instructions contained in your determination letter. You must appeal the determination within 70 days from the date of the determination letter at 1050 E. William Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada 89701, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 210, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102. If you disagree with the Hearing Officer decision, you may appeal to the **Department of Administration, Appeals Officer**. You must file your appeal within 30 days from the date of the Hearing Officer decision letter at 1050 E. William Street, Suite 450, Carson City, Nevada 89701, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 220, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102. If you disagree with a decision of an Appeals Officer, you may file a **petition for judicial review with the District Court**. You must do so within 30 days of the Appeal Officer's decision. You may be represented by an attorney at your own expense or you may contact the NAIW for possible representation.

Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers (NAIW): If you disagree with a hearing officer decision, you may request that NAIW represent you without charge at an Appeals Officer Hearing. For information regarding denial of benefits, you may contact the NAIW at: 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208, Carson City, NV 89701, (775) 684-7555, or 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 230, Las Vegas, NV 89102, (702) 486-2830

To File a Complaint with the Division: If you wish to file a complaint with the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations (DIR), please contact the Workers' Compensation Section, 400 West King Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada 89703, telephone (775) 684-7270, or 3360 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 250, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102, telephone (702) 486-9080.

For Assistance with Workers' Compensation Issues: You may contact the State of Nevada Office for Consumer Health Assistance, 3320 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102, Toll Free 1-888-333-1597, Web site: <http://dhhs.nv.gov/Programs/CHA> E-mail: cha@govcha.nv.gov



Department of Business & Industry
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
www.labor.nv.gov

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' LEAVE BULLETIN

EFFECTIVE January 1, 2024

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 163 from the 82nd Legislative Session of the Nevada Legislature, NRS 608.0198 is hereby amended to include victims of sexual assault the same employment protections as domestic violence victims. Effective January 1, 2024, NRS 608.0198 reads as follows:

1. An employee who has been employed by an employer for at least 90 days and who is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, or whose family or household member is a victim of an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, and the employee is not the alleged perpetrator, is entitled to not more than 160 hours of leave in one 12-month period. Hours of leave provided pursuant to this subsection:

(a) May be paid or unpaid by the employer;

(b) Must be used within the 12 months immediately following the date on which the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault occurred;

(c) May be used consecutively or intermittently; and

(d) If used for a reason for which leave may also be taken pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1193, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq., must be deducted from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to this section and from the amount of leave the employee is entitled to take pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

2. An employee may use the hours of leave pursuant to subsection 1 as follows:

(a) An employee may use the hours of leave only:

(1) For the diagnosis, care or treatment of a health condition related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(2) To obtain counseling or assistance related to an action which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(3) To participate in court proceedings related to an act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault committed against the employee or a family or household member of the employee;

(4) To establish a safety plan, including, without limitation, any action to increase the safety of the employee or the family or household member of the employee from a future act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(b) After taking any hours of leave upon the occurrence of the action which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault, an employee shall give not less than 48 hours advance notice to his or her employer of the need to use additional hours of leave for any purpose listed in paragraph (a).

3. An employer shall not:

(a) Deny an employee the right to use hours of leave in accordance with the conditions of this section;

(b) Require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using hours of leave; or

(c) Retaliate against an employee for using hours of leave.

4. The employer of an employee who takes hours of leave pursuant to this section may require the employee to provide to the employer documentation that confirms or supports the reason the employee provided for requesting leave. Such documentation may include, without limitation, a police report, a copy of an application for an order for protection, an affidavit from an organization which provides services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or documentation from a physician. Any documentation provided to an employer pursuant to this subsection is confidential and must be retained by the employer in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.

5. The Labor Commissioner shall prepare a bulletin which clearly sets forth the right to the benefits created by this section. The Labor Commissioner shall post the bulletin on the Internet website maintained by the Office of Labor Commissioner, if any, and shall require all employers to post the bulletin in a conspicuous location in each workplace maintained by the employer. The bulletin may be included in any printed abstract posted by the employer pursuant to NRS 608.013.

6. An employer shall maintain a record of the hours of leave taken pursuant to this section for each employee for a 2-year period following the entry of such information in the record and, upon request, shall make those records available for inspection by the Labor Commissioner. The employer shall exclude the names of the employees from the records, unless a request for a record is for the purpose of an investigation.

7. The provisions of this section do not:

(a) Limit or abridge any other rights, remedies or procedures available under the law.

(b) Negate any other rights, remedies or procedures available to an aggrieved party.

(c) Prohibit, preempt or discourage any contract or other agreement that provides a more generous leave benefit or paid leave benefit.

8. As used in this section:

(a) "Domestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 33.018.

(b) "Family or household member" means a

(1) Spouse;

(2) Domestic Partner;

(3) Minor child; or

(4) Parent or other adult person who is related within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity to the employee, or other adult person who is or was actually residing with the employee at the time of the act which constitutes domestic violence or sexual assault.

(c) "Sexual assault" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.366.

Pursuant to NRS 608.195 (except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165) any person who violates provisions of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor Commissioner may impose against the person an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

FOR

(Please Give Exact Address of This Worksite Location)

Physicians: _____

Hospitals: _____

Ambulances: 911 or _____

Fire Department: 911 _____

Police: 911 or _____



Refer to safety grab & go

PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEVADA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
(Nevada Revised Statutes 618.295; 29 CFR 1926.50)

Nevada OSHA Enforcement
Division of Industrial Relations
Nevada Department of Business and Industry

EMPLOYER: This notice is to be given to each employee who is laid off or who otherwise leaves your employment.

State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
500 E. Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713
Web Site www.nvdetr.org

INFORMATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED WORKER

Unemployed workers are eligible to receive unemployment benefits under certain conditions established by law. The Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is the agency designated to determine eligibility and issue benefit payments.

To receive unemployment benefits an unemployed person must:

1. Be unemployed through no fault of your own and meet all other conditions of the law regarding unemployment benefits.
2. File a claim online or with the Nevada Telephone Claim Center.
3. Be physically able to work.
4. Be available and willing to accept suitable employment if offered.
5. Make a reasonable and sincere effort to find a job.

Some reasons you may not qualify for unemployment benefits are:

1. If you quit your last job or next to last job without good cause.
2. If you were discharged from your last job or next to last job for misconduct in connection with your work.
3. If while receiving unemployment benefits you refuse an offer of suitable work without good cause.
4. If you give misinformation or withhold information concerning the reason for your separation from your last job.
5. If you fail to properly report wages earned by you regardless of amount.

To file a claim for unemployment benefits call
the Telephone Claim Center:
In Southern Nevada (702) 486-0350
In Northern Nevada (775) 684-0350
In Rural Nevada call toll-free (888) 890-8211
OR File online at <http://ui.nv.gov/>

To report suspected fraud, go to: <https://uifraud.nvdetr.org> or call (775) 684-0475



- An equal opportunity employer/program
- Auxiliary aids and services available upon request for individuals with disabilities
- Relay Nevada 711 or (800) 326-6868 (TTY)

STATE OF NEVADA

JOE LOMBARDO
Governor



DR. KRISTOPHER SANCHEZ
Director

BRETT HARRIS
Labor Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEVADA MINIMUM WAGE
2024 ANNUAL BULLETIN

POSTED APRIL 1, 2024

NEVADA BALLOT QUESTION 2, PASSED NOVEMBER 2022, ELIMINATES TWO-TIER MINIMUM WAGE AS OF JULY 1, 2024:

Effective Date	Minimum Wage
July 1, 2024	\$12.00

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 15, SECTION 16(A) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA AND ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 456 PASSED IN 2019 DURING THE 80TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE, THE ABOVE MINIMUM WAGE RATE SHALL APPLY TO ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE OF NEVADA UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPTED. THIS RATE IS EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2024, AND APPLIES TO ALL EMPLOYEES REGARDLESS OF OFFERED EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFITS.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov or by contacting the addresses and phone numbers listed above.

Assembly Bill 456 <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6870/Text>
Senate Bill 192 <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6334/Text>

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



**NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS AFFECTING
THE APPLICATION OF LIE DETECTOR TESTS**

NRS 613.460(2) requires that each employer shall post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous location at the place of employment where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted and read.

Pursuant to NRS 613.440(2), Lie detector means polygraph, voice stress analyzers, psychological stress evaluator or any other similar device, whether mechanical or electrical, which are designed to determine the honesty or dishonesty of an individual.

NRS 613.480(1) prohibits employers or anyone acting in the employer's behalf from requiring or requesting that an employee or prospective employee take or submit to any lie detector test except as provided in NRS 613.510.

NRS 613.510 contains several exceptions which permit an employer to request polygraph examinations. An employer may request that an employee or prospective employee take a polygraph examination administered by a qualified person as part of an investigation of theft or similar wrongdoing affecting the employer's business which appears to involve the employee.

The employer may also request a polygraph examination administered by a qualified person with regard to prospective employees who would be employed to protect certain kinds of sensitive or valuable property or facilities. The use of a polygraph examination is also permitted to employers in businesses that handle controlled substances.

Such permission exists only in situations where job applicants or employees have direct access to the controlled substances or where suspected abuse or theft is involved.

NRS 613.480(3&4) prohibit an employer from taking adverse action against any employee or prospective employee based on the results of any lie detector test or refusal to take any lie detector test.

Employers who violate the provisions in NRS 613.440 to 613.510 are subject to civil liability in court, as well as fines imposed by the Nevada Labor Commissioner.

For additional information contact our offices at 702-486-2650 in Las Vegas or 775-684-1890 in Carson City or via Email at mail1@labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



Notice to Employer that Employee is Sick or Sustained Injury
Nevada Revised Statutes
(NRS) § 613

Effective May 15, 2019, as set forth in Assembly Bill (AB) 181 approved during the 2019 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 613 is hereby amended with a new section as follows:

1. An employer:
 - (a) Shall not require an employee to be physically present at his or her place of work in order to notify his or her employer that he or she is sick or has sustained an injury that is not work-related and cannot work.
 - (b) May require an employee to notify the employer that he or she is sick or injured and cannot report for work.

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, the Labor Commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive, in addition to other remedies or penalties as authorized by law.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov

For a copy of the AB 181: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/80th2019/Bills/AB/AB181_EN.pdf

**This document is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Please refer to AB 181 and NRS section 613.*

For more information contact the Office of the Labor Commissioner
Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-265
Toll Free: 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 48
0 Internet: www.labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA

BRIAN SANDOVAL
GOVERNOR

C. J. MANTHE
DIRECTOR

SHANNON M. CHAMBERS
LABOR COMMISSIONER



OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
3300 WEST SAHARA AVENUE, SUITE 225
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
PHONE: (702) 486-2650
FAX (702) 486-2660

OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
1818 COLLEGE PARKWAY, SUITE 102
CARSON CITY, NV 89706
PHONE: (775) 684-1890
FAX (775) 687-6409

Department of Business & Industry
OFFICE OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

www.labor.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA NURSING MOTHER'S ACCOMMODATION ACT

Effective July 1, 2017, as set forth in Assembly Bill 113 approved during the 2017 Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) section 608 governing *Private Employers* is hereby amended with a new section as follows:

https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/79th2017/Bills/AB/AB113_EN.pdf

Requirements of Assembly Bill 113:

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 5 and 6 (see below), each employer shall provide an employee who is the mother of a child under 1 year of age with:
 - (a) Reasonable break time, with or without compensation, for the employee to express breast milk as needed; and
 - (b) A place, other than a bathroom, that is reasonably free from dirt or pollution, which is protected from the view of others and free from intrusion by others where the employee may express breast milk.
2. If break time is required to be compensated pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement entered into by an employer and an employee organization, any break time taken pursuant to subsection 1 by an employee which is covered by the collective bargaining agreement must be compensated.
4. An employer shall not retaliate, or direct or encourage another person to retaliate, against any employee because that employee has:
 - (a) Taken break time or used the space provided pursuant to subsection 1 or 3 to express breast milk; or
 - (b) Taken any action to require the employer to comply with the requirements of this section, including, without limitation, filing a complaint, testifying, assisting or participating in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing to enforce the provisions of this section.

Exceptions (set forth in subsections 3, 5, and 6 of Assembly Bill 113):

3. If an employer determines that complying with the provisions of subsection 1 will cause an undue hardship considering the size, financial resources, nature and structure of the business of the employer, the employer may meet with the employee to agree upon a reasonable alternative. If the parties are not able to reach an agreement, the employer may require the employee to accept a reasonable alternative selected by the employer.
5. An employer who employs fewer than 50 employees is not subject to the requirements of this section if these requirements would impose an undue hardship on the employer, considering the size, financial resources, nature and structure of the business of the employer.
6. An employer who is a contractor licensed pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS is not subject to the requirements of this section with regard to an employee who is performing work at a construction jobsite that is located at least 3 miles from the regular place of business of the employer.

Pursuant to NRS 608.195 (except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165) any person who violates provisions of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, the Labor Commissioner may impose against the person an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

Copies of this notice may also be obtained from the Office of the Labor Commissioner at:

1818 College Parkway, Suite 102
Carson City, Nevada 89706
(775) 684-1890

or

3300 W. W Sahara Avenue, Suite 225
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
(702) 486-2650

Or by going to our website at <http://labor.nv.gov>

NEVADA PREGNANT WORKERS' FAIRNESS ACT



Pursuant to NRS 613.335 and sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of the Nevada Pregnant Workers' Fairness Act (effective October 1, 2017) employees have the right to be free from discriminatory or unlawful employment practices based on pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

UNDER THE ACT, IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYERS TO:

- Deny a reasonable accommodation to female employees and applicants, upon request, for a condition related to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, unless an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the business of the employer.
- Take adverse employment actions against a female employee because the employee requests or uses a reasonable accommodation.
- Deny an employment opportunity to a qualified female employee or applicant based on a need for a reasonable accommodation.
- Require a female employee or applicant to accept an accommodation that the employee or applicant did not request or chooses not to accept or to take leave from employment if an accommodation is available.

UNDER THE ACT, AN EMPLOYER MAY:

Require a female employee to submit written medical certification from the employee's physician substantiating the need for an accommodation because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, and the specific accommodation recommended by the physician.



www.nvdetr.org

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE ACT, CONTACT
THE NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

An equal opportunity employer/program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon
request for individuals with disabilities
Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

1820 East Sahara Avenue
Suite 314
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Phone (702) 486-7161

1325 Corporate Blvd.
Room 115
Reno, NV 89502

Phone (775) 823-6690



a division of the Nevada Department of Employment,
Training and Rehabilitation

1820 East Sahara Avenue
Suite 314
Las Vegas, NV 89104

(702) 486-7161

1325 Corporate Blvd.
Room 115,
Reno, NV 89502

(775) 823-6690



Nevada Equal Rights Commission

NEVADA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

- Employers may not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, age (40+), sex (including pregnancy), religion, disability, sexual orientation, genetic information, or gender identity or expression.
- Housing discrimination is prohibited based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression.
- Businesses offering services to the public may not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression.

Persons who believe they have been discriminated against in employment, public accommodation or housing, may file a complaint with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission.

An equal opportunity employer/program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request for individuals with disabilities.

Relay 711 or 800.326.6868

www.nvdetr.org

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY EMPLOYERS

EVERY EMPLOYER SHALL POST AND KEEP POSTED IN A VISIBLE AND OPEN AREA FOR EMPLOYEES ON THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES/PROPERTY THESE RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY NEVADA EMPLOYERS SUMMARIZING NEVADA WAGE AND HOUR LAWS PURSUANT TO NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (NRS) AND NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (NAC) SECTIONS 607 AND 608

Summary of NRS and NAC Provisions and should not be considered legal advice - REVISED 7-3-2023

*PLEASE NOTE: Every person, firm, association or corporation, or any agent, servant, employee, or officer of any such firm, association, or corporation, who violates any of these NRS and NAC provisions may be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to penalties.

“The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the health and welfare of workers and the employment of persons in private enterprise in this State are of concern to the State and that the health and welfare of persons required to earn their livings by their own endeavors require certain safeguards as to hours of service, working conditions and compensation therefor.”

1. Discharge of employee: Whenever an employer discharges an employee, the wages and compensation earned and unpaid at the time of such discharge shall become due and payable immediately.

2. Quitting employee: Whenever an employee resigns or quits his employment, the wages and compensation earned and unpaid at the time of his resignation or quitting must be paid no later than the day on which he would have regularly been paid or 7 days after he resigns or quits, whichever is earlier.

3. An employer shall not employ an employee for a continuous period of 8 hours without permitting the employee to have an uninterrupted meal period of at least one-half hour. Every employer shall authorize and permit covered employees to take rest periods in the middle of each work period or as close to the middle of the work period as possible. The duration of the rest periods shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of 10 minutes for each 4 hours or major fraction thereof. Authorized rest periods shall be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

4. Effective July 1, 2023, each employer shall pay a wage to each employee of not less than \$10.50 per hour worked if the employer offers qualified health benefits, or \$11.25 per hour if the employer does not offer qualified health benefits. Offering health benefits means making qualified health benefits available to the employee for the employee and the employee's dependents at a total cost to the employer for premiums of not more than 10 percent of the employee's gross taxable income from the employer. Tips or gratuities received by employees shall not be credited as being any part of or offset against the minimum wage rates or the 10 percent premium for qualified health benefits. See https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/ for Annual Minimum Wage notice.

5. An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee whose wage rate is less than 1 1/2 times the minimum wage: (a) Works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work; or (b) Works more than 8 hours in any workday unless by mutual agreement the employee works a scheduled 10 hours per day for 4 calendar days within any scheduled week of work.

An employer shall pay 1 1/2 times an employee's regular wage rate whenever an employee whose wage rate is 1 1/2 times, or more than the minimum wage works more than 40 hours in any scheduled week of work. See https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/ for Annual Daily Overtime notice.

The above provisions do not apply to: (a) Employees who are not covered by the minimum wage provisions of the Constitution (b) Outside buyers; (c) Employees in a retail or service business if their regular rate is more than 1 1/2 times the minimum wage, and more than half their compensation for a representative period comes from commissions on goods or services, with the representative period being, to the extent allowed pursuant to federal law, not less than one month; (d) Employees who are employed in bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacities; (e) Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements which provide otherwise for overtime; (f) Drivers, drivers' helpers, loaders and mechanics for motor carriers subject to the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, as amended; (g) Employees of a railroad; (h) Employees of a carrier by air; (i) Drivers or drivers' helpers making local deliveries and paid on a trip-rate basis or other delivery payment plan; (j) Drivers of taxicabs or limousines; (k) Agricultural employees; (l) Employees of business enterprises having a gross sales volume of less than \$250,000 per year; (m) Any salesman or mechanic primarily engaged in selling or servicing automobiles, trucks or farm equipment; and (n) A mechanic or workman for any hours to which the provisions of subsection 3 or 4 of [NRS 338.020](#) apply. (O) A domestic worker who resides in the household where he or she works if the domestic worker and his or her employer agree in writing to exempt the domestic worker from the requirements of subsections 1 and 2. 4. As used in this section, "domestic worker" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 6 of this act.

6. If mutually agreed upon by an employee and employer in writing to exclude from the employee's wages a regularly scheduled sleeping period not to exceed 8 hours if adequate sleeping facilities are furnished pursuant to NRS section 608.0195.

7. Every employer shall establish and maintain records of wages for the benefit of his employees, showing for each pay period the following information for each employee: (a) Gross wage or salary; (b) Deductions agreed to in writing by the employer and employee for a specific purpose, pay period, and amount; (c) Net cash wage or salary; (d) Total hours employed in the pay period by noting the number of hours per day; (e) Date of payment.

8. Wages must be paid semimonthly or more often.

9. Every employer shall establish and maintain regular paydays and shall post a notice setting forth those regular paydays in 2 conspicuous places. After an employer establishes regular paydays and the place of payment, the employer shall not change a regular payday or the place of payment unless, not fewer than 7 days before the change is made, the employer provides the employees affected by the change with written notice in a manner that is calculated to provide actual notice of the change to each such employee.

10. It is unlawful for any person to take all or part of any tips or gratuities bestowed upon his employees. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent such employees from entering into an agreement to divide such tips or gratuities among themselves.

11. An employer may not require an employee to rebate, refund or return any part of his or her wage, salary or compensation. Also, an employer may not withhold or deduct any portion of such wages unless it is for the benefit of, and authorized by written order of the employee. Further, it is unlawful for any employer who has the legal authority to decrease the wage, salary or compensation of an employee to implement such a decrease unless: (a) Not less than 7 days before the employee performs any work at the decreased wage, salary or compensation, the employer provides the employee with written notice of the decrease; or (b) The employer complies with the requirements relating to the decrease that are imposed on the employer pursuant to the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement or any contract between the employer and the employee.

12. All uniforms or accessories distinctive as to style, color or material shall be furnished, without cost, to employees by their employer. If a uniform or accessory requires a special cleaning process, and cannot be easily laundered by an employee, such employee's employer shall clean such uniform or accessory without cost to such employee.

13. An employer: (a) Shall not require an employee to be physically present at his or her place of work in order to notify his or her employer that he or she is sick or has sustained an injury that is not work-related and cannot work; (b) May require an employee to notify the employer that he or she is sick or injured and cannot report for work.

14. An employer in private employment with not less than 50 employees shall provide paid leave to each employee of the employer pursuant to the provisions of NRS section 608.0197 as follows: A. An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of work performed. B. Paid leave accrued may carry over for each employee between his or her benefit years of employment, except an employer may limit the amount of paid leave for each employee carried over to a maximum of 40 hours per benefit year. C. An employer shall: (1) Compensate an employee for the paid leave available for use by that employee at the rate of pay at which the employee is compensated at the time such leave is taken; and (2) Pay such compensation on the same payday as the hours taken are normally paid. (See NRS section 608.0197 and Senate Bill 312 (2019) for full requirements and exceptions)

15. In addition to the leave provided in NRS section 608.0197 an employer shall provide 2 to 4 hours of paid leave to obtain a vaccination for COVID-19. Please see Senate bill 209 – 2021 Legislative Session for the full provisions. <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/81st2021/Bill/7670/Text#>

16. NRS section 608.0197 subsection 2(b) states: An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave for any use, including, without limitation: (1) Treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition. (2) Receiving a medical diagnosis or medical care. (3) Receiving or participating in preventative care. (4) Participating in caregiving; or (5) Addressing other personal needs related to the health of the employee. (See Senate Bill 209 – 2021 Legislative Session)

17. An employer in private employment shall post the required bulletins and notices available at: https://labor.nv.gov/Employer/Employer_Posters/

18. Senate Bill 386, cited as the “Nevada Hospitality and Travel Workers Right to Return Act”, requires certain employers to offer job positions to certain employees under certain conditions. This bill requires that certain employees have an opportunity to return to their jobs when circumstances permit. See this link regarding preliminary guidance on this bill. [Senate Bill 386 Preliminary Guidance \(nv.gov\)](#).

19. Senate Bill 293 prohibits an employer or employment agency from seeking or relying on the wage or salary history of an applicant for employment; prohibits an employer or employment agency from refusing to interview, hire, promote or employ an applicant or from discriminating or retaliating against an applicant if the applicant does not provide wage or salary history. [SB293 Overview \(state.nv.us\)](#)

*For additional information please visit: WWW.LABOR.NV.GOV
Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-2650 - TOLL FREE: 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 4850*

NEVADA SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Act, NRS Chapter 618, provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State of Nevada. Requirements of the Act 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 physical harm to his employees; and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards adopted under the Act.

EMPLOYEES:

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

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Nevada OSHA) of the Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry, has the primary responsibility for administering the Act. Nevada OSHA enforces occupational safety and health standards, and its Safety and Health Representatives/ Industrial Hygienists conduct jobsite inspections to ensure compliance with the Act.

INSPECTION:

The Act requires that a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the Nevada OSHA inspector for the purpose of aiding the inspection.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Nevada OSHA Safety and Health Representative/ Industrial Hygienist must consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

COMPLAINT:

Employees, public or private, or their representatives have the right to file a complaint with the nearest Nevada OSHA office requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. Nevada OSHA will hold confidential names of employees complaining.

The Act 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 Act.

An employee, public or private, who believes he has been discriminated against may file a complaint within thirty (30) days of the alleged discrimination with the nearest Nevada OSHA office or with Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 90 7th Street, Suite 18100, San Francisco, CA 94103.

CITATIONS:

If upon inspection Nevada OSHA believes an employer has violated the Act, 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 Nevada OSHA citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for three days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

PROPOSED PENALTY:

The Act provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to \$16,131 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$16,131 for each nonserious violation. Penalties of up to \$16,131 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to \$161,323 for each such violation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Act. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Conviction of any employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties. Penalties may be proposed for public employers.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:

While providing penalties for violations, the Act also encourages efforts by labor and management, before a Nevada OSHA inspection, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.

The Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Division of Industrial Relations, Department of Business and Industry, 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.

Further information and assistance will be provided by Nevada OSHA to employees and employers upon request.

MORE INFORMATION:

Additional information and copies of the Act, specific Nevada OSHA safety and health standards, and other applicable regulations may be obtained by calling or writing the nearest Nevada OSHA district office in the following locations:

Southern Nevada

3360 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Telephone: (702) 486-9020
Fax: (702) 486-8715

Northern Nevada

4600 Kietzke Lane, Suite F-153
Reno, Nevada 89502
Telephone: (775) 688-3700
Fax: (775) 688-1378

NOTE:

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

OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor
90 7th Street
Suite 18100
San Francisco, CA 94103
Telephone: (415) 625-2547

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace.

STATE OF NEVADA
Office of the Labor Commissioner



**Paid Leave Effective January 1, 2020 – Nevada Revised Statutes
(NRS) § 608**

Except as otherwise provided in Senate Bill (SB) 312, every employer in private employment with not less than 50 employees shall provide paid leave to each employee of the employer as follows:

- A. An employee is entitled to at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave for each hour of work performed.
- B. Paid leave accrued may carry over for each employee between his or her benefit years of employment, except an employer may limit the amount of paid leave for each employee carried over to a maximum of 40 hours per benefit year.
- C. An employer shall:
 - 1. Compensate an employee for the paid leave available for use by that employee at the rate of pay at which the employee is compensated at the time such leave is taken; and
 - 2. Pay such compensation on the same payday as the hours taken are normally paid.
- D. An employer may set a minimum increment of paid leave, not to exceed 4 hours that an employee may use at any one time.
 - 1. An employer shall provide to each employee on each payday an accounting of the hours of paid leave available for use by that employee. An employer may use the system that the employer uses to pay its employees to provide the accounting of the hours of paid leave available for use by the employee.
 - 2. An employer may, but is not required to, compensate an employee for any unused paid leave available for use by that employee upon separation from employment, except if the employee is rehired by the employer within 90 days after separation from that employer and the separation from employment was not due to the employee voluntarily leaving his or her employment, any previously unused paid leave hours available for use by that employee must be reinstated.
- E. An employee in private employment may use paid leave available for use by that employee as follows:
 - 1. An employer shall allow an employee to use paid leave beginning on the 90th calendar day of his or her employment.
 - 2. An employee may use paid leave available for use by that employee without providing a reason to his or her employer for such use.
 - 3. An employee shall, as soon as practicable, give notice to his or her employer to use the paid leave available for use by that employee.
 - 4. An employer shall not: deny an employee the right to use paid leave available for use by that employee in accordance with the conditions of this section; require an employee to find a replacement worker as a condition of using paid leave available for use by that employee; or retaliate against an employee for using paid leave available for use by that employee.
- F. An employer shall maintain a record of the receipt or accrual and use of paid leave pursuant to this section for each employee for a 1-year period following the entry of such information in the record and, upon request, shall make those records available for inspection by the Labor Commissioner.
- G. For the first 2 years of operation, an employer is not required to comply with the provisions of this section.
- H. This section does not apply to: (a) An employer who, pursuant to a contract, policy, collective bargaining agreement or other agreement, provides employees with a policy for paid leave or a policy for paid time off to all scheduled employees at a rate of at least 0.01923 hours of paid leave per hour of work performed; and (b) Temporary, seasonal or on-call employees.

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 608.0165, the Labor Commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation of NRS 608.005 to 608.195 inclusive, in addition to other remedies or penalties as authorized by law.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from our website at: www.labor.nv.gov

For a copy of the SB 312:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/Bill/6553/Overview>

**This bulletin is a summary of SB 312. It is for posting and information purposes and should not be considered legal advice. Please refer to SB 312 and NRS section 608 for further details.*

For more information contact the Office of the Labor Commissioner
Carson City 775-684-1890 or Las Vegas 702-486-265
Toll Free: 1-800-992-0900 Ext. 4850 Internet: www.labor.nv.gov



State of New Hampshire Department of Labor

Criteria to Establish an Employee or Independent Contractor

“Employee” means and includes every person who may be permitted, required, or directed by any employer, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, to engage in any employment, but shall not include any person exempted from the definition of employee as stated in RSA 281-A:2, VI(b)(2), (3), or (4), or RSA 281-A:2, VII(b), or a person providing services as part of a residential placement for individuals with developmental, acquired, or emotional disabilities, or any person who meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) The person possesses or has applied for a federal employer identification number or social security number, or in the alternative, has agreed in writing to carry out the responsibilities imposed on employers under this chapter.
- (b) The person has control and discretion over the means and manner of performance of the work, in that the result of the work, rather than the means or manner by which the work is performed, is the primary element bargained for by the employer.
- (c) The person has control over the time when the work is performed, and the time of performance is not dictated by the employer. However, this shall not prohibit the employer from reaching an agreement with the person as to completion schedule, range of work hours, and maximum number of work hours to be provided by the person, and in the case of entertainment, the time such entertainment is to be presented.
- (d) The person hires and pays the person’s assistants, if any, and to the extent such assistants are employees, supervises the details of the assistants’ work.
- (e) The person holds himself or herself out to be in business for himself or herself or is registered with the state as a business and the person has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations.
- (f) The person is responsible for satisfactory completion of work and may be held contractually responsible for failure to complete the work.
- (g) The person is not required to work exclusively for the employer.

**INSPECTION DIVISION
P O BOX 2076
CONCORD NH 03302-2076
(603) 271-1492 & 271-3176**

**Kathryn J. Barger
Deputy Labor Commissioner**

**James W. Craig
Commissioner of Labor**

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Rev. 04/22/14

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION IS AGAINST THE LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following types of
discrimination are illegal:



Age

Sex

Pregnancy

Race

Color

Marital Status

Religion

Sexual Harassment

National Origin

Physical Disability

Mental Disability

Sexual Orientation

For information call:

271-2767

New Hampshire Commission For Human Rights

Concord N.H. 03301

www.state.nh.us/hrc/index.html

humanrights@nhsa.state.nh.us



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EQUAL PAY RSA 275:37

It is illegal in New Hampshire under both state and federal law to pay employees different wages for the same work based solely on sex. If you think that your employer has violated this provision, please contact the New Hampshire Department of Labor, 95 Pleasant St, Concord, NH 03301

Phone: (603) 271-1492, 271-6294, or 271-3176

Fax: (603) 271-2668

Email: InspectionDiv@dol.nh.gov

You may file a wage claim by downloading the form at:

<http://www.nh.gov/labor/documents/wage-claim.pdf>

The full text of RSA 275:37 Equal Pay can be found at this link:

<http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XXIII/275/275-37-1.htm>

RSA 275:38-a Non-Retaliation Provision. No employer shall discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because they invoke their rights under this statute, including filing charges or complaints, or causing any investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under or related to this subdivision, or has testified or is planning to testify or has assisted or participated in any manner in any such investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action or has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed his or her wages or those of another employee.

This section shall not apply to any employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of such employee's essential job functions who discloses the wages of such other employees to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge or in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under RSA 275:41-a including an investigation conducted by the employer. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law.

RSA 275:41-b Pay Disclosure. No employer shall require that an employee refrain from disclosing the amount of his or her wages or sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the amount of his or her wages, salary, or paid benefits, as a condition of employment. No employer shall discharge, formally discipline, or otherwise discriminate against an employee who discloses the amount of his or her wages, salary, or paid benefits.

RSA 275:41 Limitation of Actions. Any action to recover unpaid wages and liquidated damages based on violation of RSA 275:37, shall be commenced within 3 years of discovery of the violation. No action brought under this section shall include any violation that occurred more than 4 years prior to the commencement of such action.

Effective Date: January 1, 2015

Inspection Division
PO Box 2076
Concord NH 03302-2076
Telephone – (603) 271-1492 & 271-3176

Kathryn J. Barger
Deputy Labor Commissioner

James W. Craig
Labor Commissioner

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NEW HAMPSHIRE MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 279, as amended

Unless otherwise provided by statute, no person, firm, or corporation shall employ any employee at an hourly rate lower than that set forth in the federal minimum wage law, as amended.

\$7.25 PER HOUR EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2008

Exempt from RSA 279 are:

Employees engaged in Household Labor, Domestic Labor, Farm Labor, Outside Sales Representatives, Summer Camps for Minors, Newspaper Carriers, Non-Professional Ski Patrol and Golf Caddies.

OVERTIME PAY. Those employees covered by RSA 279, with the following exceptions, shall in addition to their regular compensation, be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all time worked in excess of 40 hours in any one week:

- (a) Any employee employed by an amusement, seasonal, or recreational establishment if:
 - (1) it does not operate for more than 7 months in any calendar year; or
 - (2) during the preceding calendar year, its average receipts for any 6 months of such year were not more than 33 1/3 percent of its average receipts for the other 6 months of such year.
- (b) Any employee of employers covered under the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Tipped employees of a restaurant, hotel, motel, inn or cabin, who customarily and regularly receive more than \$30 a month in tips directly from the customers will receive a base rate from the employer of not less than 45 percent of the applicable minimum wage. Restaurant shall include an establishment in a temporary or permanent building, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where meals are regularly prepared or served for which a charge is made and where seating and table service is available for customers or where delivery services are available. The term does not include establishments which do not primarily prepare and serve food. Tipped employees shall also include employees who deliver meals prepared in a restaurant to the customer's home, office, or other location. If an employee shows to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the actual amount of wages received at the end of each pay period did not equal the minimum wage for all hours worked, the employer shall pay the employee the difference to guarantee the applicable minimum wage.

RECORDS. Every employer of employees shall keep a true and accurate record of the hours worked by each, wages paid to each, and classification of employment when necessary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT LAW

No youth under the age of 16 shall be employed or permitted to work without first obtaining a New Hampshire Youth Employment Certificate except for his/her parents, grandparents, guardian, or at work defined as casual or farm labor. **Certificates shall be obtained by an employer within 3 business days of the first day of employment.** Copies of certificates shall be kept on file by all employers of youths. An employer shall not employ a youth 16 or 17 years of age, unless the employer obtains and maintains on file a signed written document from the youth's parent or legal guardian permitting the youth's employment. The parental permission shall be on file at the establishment's worksite prior to the first day of employment. Written parental permission is not required for a 16 or 17 year old youth who has graduated from high school or obtained a general equivalency diploma.

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Rev. 04/22/14



**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION LAW

Wages In this Establishment Will Be Paid On:

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

PAYMENT OF WAGES. All wages due an employee must be paid within eight days after the expiration of the week in which work is performed. The Labor Commissioner may, upon written petition showing good and sufficient reason, permit payment of wages less frequently, except it shall be at least once each calendar month.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE. Employer must notify employee in writing when hiring of the rate of pay, or any changes prior to change; make available in writing, or by posted notice, employment practices and policies on vacation pay, sick leave and other fringe benefits; furnish employee statement of deductions each payday.

LUNCH OR EATING PERIOD. An employer may not require an employee to work more than five consecutive hours without granting him a one half-hour lunch or eating period, except if it is feasible for the employee to eat during the performance of his/her work, and the employer permits him/her to do so.

ACCESS TO PERSONNEL FILE. Every employer shall provide a reasonable opportunity for an employee who so requests to inspect such employee’s personnel file and upon request provide such employee with a copy of all or part of the file.

WITHHOLDING WAGES. Employer may not withhold or divert any portion of an employee’s wages unless required or empowered by state or federal law; or unless by written authorization by the employee for a lawful purpose accruing to the benefit of the employee, per regulation promulgated by the Commissioner.

EMPLOYEES SEPARATED. When an employee quits, resigns, or is suspended because of labor dispute wages must be paid not later than the next regular payday or by mail if the employee so requests. Employees discharged must be paid in full within seventy-two hours. Willful failure to pay as above subjects employer to liquidated damages of ten percent of the unpaid wages for each day except Sunday and legal holidays. In case of dispute over amount due, employer shall pay amount conceded by him to be due, leaving employee remedies of law for balance.

The acceptance of payment by employee shall not constitute a release to the balance of a claim and any release required by an employer as a condition of payment shall be null and void and in violation of the law.

REQUIRED PAY

On any day an employee reports to work at an employer’s request, the employee shall be paid not less than 2 hours pay at their regular rate of pay. This does not apply to employees of counties or municipalities.

CIVIL PENALTY

There may be a minimum civil penalty of \$100.00 per violation of any section of the New Hampshire Labor Laws.

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**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

WORKER'S RIGHT TO KNOW ACT
Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 277-A, as amended

**EMPLOYEES
YOU HAVE A RIGHT
TO KNOW ABOUT
TOXIC SUBSTANCES
USED IN THIS
WORKPLACE**

The New Hampshire "Right to Know" law (RSA 277-A) guarantees that:

- You be notified by a posting of the long and short-term health hazards of all toxic substances that you may come into contact with.
- You be trained by your employer in the safe use and handling of these toxic materials.
- You have the right to request complete information, in the form of a Material Safety Data Sheet, from your employer on any toxic substance you may have contact with. Your employer must respond to this request within five working days.

To learn more about the toxic materials used in this workplace, and to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets, contact the employer representative listed below.

(EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME)

**NH DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
PO BOX 2076
CONCORD NH 03302-2076**

**Kathryn J. Barger
Deputy Labor Commissioner**

**James W. Craig
Commissioner of Labor**



**YOU ARE REQUIRED BY
LAW TO POST THIS IN A
CONSPICUOUS PLACE**



UNEMPLOYMENT NOTICE

If you become partially or totally unemployed:

Filing in person

File a claim in person at the office nearest you and register for work.

Example: If your last day of work was a Friday and you worked a full week, visit the office nearest you the following week
Office Hours: 8am - 4:30pm Monday - Friday

Filing over the Internet

File on-line and register for work at www.nh.gov/nhes

Example: If your last day of work was a Friday and you worked a full week, do not open your claim on-line that week. Open your claim the following Sunday - Saturday (before midnight).

Failure to apply as explained below may result in a loss in your entitlement to some benefits!

You must file your initial claim within 3 business days of becoming unemployed or no later than the last calendar day of the first week for which you wish to file for benefits. For filing purposes you are considered to be unemployed on the last day you actually work or on the day your work hours are significantly reduced. Your claim is effective the calendar week it is opened.

What should you have available before you file?

- Your social security number
- Information about where you worked in the past 18 months, including company names, addresses and approximate dates you worked there
- Your most recent check stubs, W2's and 1099 forms from the last 18 months
- The amounts of your separation pay, severance, vacation, holiday, sick, bonus pay and wages in lieu of notice you received or expect to receive

Who pays for Unemployment Compensation Taxes?

- Employers pay the tax that is deposited in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund from which benefits are paid.

Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation is determined on an individual basis and based on the law. You have to open a claim and then file a claim each week to know if you are eligible.

NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES

Berlin	Claremont	Concord	Conway	Keene	Laconia
Littleton	Manchester	Nashua	Portsmouth	Salem	Somersworth

*NHES is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH WORKS
NHES is an Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TTY/TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964*

PLEASE HELP YOUR EMPLOYEES BY VOLUNTARILY POSTING THIS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



Is your company having a Vacation Shutdown?

After your last day of work open a claim on the Internet at
www.nhes.nh.gov

If you do not have Internet access, please go
immediately to your nearest NH Employment Security office.

- File as directed on the Internet application.
- Vacation and holiday pay count as wages in reference to Unemployment Compensation, but if you are unsure about eligibility because of vacation or holiday pay, please open a claim and file.

**Failure to apply immediately may result in a loss in your entitlement
to some benefits!**

What should you have available before you file?

- Your social security number
- Know where you worked in the past 18 months, including names of companies, addresses and approximate dates you worked there.
- Have your check stubs, W2s, and 1099 forms available for easy reference.

**You have to open a claim and then file a claim each week as directed
to know if you are eligible!**

**Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation is determined on an individual
basis and based on the law.**

Visit the NH Employment Security Resource Center in an Employment Security office near you for free resources, tools, and information, or visit our Website at:

www.nhes.nh.gov

NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES

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DES 218B 1/12



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

THE WHISTLEBLOWERS' PROTECTION ACT - RSA 275-E

An employer shall not discharge, threaten, or discriminate against any public or private employee

- If the employee, in good faith, reports or causes to be reported an alleged violation of any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States;
- OR, the employee objects to or refuses to participate in any activity that the employee, in good faith, believes is a violation of the law or rule ;
- OR, the employee refuses to execute a directive which the employee, in good faith, believes violates any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state or the United States;
- OR, the employee participates in an investigation, hearing, or inquiry conducted by any governmental entity or any court action which concerns allegations that the employer has violated any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES - RSA 275-E:4

After the employee has made a reasonable effort to maintain or restore his/her rights through any grievance procedure or similar process available with the employer

And has filed the written complaint with the New Hampshire Department of Labor.

He/she may request a hearing with the New Hampshire Department of Labor, which can result in a judgment to order reinstatement, payment of fringe benefits, seniority rights, and injunctive relief.

ADDITIONAL RIGHTS AND REMEDIES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ONLY - RSA 275-E:8 and 9

Public employees can issue complaints to the New Hampshire Department of Labor, who has the authority to investigate complaints or information concerning the possible existence of any activity constituting fraud, waste, or abuse in the expenditure of any public funds, whether state or local, or relating to programs and operations involving the procurement of any supplies, services, or construction by governmental entities within the state.

The identity of the person who filed the complaint shall not be disclosed without his or her written consent, unless such disclosure is to a law enforcement agency that is conducting a criminal investigation.

No governmental entity shall take any retaliatory action against a public employee who, in good faith, files a complaint under this section and the public employee shall be afforded all protections under RSA 275-E:2.

No governmental entity shall threaten, discipline, demote, fire, transfer, reassign, or discriminate against a public employee who files a complaint with the department of labor under RSA 275-E:8 or otherwise discloses or threatens to disclose activities or information that the employee reasonably believes violates RSA 275-E:2, represents a gross mismanagement or waste of public funds, property, or manpower, or evidences an abuse of authority or a danger to the public health and safety.

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Rev. 4/22/14

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Child Labor Law Abstract

Kind of Employment	Minimum Age	Hours of Work Not to Exceed ^{1, 3}	Prohibited Hours	Certificate or Permit Required ²
Theatrical: Professional employment in a theatrical production, including stage, motion pictures, and television performances and rehearsals.	None, but minors under 16 must be accompanied at all times by an adult who is a parent, guardian, or representative of employer.	Under 16: No more than 2 shows or productions ⁴ daily or 8 weekly, 5 hours daily, 24 hours weekly, 6 days a week. (Includes rehearsal time. Combined hours of school and work not to exceed 8 hours daily.) ⁵	Under 16 Before 7 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁶	Under 16 Special Theatrical Permit
		16 & 17 years old ^{6, 8} 8 hours daily 40 hours weekly 6 days a week	16–17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁶	16–17 years old Employment Certificate
Agriculture: No restrictions on work performed outside school hours in connection with minor's own home and directly for the minor's parent or legal guardian.	12 years old Outside school hours 16 years old During school hours	10 hours daily 6 days a week	None	12–15 years old only Special Agricultural Permit
		10 hours daily 6 days a week		
Newspaper Carriers: Minors who deliver, solicit, sell and collect for newspapers outside of school hours on residential routes.	11 years old	Combined hours of school and work not to exceed 8 hours daily, 40 hours weekly, 7 days	11–13 years old Before 6 a.m. After 7 p.m. 14–17 years old Before 5:30 a.m. After 8 p.m.	11–17 years old NJ publishers may issue Special Newspaper Carrier Permit or local issuing officer may issue: Special Permit (11–15 years old) or Employment Certificate (16–17 years old).
Street Trades: Minors who sell, offer for sale, solicit for, collect for, display, or distribute any articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers or magazines or in blacking shoes on any street or other public place or from house to house.	14 years old Outside school hours 16 years old ⁹ During school hours	When school is in session: 3 hours per day 18 hours per week. During school vacation: 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week.	14–15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m.	Special Street Trades Permit or Employment Certificate
		8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During school vacation: 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	16–17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11 p.m.	Employment Certificate
General Employment: Includes mercantile establishments, golf caddying, private bowling alleys, offices, gas stations, garages, and other places or means of gainful occupations unless otherwise specified.	14 years old 16 years old	When school is in session: 3 hours per day 18 hours per week. When school is not in session: 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week.	14–15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m. ⁷	Employment Certificate
		8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During summer vacation: ¹⁰ 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	16–17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11 p.m. Exceptions: 1. School vacation season. 2. Days not preceding a school day, with special written permission of parent or guardian.)	Employment Certificate
Restaurant and Seasonal	Same as for General Employment except that minors at least 16 years old may be employed after midnight during regular school vacation season, if work begins before 11 p.m. on the previous day, or on work date that do not begin on a school day, with special written permission from a parent or guardian. May not be employed after 3 a.m. or before 6 a.m. on a day before a school day.			
Public Bowling Alleys	Same as for General Employment except that minors at least 16 years old may be employed as pinsetters, lane attendants, or buspersons until 11:30 p.m. — but during the school term the minor must have a special permit.			
Domestic Services in Private Homes No restriction on work performed outside school hours in connection with minor's own home and directly for the minor's parent or legal guardian.	14 years old Outside of school hours 16 years old During school hours	No restrictions Except minors under 16 are limited to 3 hours per day, 18 hours per week when school is in session	None	Employment Certificate
Messengers for Communications Companies Under Supervision and Control of the F.C.C.	14 years old Outside of school hours 16 years old During school hours	No restrictions	None	Employment Certificate
Factory	16 years old	8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During summer vacation: 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	When school is in session: After 10 p.m. During school vacation season: Before 6 a.m. and After 10 p.m.	Employment Certificate

Punishment for Violations of Child Labor Law

Whoever employs or permits or suffers any minor to be employed or to work in violation of this act, or of any order or ruling issued under the provisions of this act, or obstructs the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, its officers or agents, or any other person authorized to inspect places of employment under this act, and whoever, having under his control or custody any minor, permits or suffers him to be employed or to work in violation of this act, shall be guilty of an offense.

If a defendant acts knowingly, an offense under this section will be a crime of the fourth degree. Otherwise it will be a disorderly persons offense and the defendant will, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of at least \$100 (up to \$2,000) for an initial violation, and at least \$200 (up to \$4,000) for each subsequent violation.

Each day during which any violation of this act continues will constitute a separate and distinct offense, and the employment of any minor in violation of the act will, with respect to each minor so employed, constitute a separate and distinct offense.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions provided by law for violations of P.L. 1940, c.153 (C.34:2-21.1 et seq.), when the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development finds that an individual has violated that act, the commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties of up to \$500 for a first violation, up to \$1,000 for a second violation, and up to \$2,500 for each subsequent violation, specified in a schedule of penalties to be promulgated as a rule or regulation by the commissioner in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). When determining the amount of the penalty imposed because of a violation, the commissioner will consider factors including the history of an employer's previous violations, the seriousness of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the size of the employer's business.

No administrative penalty will be leveled pursuant to this section unless the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development provides the alleged violator with notification of the violation and of the amount of the penalty by certified mail and an opportunity to request a hearing before the commissioner or his designee within 15 days of receiving the notice.

If a hearing is requested, the commissioner will issue a final order upon such hearing and a finding that a violation has occurred. If no hearing is requested, the notice will become a final order upon expiration of the 15-day period. Payment of the penalty is due when a final order is issued or when the notice becomes a final order. Any penalty imposed pursuant to this section may be recovered with costs in a summary proceeding commenced by the commissioner pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

NOTES

¹ A minor who is at least 17 years old and a graduate of a vocational school approved by the Commissioner of Education may engage in those pursuits in which the minor majored in said vocational school during those hours permitted for persons 18 years of age and over, if an employment certificate (or a certified copy) accompanies the minor's diploma.

² When schools in the minor's district are not in session, no certificate or permit is required for minors at least 14 years old employed at agricultural fairs, horse, dog, or farm shows that last no more than 10 days.

No certificate is required for minors 15 and older during school vacation for first 14 days of employment in food service, restaurant, retail operations, or seasonal amusement occupations.

³ Does not apply to minors 16 or 17 years of age employed during June, July, August, or September by a summer resident camp, conference or retreat operated by a nonprofit or religious corporation or association, unless the employment is primarily general maintenance work or food service activities.

⁴ Where the professional employment is reasonably separable into discrete shows or productions.

⁵ In **Theatrical** employment, the combined time spent on a set or on call and performance time shall not exceed 8 hours in any one day.

⁶ In certain cases of **Theatrical** employment, the commissioner has the authority to change the hours of the day when a minor may work, but not the total number of hours.

⁷ In **General Employment**, 14- and 15-year-old minors may work until 9 p.m., with written permission of parent or guardian, from the last day of the minor's school year until Labor Day.

⁸ In **Theatrical** employment, during school vacation; 10 hrs. per day, 50 hrs. per week, 6 days per week.

⁹ In **Street Trades**, during school vacation; 10 hrs. per day, 50 hrs. per week, 6 days per week.

¹⁰ Summer Vacation: period beginning on last day of a minor's school year and ending on Labor Day.

Post this notice in a conspicuous place.

This notice is for ready reference only. For full text, consult N.J.S.A. 34:2-21.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 12:58 et seq.

General Information

Breaks

Minors under 18 years old must get a 30-minute meal break after 6 consecutive hours of work.

Working during school hours

Minors under 16 may not work during the hours they are required to attend school.

Employment certificate (*also called working papers*) & age certificate

Minors who are gainfully employed must have an employment certificate. Some employers may also ask for an age certificate from minors between the ages of 18 and 21. This tells employers a minor is old enough to do certain types of work.

To get working papers or an age certificate, minors must apply in person to the issuing officer of the school district where they live.

Read working papers carefully. They contain information that is important to you. Papers are valid only for the period of time and conditions stated thereon.

Work Prohibited to Minors

Exemptions to some of these prohibitions apply:

- > to work done by students under the supervision and instruction of officers or teachers

- > to work done by minors who are at least 17 years old, doing work related to their major field of study, under the conditions of the special vocational school graduate permit

- > to work done by minors in junior achievement programs.

The kind of work that students in these programs may do is limited by the Department of Education. Employers should check these prohibitions with the coordinator of each program.

No minor under 18 years of age may be employed, suffered, or permitted to work in, about, or in connection with the following:

- Making or packing paints, colors, white lead, or red lead

- Handling dangerous or poisonous acids or dyes; injurious quantities of toxic or noxious dust, gases, vapors or fumes

- Work involving exposure to benzol or any benzol compound that is volatile or can penetrate the skin

- Making, transporting or using explosives or highly inflammable substances.

The wording "the manufacture, transportation or use of explosives or highly inflammable substances" as used in the prohibited occupations section of the Child Labor Act does not include filling the gasoline tanks of gasoline motor-driven vehicles by using a hose connected to automatic or manual-powered pumping equipment commonly used for that purpose in gasoline service stations.

This interpretation does not in any way affect any prohibition contained in the Child Labor Law concerning power-driven or hazardous machinery or hazardous occupations.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

- Carcinogenic substances
- Corrosive material
- Pesticides
- Toxic or hazardous substances
- Radioactive substances and ionizing radiation

PROHIBITED TYPES OF WORK

Demolishing buildings, ships, or heavy machinery

Fabricating or assembling ships

Fueling aircraft, either commercial or private

Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery in motion or assisting therein

Operating or repairing elevators or other hoisting apparatus

Posing nude or without generally accepted attire

Servicing single-piece or multi-piece rimwheels

Serving beverages out of any bar service area, including outside bars at pools or other recreational facilities

Transporting payrolls other than within the employer's premises

Construction work (exemptions include minors doing volunteer work in affordable housing).

"Construction work" means:
- erecting, altering, repairing, renovating, demolishing or removing any building or structure
- excavating, filling and grading sites
- excavating, repairing or paving roads and highways, and
- any function performed within 30 feet of the above operations.

"Construction work" does *not* include the repair or painting of fences, buildings and structures up to 12 feet tall.

Most occupations in slaughtering, meat packing, processing, or rendering, including operating slicing machines used in delicatessens and restaurants for cutting or slicing any food product.

PROHIBITED MACHINES/EQUIPMENT

No minor under 16 years of age may be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with power-driven machinery.

Power-driven machinery includes, but is not limited to:

- Calendar rolls or mixing rolls in rubber manufacturing

- Centrifugal extractors or mangles in laundries or dry cleaning establishments

- Circular saws, band saws, guillotine shears

Required Records

Employers must keep certain records for all employees under age 18. Required records are:

- Name
- address
- date of birth
- start and ending hours of daily work and meal periods
- number of hours worked each day
- wages paid to each minor.

Required records for **Newspaper Carriers** are:

- Name
- address
- date of birth
- date they began and stopped delivering newspapers
- number of newspapers sold
- general description of the route area served.

These records are not required to be kept for:

- those engaged in domestic service in private homes
- those engaged in agricultural pursuits
- minors 16–18 years old employed by a summer resident camp, conference or retreat operated by a nonprofit or religious corporation or association during June, July, August or September.

Minimum Wage Requirements

The minimum wage rate does not apply to minors under 18 years of age except as provided in N.J.A.C. 12:56-11, 12:56-13, 12:56-14 and N.J.A.C. 12:57, Wage Orders for Minors.

NOTE: Employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) would be required to pay the federal minimum wage to minors not covered by a wage order.

Compactors

Conveyors and related equipment

Corn pickers, power hay balers, power field choppers, including work in or on same

Corrugating, crimping or embossing machines

Cutting machines that have a guillotine action

Dough brakes or mixing machines in bakeries or cracker machinery

Grinding, abrasive, polishing or buffing machines; however, apprentices operating under conditions of a bona fide apprenticeship may grind their own tools.

Paper lace machines

Power lawn mowers

Power woodworking and metal working tools

Power-driven woodworking machinery (operating or helping to operate); however, apprentices in a bona fide apprenticeship may operate such machines under competent instruction and supervision

Punch presses or stamping machines if the clearance between the ram and the die or the stripper exceeds 1/4 inch

Steam boilers with more than 15 pounds of pressure.

Power-driven machinery does *not* include:

Agricultural machines when used on farms such as standard type poultry feeders, egg washers, egg coolers, and milking machines

Cash register conveyor belt in a supermarket or retail establishment for minors at least 15 years old working as cashiers or baggers

Standard domestic type machines or appliances when used in domestic or business establishments

Standard office type machines

Standard type passenger elevator (attended or unattended).

PROHIBITED PLACES

Any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, or sold for consumption on the premises (however, minors at least 16 years old may work as pinsetters, lane attendants, or buspersons in public bowling alleys, and in restaurants or in the executive offices, maintenance departments, or pool or beach areas of a hotel, motel or guest house — but may not prepare, sell or serve alcoholic beverages, or prepare photographs, or work in any dancing or theatrical exhibition or performance which is not part of a theatrical production where alcoholic beverages are sold on the premises, while so employed. Minors at least 14 years of age may be employed as golf caddies and pool attendants).

Any place or condition operated or maintained for immoral purposes or a disorderly house

Junk or scrap metal yards, which means any place where old iron, metal, paper, cordage, and other refuse is collected and deposited or both and sold or may be treated so as to be reused in some form or discarded or where automobiles or machines are demolished for the purpose of salvaging metal or parts

Mines or quarries

Ore reduction works, smelters, hot rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, forging shops, or any other place where metals are heated, melted or treated

Pool and billiard rooms

Video stores where X-rated movies are rented or sold.

PROHIBITIONS FOR ACTORS & PERFORMERS

Appearing as a rope or wire walker or rider, gymnast, wrestler, boxer, contortionist, acrobat, rider of a horse or other animal unless the minor is trained to safely ride such horse or animal or rider of any vehicle other than that generally used by a minor of the same age

Appearing in any illegal, indecent, or immoral exhibition, practice, or theatrical production

Any practice, exhibition or theatrical production dangerous to the life, limb, health or morals of a minor

Appearance or exhibition of any physically deformed or mentally deficient minor.

OTHER PROHIBITED

Indecent or immoral exposure.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, PO Box 389, Trenton NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor, or from the Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, NJ 08625-0110

If you need this document in Braille or large print, call 609-292-2305.
TTY users can contact this department through the New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1



Conscientious Employee Protection Act “Whistleblower Act”

Employer retaliatory action; protected employee actions; employee responsibilities

1. New Jersey law prohibits an employer from taking any retaliatory action against an employee because the employee does any of the following:
 - a. Discloses, or threatens to disclose, to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, reasonably believes constitutes improper quality of patient care;
 - b. Provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any violation of law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law by the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into quality of patient care; or
 - c. Provides information involving deception of, or misrepresentation to, any shareholder, investor, client, patient, customer, employee, former employee, retiree or pensioner of the employer or any governmental entity.
 - d. Provides information regarding any perceived criminal or fraudulent activity, policy or practice of deception or misrepresentation which the employee reasonably believes may defraud any shareholder, investor, client, patient, customer, employee, former employee, retiree or pensioner of the employer or any governmental entity.
 - e. Objects to, or refuses to participate in, any activity, policy or practice which the employee reasonably believes:
 - (1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law or, if the employee is a licensed or certified health care professional, constitutes improper quality of patient care;
 - (2) is fraudulent or criminal; or
 - (3) is incompatible with a clear mandate of public policy concerning the public health, safety or welfare or protection of the environment. N.J.S.A. 34:19-3.
2. The protection against retaliation, when a disclosure is made to a public body, does not apply unless the employee has brought the activity, policy or practice to the attention of a supervisor of the employee by written notice and given the employer a reasonable opportunity to correct the activity, policy or practice. However, disclosure is not required where the employee reasonably believes that the activity, policy or practice is known to one or more supervisors of the employer or where the employee fears physical harm as a result of the disclosure, provided that the situation is emergency in nature.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Your employer has designated the following contact person to receive written notifications, pursuant to paragraph 2 above (N.J.S.A. 34:19-4):

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.

Once each year, employers with 10 or more employees must distribute notice of this law to their employees. If you need this document in a language other than English or Spanish, please call (609) 292-7832.

La Ley de protección al empleado consciente

“Ley de protección del denunciante”

Acciones de represalia del empleador; protección de las acciones del empleado

1. La ley de New Jersey prohíbe que los empleadores tomen medidas de represalia contra todo empleado que haga lo siguiente:
 - a. Divulgue o amenace con divulgar, ya sea a un supervisor o a una agencia pública toda actividad, directriz o norma del empleador o de cualquier otro empleador con el que exista una relación de negocios y que el empleado tiene motivos fundados para pensar que violan alguna ley, o en el caso de un trabajador licenciado o certificado de la salud y que tiene motivos fundados para pensar que se trata de una manera inadecuada de atención al paciente;
 - b. Facilite información o preste testimonio ante cualquier agencia pública que conduzca una investigación, audiencia o indagación sobre la violación de alguna ley, regla o reglamento que el empleador o algún otro empleador con el que exista una relación de negocios; o en el caso de un trabajador licenciado o certificado de la salud que facilite información o preste testimonio ante cualquier agencia pública que conduzca una investigación, audiencia o indagación sobre la calidad de la atención al paciente; o
 - c. Ofrece información concerniente al engaño o la tergiversación con accionistas, inversionistas, usuarios, pacientes, clientes, empleados, ex empleados, retirados o pensionados del empleador o de cualquier agencia gubernamental.
 - d. Ofrece información con respecto a toda actividad que se pueda percibir como delictiva o fraudulenta, toda directiva o práctica engañosa o de tergiversación que el empleado tenga motivos fundados para pensar que pudieran estafar a accionistas, inversionistas, usuarios, pacientes, clientes, empleados, ex empleados, retirados o pensionados del empleador o de cualquier agencia gubernamental.
 - e. Se opone o se niega a participar en alguna actividad, directriz o práctica que el empleado tiene motivos fundados para pensar que:
 - (1) viola alguna ley, o regla o reglamento que dicta la ley o en el caso de un empleado licenciado o certificado en cuidado de la salud que tiene motivos fundados para pensar que constituya atención inadecuada al paciente;
 - (2) es fraudulenta o delictiva; o
 - (3) es incompatible con algún mandato establecido por las directrices públicas relacionadas con la salud pública, la seguridad o el bienestar o la protección del medio ambiente. Artículo 34:19-3 de las Leyes comentadas de New Jersey de protección del empleado consciente (N.J.S.A., por sus siglas en inglés)
2. No se puede acoger a la protección contra la represalia, cuando se hace una divulgación a un organismo público, a no ser que el empleado le informe al empleador de tal actividad, política o norma a través de un aviso por escrito y le haya dado al empleador una oportunidad razonable para corregir tal actividad, política o norma. Sin embargo, no es necesaria la divulgación en los casos en que el empleado tenga indicios razonables para creer que un supervisor o más de un supervisor del empleador tienen conocimiento de tal actividad, política o norma o en los casos en los que el empleado teme que tal divulgación pueda traer como consecuencia daños físicos a su persona siempre y cuando la naturaleza de la situación sea la de una situación de emergencia.

Información del Contacto

Su empleador ha designado a la siguiente persona para recibir notificaciones de acuerdo al parafó 2, de la ley (N.J.S.A. 34:19-4):

Nombre: _____

Dirección: _____

Número de teléfono: _____

Este aviso se debe exponer a la vista de todos.

Anualmente, patronos con 10 o más empleados, deberán distribuir notificación de esta ley a todos sus empleados. Si necesita este documento en algún otro idioma que no sea inglés o español, sírvase llamar al (609) 292-7832.



La Ley contra la Discriminación (LAD) de New Jersey prohíbe la discriminación y el acoso en lugares con acceso al público por los siguientes motivos reales o percibidos

- Raza o color
- Religión o credo
- Discapacidad
- Identidad o expresión de género
- Responsabilidad por el servicio militar
- Origen nacional, nacionalidad o ascendencia
- Embarazo o lactancia
- Estado civil, pareja doméstica o unión civil
- Sexo
- Orientación sexual

Esta ley significa que las personas no pueden ser tratadas de manera diferente, acosadas o de otra manera discriminadas en lugares con acceso al público, por pertenecer a una clase protegida

En general, un lugar con acceso al público es todo lugar abierto al público, lo cual incluye, entre otros:

- Escuelas, colleges y universidades
- Proveedores médicos, hospitales, consultorios médicos y farmacias
- Oficinas y agencias gubernamentales, incluidos los departamentos de policía
- Tiendas y negocios, incluidos los restaurantes
- Campamentos de verano
- Hoteles y moteles

Las medidas reparatorias pueden incluir una compensación monetaria, una orden de cese de la discriminación o el acoso, la adopción de nuevas políticas y procedimientos, los honorarios de los abogados y más.

Si usted considera que ha sufrido discriminación, comuníquese con la **División de Derechos Civiles**



1-833-NJDCR4U

711 (Servicio de Retransmisión)

NJCivilRights.gov

#CivilRightsNJ



NJ DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
@CivilRightsNJ #CivilRightsNJ #StopTheHate

Nadie puede tomar represalias contra usted por denunciar infracciones a la Ley contra la Discriminación, por presentar una queja por discriminación o por ejercer otros derechos allí establecidos



The Law Against Discrimination (LAD) Prohibits Discrimination and Harassment in Employment Based on Actual or Perceived

- Race or color
- Religion or creed
- Disability
- Age
- Sex
- Gender identity or expression
- Liability for military service
- Sexual orientation
- National origin, nationality, or ancestry
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- Marital or domestic partnership or civil union status
- Atypical cellular or blood trait, genetic information
including the refusal to submit to genetic testing

The law means people cannot be treated differently, harassed, or otherwise discriminated against at work based on their membership in a protected class

The law applies to all employers (including labor unions, apprenticeship and training programs, and employment agencies) and in all aspects of employment, including but not limited to:

- Recruitment and job postings
- Interviews and hiring decisions
- Promotion or transfer
- Termination or demotion
- Compensation, including salary and benefits
- All terms, conditions, or privileges of employment
- Membership in a union

Remedies may include money damages, an order to stop discrimination or harassment, adoption of new policies and procedures, attorney's fees, and more.

If you believe you have experienced discrimination, contact the **Division on Civil Rights**



1-833-NJDCR4U
711 (Relay Service)

NJCivilRights.gov
#CivilRightsNJ



NJ DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
@CivilRightsNJ #CivilRightsNJ #StopTheHate

No one can retaliate against you for reporting LAD violations, filing a discrimination complaint, or exercising other rights under the LAD

New Jersey Earned Sick Leave

Notice of Employee Rights

Under New Jersey's Earned Sick Leave Law, most employees have a right to accrue up to 40 hours of earned sick leave per year. Go to nj.gov/labor to learn which employees are covered by the law.

New employees must receive this written notice from their employer when they begin employment, and existing employees must receive it by November 29, 2018. Employers must also post this notice in a conspicuous and accessible place at all work sites, and provide copies to employees upon request.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO EARNED SICK LEAVE.

Amount of Earned Sick Leave

Your employer must provide up to a total of 40 hours of earned sick leave every benefit year. Your employer's benefit year is:

Start of Benefit Year: _____ End of Benefit Year: _____

Rate of Accrual

You accrue earned sick leave at the rate of 1 hour for every 30 hours worked, up to a maximum of 40 hours of leave per benefit year. Alternatively, your employer can provide you with 40 hours of earned sick leave up front.

Date Accrual Begins

You begin to accrue earned sick leave on October 29, 2018, or on your first day of employment, whichever is later.

Exception: If you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that was in effect on October 29, 2018, you begin to accrue earned sick leave under this law beginning on the date that the agreement expires.

Date Earned Sick Leave is Available for Use

You can begin using earned sick leave accrued under this law on February 26, 2019, or the 120th calendar day after you begin employment, whichever is later. However, your employer can provide benefits that are more generous than those required under the law, and can permit you to use sick leave at an earlier date.

Acceptable Reasons to Use Earned Sick Leave

You can use earned sick leave to take time off from work when:

- You need diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or you need preventive medical care.
- You need to care for a **family member** during diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or your family member needs preventive medical care.
- You or a family member **have been the victim of domestic violence or sexual violence** and need time for treatment, counseling, or to prepare for legal proceedings.
- You need to attend **school-related conferences, meetings, or events** regarding your child's education; or to attend a school-related meeting regarding your child's health.
- Your employer's business **closes due to a public health emergency** or you need to care for a child whose school or child care provider closed due to a public health emergency.

Family Members

The law recognizes the following individuals as "family members:"

- Child (biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild; legal ward; child of a domestic partner or civil union partner)
- Grandchild • Sibling • Spouse • Parent • Grandparent
- Domestic partner or civil union partner
- Spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner of an employee's parent or grandparent
- Sibling of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner
- Any other individual related by blood to the employee
- Any individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of family

Advance Notice

If your need for earned sick leave is foreseeable (can be planned in advance), your employer can require up to 7 days' advance notice of your intention to use earned sick leave. If your need for earned sick leave is unforeseeable (cannot be planned in advance), your employer may require you to give notice as soon as it is practical.

Documentation

Your employer can require reasonable documentation if you use earned sick leave on 3 or more consecutive work days, or on certain dates specified by the employer. The law prohibits employers from requiring your health care provider to specify the medical reason for your leave.

Unused Sick Leave

Up to 40 hours of unused earned sick leave can be carried over into the next benefit year. However, your employer is only required to let you use up to 40 hours of leave per benefit year. Alternatively, your employer can offer to purchase your unused earned sick leave at the end of the benefit year.

You Have a Right to be Free from Retaliation for Using Earned Sick Leave

Your employer cannot retaliate against you for:

- Requesting and using earned sick leave
- Filing a complaint for alleged violations of the law
- Communicating with any person, including co-workers, about any violation of the law
- Participating in an investigation regarding an alleged violation of the law, and
- Informing another person of that person's potential rights under the law.

Retaliation includes any threat, discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or reduction in hours, or any other adverse employment action against you for exercising or attempting to exercise any right guaranteed under the law.

You Have a Right to File a Complaint

You can file a complaint with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development online at nj.gov/labor/wagehour/complnt/filing_wage_claim.html or by calling 609-292-2305 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Keep a copy of this notice and all documents that show your amount of sick leave accrual and usage.

You have a right to be given this notice in English and, if available, your primary language.

For more information visit the website of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development: nj.gov/labor.



Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, PO Box 389, Trenton, NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor. If you need this document in Braille or large print, call 609-292-2305. TTY users can contact this department through the New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1.

Chapter 194, Laws of New Jersey, 2009, Relating to Employer Obligation to Maintain and Report Records

Regarding Wages, Benefits, Taxes and Other Contributions and Assessments Pursuant to State Wage, Benefit and Tax Laws

Wage Payment Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-4.1 et seq.) and Wage and Hour Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a et seq.)

Each employer must keep a record of each employee which contains the following information:

- The name of the employee;
- The address of the employee;
- The birth date of the employee if the employee is under the age of 18;
- The total hours worked by the employee each day and each workweek;
- The earnings of each employee, including the regular hourly wage, gross to net amounts with itemized deductions, and the basis on which wages are paid;
- Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, the total gratuities received by the employee during the payroll week;
- Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, daily or weekly reports completed by the employee containing the following information:
 - the employee's name,
 - the employee's address,
 - the employee's Social Security number,
 - the name and address of the employer,
 - the calendar day or week covered by the report, and
 - the total amount of gratuities received; and
- Regarding each employee for whom the employer claims credit for food or lodging as a cash substitute for the employee who receives food or lodging supplied by the employer, information substantiating the cost of furnishing such food or lodgings, including but not limited to the nature and amount of any expenditures entering into the computation of the fair value of the food or lodging and the date required to compute the amount of the depreciated investment in any assets allocable to the furnishing of the lodgings, including the date of acquisition or construction, the original cost, the rate of depreciation and the total amount of accumulated depreciation on such assets.

The employer may use any system of time keeping provided that it is a complete, true and accurate record.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above for a period of six years.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above at the place of employment or in a central office in New Jersey.

Prevailing Wage Act (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.25 et seq.)

The Prevailing Wage Act applies to employers *only under certain circumstances*.

Specifically, it applies only when an employer enters into a contract in excess of the prevailing wage contract threshold amount for any public work (as the term "public work" is defined at N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.26) to which any public body is a party or for public work to be done on a property or premises owned by a public body or leased or to be leased by a public body.

Each public works contractor must submit to the public body or lessor which contracted for the public works project a certified payroll record containing the following employee information:

- Name;
- Address;
- Social Security number;
- Craft or trade;
- Actual hourly rate of pay;
- Actual daily, overtime and weekly hours worked in each craft or trade;
- Gross pay;
- Itemized deductions;
- Net pay paid to the employee;
- Any fringe benefits paid to approved plans, funds or programs on behalf of the employee; and
- Fringe benefits paid in cash to the employee.

Each public works contractor must, within 10 days of payment of wages, submit the certified payroll record to the public body or the lessor which contracted for the public works project.

Each public works contractor which employs one or more apprentices on a public works project must maintain with its records written evidence that the apprentice or apprentices are registered in an approved apprenticeship program while performing work on the project.

Unemployment Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-1 et seq.), Temporary Disability Benefits Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-25 et seq.) and Family Leave Insurance Benefits Law, P.L. 2008, c. 17.

Payroll records: Each employing unit must maintain a record for each worker engaged in employment, which record must contain the following information about the worker:

- Full name, address and Social Security number;
- Total remuneration paid in each pay period showing separately cash, including commissions and bonuses; the cash value of all compensation in any medium other than cash; gratuities received regularly in the course of employment if reported by the employee, or if not so reported, the minimum wage rate prescribed under applicable laws of this State or of the United States, or the amount of remuneration actually received by the employee, whichever is higher, and service charges collected by the employer and distributed to workers in lieu of gratuities and tips;
- An entry under the heading "special payments" of the amount of any special payments, such as bonuses and gifts, which have been paid during the pay period but which relate to employment in a prior period. The following shall be shown separately under this heading: cash payments, cash value of other remuneration, the nature of such payments, the period during which the services were performed for which special payments were payable;
- The date hired, rehired and returned to work after temporary layoff;
- The date separated from employment and the reason for separation;
- Such information as may be necessary to determine remuneration on a calendar week basis; and
- The number of base weeks (as the term "base week" is defined in N.J.S.A. 43:21-19(t)) and wages.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be kept safe and readily accessible at the New Jersey place of business of the employing unit.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be retained for the current calendar year and for the four preceding calendar years.

Once an employer becomes inactive, the employer must keep all records referred to in 1. through 7. above for the subsequent six quarters.

Wage reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file a WR-30, "Employer Report of Wages Paid," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The WR-30 lists the name, Social Security

number and wages paid to each employee and the number of base weeks worked by the employee during the calendar quarter.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined at N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.7(b)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, WR-30 with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Contribution reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file an NJ-927, "Employer's Quarterly Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, and remit the corresponding unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, temporary disability insurance and family leave insurance contribution payments, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The NJ-927 lists the total of all wages paid, the wages paid in excess of the taxable maximum, the taxable wages on which contributions are due, the number of workers employed during the pay period, the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for temporary disability insurance and the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for family leave insurance.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined in N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.11(c)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, NJ-927H, "Domestic Employer's Annual Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Temporary Disability Insurance and Family Leave Insurance

information: Each employer must retain all records pertaining to any election to discontinue a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance benefits and must make such records available for inspection by the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance for a one-year period from the date that the private plan is terminated.

Each employer having a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance must, within 10 days after the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance has mailed the employer a request for information with respect to a period of disability, furnish the Division with any information requested or known to the employer which may bear upon the eligibility of the claimant.

Each employer having two or more approved private plans in effect during a calendar half-year or any portion thereof must, on or before the 30th day following the close of the calendar half-year, file a report showing the amount of taxable wages paid during such calendar half-year to employees while covered under each such private plan.

Each employer who provides temporary disability insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must, for the six-month periods ending June 30 and December 31 of each calendar year during which the self-insured private plan is in effect, file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the respective six-month period showing:

- The number of claims received during the six-month period,
- The number of claims accepted during the six-month period,
- The amount of benefits paid during the six-month period, and
- Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligations under the plan.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for temporary disability insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

- The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of disability benefits,
- The amount contributed by workers during that year,
- The amount contributed by the employer during that year,
- The amount of disability benefits paid during that year,
- Direct cost of administration of the plan during that year, and
- The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31.

Each employer who provides family leave insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must for the one-year period ending December 31 of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan is in effect file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the one-year period showing the following information with regard to each of the following types of claims: care of a sick child, care of a sick spouse, care of a sick domestic partner, care of a sick civil union partner, care of a sick parent, bonding by biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by domestic partner or civil union partner of biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by individual with newly adopted child:

- The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits received during the one-year period,
- The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits accepted during the one-year period,
- The number of workers who received family leave insurance benefits during the one-year period,
- The amount of family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period,
- The average weekly family leave insurance benefit during the one-year period,
- The amount of sick leave, vacation leave or other fully paid time, which resulted in reduced benefit duration during the one-year period,

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the ...

	Phone	Email	Mail
Wage Payment Law Wage & Hour Law Prevailing Wage Act	609-292-2305	wagehour@dol.nj.gov	New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development Division of Wage and Hour Compliance PO Box 389 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0389
Unemployment Compensation Law Temporary Disability Benefits Law Family Leave Insurance Benefits	609-292-2810	emplacct@dol.nj.gov	New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development Division of Employer Accounts PO Box 947 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0947
Workers Compensation Law	609-292-2515	dwc@dol.nj.gov	New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development Division of Workers' Compensation PO Box 381 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0381
Gross Income Tax Act	609-292-6400	nj.taxation@treas.state.nj.us	New Jersey Department of the Treasury Division of Taxation • Information & Publications Branch PO Box 281 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0281

This notice must be conspicuously posted. Not later than December 7, 2011, each employee must also be provided a written copy of the notice or, for employees hired after November 7, 2011, a written copy of the notice must be provided at the time of the employee's hiring. See N.J.A.C. 12:2-1.3 for alternate methods of posting and distribution by electronic means.

- With regard solely to family leave insurance benefit claims to care for sick family members, the amount of intermittent family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period, and
- The average duration of family leave insurance benefits, in days, during the one-year period.

The information reported in 1. through 8. above must be broken down by sex and by age group, beginning at 25 years and under and increasing in increments of 10.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for family leave insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

- The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of family leave insurance benefits,
- The amount contributed by workers during that year,
- The direct cost of administration of the plan during that year,
- The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31, and
- Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligation under the plan.

Workers' Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 34:15-1 et seq.)

Upon the happening of an accident or the occurrence of any occupational disease, an employer who has insurance coverage or utilizes a third-party administrator shall promptly furnish the insurance carrier or the third-party administrator with accident or occupational disease information.

Within three weeks after an accident or upon knowledge of the occurrence of an occupational disease, every insurance carrier, third-party administrator, statutory non-insured employer, including the State, counties, municipalities and school districts, and duly authorized self-insured employer not utilizing a third-party administrator must file a report designated as "first notice of accident" in electronic data interchange media with the Division of Workers' Compensation through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau in a format prescribed by the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. When filed by an insurance carrier or third-party administrator, the report must also be sent to the employer. If the employer disagrees with the report, the employer may prepare and sign an amended report and file the amended report with the insurance carrier or third-party administrator. The amended report must then be filed electronically with the Division through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Every insurance carrier providing workers' compensation insurance and every workers' compensation self-insured employer shall designate a contact person who is responsible for responding to issues concerning medical and temporary disability benefits where no claim petition has been filed or where a claim petition has not been answered. The full name, telephone number, mailing address, email address and fax number of the contact person must be submitted to the Division of Workers' Compensation utilizing the Division's contact person form in the manner instructed on the form.

Each employer, when directed to do so by the Division of Workers' Compensation, must submit to the Division of Workers' Compensation copies of such medical certificates and reports as it may have on file.

Gross Income Tax Act (N.J.S.A. 54A:1-1 et seq.)

Employer's Quarterly Report: The Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, reports New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld, unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, family leave insurance and temporary disability insurance wage and withholding information.

Each employer is required to electronically file an Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, for each calendar quarter, regardless of the amount of tax actually due for a particular quarter. Quarterly reports are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of each quarter.

Employers of "domestic service workers" may report and pay New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld on an annual, rather than quarterly, basis on an NJ-927H.

Records to be kept: Every employer is required to keep all pertinent records available for inspection by authorized representatives of the New Jersey Division of Taxation. Such records must include the following:

- The amounts and dates of all wage payments subject to New Jersey Gross Income Tax;
- The names, addresses and occupations of employees receiving such payments;
- The periods of their employment;
- Their Social Security numbers;
- Their withholding exemption certificates;
- The employer's New Jersey Taxpayer Identification Number;
- Record of weekly, monthly, quarterly remittances and/or returns and annual returns filed;
- The dates and amounts of payments made; and
- Days worked inside and outside of New Jersey for all nonresident employees.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

(To be posted in a conspicuous place)

This employer is subject to the Family Leave Insurance provisions of the New Jersey Temporary Disability Benefits Law.

Beginning July 1, 2009, New Jersey law will provide up to six (6) weeks of Family Leave Insurance benefits. Benefits are payable to covered employees from either the New Jersey State Plan or an approved employer-provided private plan to:

- **Bond with a child** during the first 12 months after the child's birth, if the covered individual or the domestic partner or civil union partner of the covered individual, is a biological parent of the child, or the first 12 months after the placement of the child for adoption with the covered individual.
- **Care for a family member with a serious health condition** supported by a certification provided by a health care provider. Claims may be filed for six consecutive weeks, for intermittent weeks or for 42 intermittent days during a 12 month period beginning with the first date of the claim.

Family member means a child, spouse, domestic partner, civil union partner or parent of a covered individual.

Child means a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild or legal ward of a covered individual, child of a domestic partner of the covered individual, or child of a civil union partner of the covered individual, who is less than 19 years of age or is 19 years of age or older but incapable of self-care because of mental or physical impairment.

New Jersey State Plan

Employees covered under the New Jersey State Plan can obtain information pertaining to the program and an application for Family Leave Insurance benefits (Form FL-1), after June 1, 2009, by visiting the Department of Labor and Workforce Development's web site at www.nj.gov/labor, by telephoning the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance's Customer Service Section at (609) 292-7060, or by writing to the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, PO Box 387, Trenton, NJ 08625-0387.

If an employee is receiving State Plan temporary disability benefits for pregnancy, after the child is born, the Division will mail the employee information on how to file a claim for Family Leave Insurance benefits to bond with the newborn child. If a claim is filed to have Family Leave Insurance benefits begin immediately after the employee recovers from her pregnancy-related disability, she will be paid at the same weekly benefit amount as she was paid for her pregnancy-related disability claim and no waiting period will be required.

Private Plan

An employer can elect to provide workers with Family Leave Insurance benefits coverage under a private plan approved by the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance. The Division will not approve a private plan requiring employee contributions unless a majority of the employees, covered by the private plan, have agreed to private plan coverage by written election. Employers will provide information regarding the private plan and the proper forms to claim benefits to employees covered under the private plan.

Financing of the Program

This program is financed by employee contributions. Beginning January 1, 2009, employers are authorized to deduct the contributions from employee wages for all employees covered under the State Plan. These deductions must be noted on the employee's pay envelope, paycheck or on some other form of notice. The taxable wage base for Family Leave Insurance benefits is the same as the taxable wage base for Unemployment and Temporary Disability Insurance.

Employees covered under an approved private plan will not have contributions deducted from wages for Family Leave Insurance benefits coverage unless a majority of the workers consent to contribute to the approved private plan. If employees consent to contribute to the private plan, the contributions cannot exceed those paid by workers covered under the State Plan.

Enforced by:
New Jersey Department of Labor and
Workforce Development
Division of Temporary Disability Insurance
PO Box 387
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0387

Additional copies of this poster or any other required posters may be obtained free of charge by contacting the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0110 - (609) 777-3200 or from our website: www.nj.gov/labor.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer with equal opportunity programs. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities

If you need this document in Braille or large print, call (609) 292-2680. TTY users can contact this department through New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1.



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT



The New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

entitles certain employees to take up to 12 weeks of family leave in a 24-month period without losing their jobs

Employers generally must provide NJFLA leave if

- ▶ The EMPLOYER has at least 30 employees worldwide OR is a government entity, regardless of size;
- ▶ The EMPLOYEE has worked for that employer for at least 1 year, AND has worked at least 1,000 hours in the past 12 months; and
- ▶ The LEAVE is being taken to:
 - ▶ Care for or bond with a child within 1 year of the child's birth or placement for adoption or foster care;

Note that the NJ Family Leave Act does not provide leave for the employee's own health condition.

Certain employees may be eligible for additional leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.

- ▶ Care for a family member, or someone who is the equivalent of family, who has a serious health condition, or who has been isolated or quarantined because of suspected exposure to a communicable disease (including COVID-19) during a state of emergency; or
- ▶ Provide required care or treatment for a child during a state of emergency if their school or place of care is closed due to an epidemic of a communicable disease (including COVID-19) or other public health emergency.

Remedies may include money damages, an order to stop violating the Act, adoption of new policies and procedures, attorney's fees, and more.

To get more information or file a complaint, contact the **Division on Civil Rights**



1-833-NJDCR4U
711 (Relay Service)

NJCivilRights.gov
#CivilRightsNJ



DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
@CivilRightsNJ #CivilRightsNJ #StopTheHate

No one can retaliate against you for attempting to take or taking NJFLA leave, reporting NJFLA violations, or exercising other rights under the NJFLA

All entities subject to the New Jersey Family Leave Act, N.J.S.A. 34:11B-1 et seq., shall display this official poster in places easily visible to all employees and applicants for employment.

Right to be Free of Gender Inequity or Bias in Pay, Compensation, Benefits or Other Terms and Conditions of Employment

New Jersey and federal laws prohibit employers from discriminating against an individual with respect to his/her pay, compensation, benefits, or terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of the individual's sex.

FEDERAL LAW

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment discrimination based on, among other things, an individual's sex. Title VII claims must be filed with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) before they can be brought in court. Remedies under Title VII may include an order restraining unlawful discrimination, back pay, and compensatory and punitive damages.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 (EPA) prohibits discrimination in compensation based on sex. EPA claims can be filed either with the EEOC or directly with the court. Remedies under the EPA may include the amount of the salary or wages due from the employer, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

Please be mindful that in order for a disparity in compensation based on sex to be actionable under the EPA, it must be for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions.

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. For further information, contact the EEOC at 800-669-4000 or at www.eeoc.gov.

NEW JERSEY LAW

The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) prohibits employment discrimination based on, among other things, an individual's sex. LAD claims can be filed with the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights (NJDCR) or directly in court. Remedies under the LAD may include an order restraining unlawful discrimination, back pay, and compensatory and punitive damages.

Another State law, N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.1 et seq., prohibits discrimination in the rate or method of payment of wages to an employee because of his or her sex. Claims under this wage discrimination law may be filed with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDLWD) or directly in court. Remedies under this law may include the full amount of the salary or wages owed, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

Please be mindful that under the State wage discrimination law a differential in pay between employees based on a reasonable factor or factors other than sex shall not constitute discrimination.

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. For more information regarding LAD claims, contact the NJDCR at 609-292-4605 or at www.njcivilrights.gov. For information concerning N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.1 et seq., contact the Division of Wage and Hour Compliance within the NJDLWD at 609-292-2305 or at <http://lwd.state.nj.us>.

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.



Acknowledgment of Receipt of Gender Equity Notification

I received a copy of the gender equity notification on the date listed below.
I have read it and I understand it.

Name (signature)

Name (print)

Date



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
LWD
LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
nj.gov/labor

Chapter 173, Laws of New Jersey, 1965: Relating to

Payment of Wages

All Employers Must Pay Wages to All Employees in Full at Least Twice a Calendar Month.

Executive and supervisory employees, however, may be paid at least once a calendar month.

Payment must be made on regular paydays designated in advance.

When a payday falls on a non-work day, payment must be made on the immediately preceding work day, unless a collective bargaining agreement states otherwise.

Pay periods must not end more than 10 working days before payday, when payment is made on a regular payday. If payment is by check, arrangements must be made to allow employees to cash the full check without difficulty.

- Employees leaving or terminated for any reason, including labor disputes, must be paid all wages due not later than the regular payday for the period in which employment ended.
- An additional 10 days may be allowed when a labor dispute involves payroll employees.
- Employees paid on an incentive system must be paid a reasonable estimate of wages due until exact amounts are known.
- Payment may be made through regular pay channels or by mail if requested by the employee.

It is unlawful to make any agreement for payment other than as provided in this act, except to pay at shorter intervals or to pay wages in advance.

Wages due a deceased employee may be paid to the survivors in the order of preference as outlined in the statute.

No Deductions from Employees' Wages are Permitted Except:

Amounts authorized by New Jersey or United States Law or payments to correct payroll errors.

Contributions or payments authorized by employees either in writing or under a collective bargaining agreement for:

Employee welfare • insurance • hospitalization • medical or surgical or both • pension • retirement • profit-sharing plans • group or individual retirement annuity plans • individual retirement accounts at any state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association • company-operated thrift plans • security option or security purchase plans to buy marketable securities • employee personal savings accounts such as a credit union, savings fund society, savings and loan or building and loan association • Christmas, vacation or other savings funds • purchase of company products or employer loans in accordance with the payment schedule contained in the original purchase or loan agreement • safety equipment • U.S. government bonds • costs and fees to replace employee identification for

access to sterile or secured areas of airports • contributions for organized and recognized charities • rental of work clothing or uniforms or for laundering or dry cleaning of work clothing or uniforms • labor union dues and fees • health club membership fees • child care services.

All Employers Must:

- Notify employees when they are hired the rate of pay and the regular payday.
- Notify employees of changes in pay rates or paydays prior to the changes.
- Give each employee a statement of deductions each pay period.
- Make and keep records for employees, including wages and hours, and make such records available for inspection.
- Provide employees when they are hired a required notice (form MW-400) describing the employer's obligation to maintain and report records regarding wages, benefits, taxes and other contributions and assessments.

The Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development will enforce and administer the provisions of this act. The Commissioner or an authorized representative has the power to make all necessary inspections of establishments and records.

Any employer who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this act is guilty of a disorderly persons offense. Upon conviction, such employer will be punished by a fine of at least \$100 but not more than \$1,000. Each day during which any violation of this act continues will constitute a separate and distinct offense.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions allowed by law for violations, the Commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties, up to \$250 for a first violation and up to \$500 for each subsequent violation.

The employer will also pay the Commissioner an administrative fee equal to at least 10% but not more than 25% of any payment due to employees.

The Commissioner may, after giving the employer or successor firm notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), issue a written determination directing any appropriate agency to suspend any one or more licenses that are held by the employer or successor firm, for a period of time determined by the Commissioner.

Note: The Division of Wage and Hour Compliance applies New Jersey's labor laws without regard to a worker's legal status. The Division does not investigate or inquire into the legal status of any worker. The Division does not share information with "Immigration."

Enforced by: Division of Wage and Hour Compliance
NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
PO Box 389, Trenton, NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor.



Pago de Salarios

Es Deber de Todo Patrono el de Pagar Sueldos Integros a sus Empleados Por lo Menos Dos Veces Cada Mes

Sin embargo, los empleados ejecutivos y los supervisores pueden cobrar sus salarios con regularidad una vez al mes. Los pagos deberán ser efectuados regularmente los días previamente designados.

Cuando el día de pago corresponda a un día que no se trabaja, dicho pago habrá de efectuarse el próximo día laborable a menos que se provea de otra manera según un contrato de unión.

El fin del periodo de pago por el cual se efectúa el pago el día indicado como el día normal de pago, no se extenderá más allá de los 10 días anteriores a tal día normal de pago.

Si se hace el pago por cheque, se harán los arreglos necesarios para que se pueda cambiar el cheque por la cantidad entera y sin dificultad para el empleado.

- Cuando el empleado abandona o termina el empleo por cualquier motivo, incluyendo disputas laborales, será pagado el salario entero que se le debe no más tarde del día normal de pago por el periodo en el cual sucedió la terminación.
- Se podrán permitir 10 días adicionales para procesar el pago en el caso de que una disputa laboral envuelva a los empleados que procesan el pago.
- A los empleados a quienes se pagan a base de incentivo se les pagará un estimado razonable de salarios debidos hasta que las cantidades exactas se puedan calcular.
- El pago se podrá hacer por los medios normales o por correo si se pide.

Será ilegal hacer cualquier acuerdo relacionado al pago diferente al que la ley provee, excepto para pagar a plazos más cortos o para pagar por adelantado.

Los salarios debidos a un empleado fallecido se podrán pagar a los sobrevivientes en la orden de preferencia, según aparece explicado en el estatuto.

No se harán descuentos de los salarios de los empleados exceptuando:

Cantidades autorizadas por la Ley de New Jersey o por la Ley de los Estados Unidos o pagos para corregir errores en el pago de salarios. Contribuciones o pagos autorizados por empleados sea por escrito o sea según un contrato de unión para:

Bienestar del empleado • el seguro • hospitalización • médico o quirúrgico o ambos • pensión • jubilación • planes de participación en los beneficios y de ahorros administrados por la compañía • y planes para establecer fondos de jubilación individual en una base del grupo o del individuo o cuentas de jubilación individual en cualquier banco aprobado por el gobierno estatal o federal o asociación de ahorros y préstamos • Opciones para comprar valores o planes para comprar valores en el mercado libre • Cuentas personales de ahorros de los empleados • unión de crédito • sociedades de fondos de ahorros • fondos de erección de edificios y préstamos • ahorros y préstamos • vacación de Navidad u otros fondos de ahorros o bonos del Ministerio de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos.

La compra de productos de la compañía o préstamos del empleador de acuerdo con un horario de pagos periódicos según el contrato original sobre la compra o el préstamo •

Equipos de seguridad • costos y honorarios por reemplazar las identificaciones de los empleados para el acceso a zonas de aeropuertos que son estériles o aseguradas • Contribuciones para caridades organizadas y debidamente reconocidas • El alquiler de ropa para el trabajo o uniformes o para la lavada o el lavado en seco de ropa para el trabajo o uniformes • Las cuotas y pagos de unión • cuotas de membresía en gimnasios • servicios de cuidado infantil.

Todo Patrono Deberá:

- Notificar a los empleados en el momento de ofrecerle el trabajo cuanto les va a pagar y el día normal de pago.
- Notificar a los empleados de los cambios en el pago y en el día normal de pago antes de efectuarse estos cambios.
- Proveer a cada empleado un comprobante con cada pago indicando el pago en bruto, el pago neto y los descuentos.
- Hacer y mantener documentos para los empleados, incluyendo horas y salarios, y presentar estos documentos para inspección.
- Proveer a los empleados al momento de la contratación el aviso obligatorio (formulario número MW-400) en el que se describe la obligación del empleador de mantener registros e informar en materia de salarios, beneficios, impuestos y otras contribuciones y evaluaciones.

El Comisionado del Trabajo esforzará y administrará las provisiones de esta ley. El Comisionado o un representante autorizado tendrá el poder de hacer todas las inspecciones necesarias de establecimientos y documentos.

Cualquier patrono que, a sabiendas y deliberadamente, viole cualquier provisión de esta ley será culpable de un delito menor y al ser declarado culpable le será impuesta una multa no menor de \$100 ni mayor de \$1,000. Cada día durante el cual cualquier violación de esta ley continúa constituirá una ofensa distinta y aparte.

Como una alternativa a o además de cualesquier otras sanciones proveídas por la ley por violaciones, el Comisionado está autorizado para imponer y coleccionar penalidades administrativas, hasta un máximo de \$250 por la primera violación y hasta un máximo de \$500 por cada subsiguiente violación.

El patrono pagará al Comisionado también un pago administrativo que lleque a no menos de 10 por ciento ni más de 25 por ciento de cualquier pago de salarios que se haga como resultado de una investigación del Comisionado o de su representante autorizado.

El Comisionado puede, luego de disponer el envío de una notificación al empleador o empresa sucesora y de brindar la oportunidad de tener una audiencia de conformidad con las disposiciones de la "Ley de Procedimientos Administrativos (Administrative Procedure Act)", P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), emitir una decisión por escrito impartiendo instrucciones a la agencia pertinente para que proceda a suspender una o más licencias en posesión del empleador o empresa sucesora, por el período de tiempo que determine el Comisionado.

Por Favor Tome Nota: La División de Cumplimiento de Horarios y Salarios no investiga ni hace preguntas acerca del estado legal de ningún trabajador. La División aplica las leyes laborales de New Jersey de manera equitativa sin importar el estado legal del trabajador. La División no comparte información con "Inmigración".

New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Chapter 194, Laws of New Jersey, 2009, Relating to

Employer Obligation to Maintain and Report Records

Regarding Wages, Benefits, Taxes and Other Contributions and Assessments Pursuant to State Wage, Benefit and Tax Laws

Wage Payment Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-4.1 et seq.) and

Wage and Hour Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a et seq.)

Each employer must keep a record of each employee which contains the following information:

1. The name of the employee;
2. The address of the employee;
3. The birth date of the employee if the employee is under the age of 18;
4. The total hours worked by the employee each day and each workweek;
5. The earnings of each employee, including the regular hourly wage, gross to net amounts with itemized deductions, and the basis on which wages are paid;
6. Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, the total gratuities received by the employee during the payroll week;
7. Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, daily or weekly reports completed by the employee containing the following information: (a) the employee's name, (b) the employee's address, (c) the employee's social security number, (d) the name and address of the employer, (e) the calendar day or week covered by the report, and (f) the total amount of gratuities received; and
8. Regarding each employee for whom the employer claims credit for food or lodging as a cash substitute for the employee who receives food or lodging supplied by the employer, information substantiating the cost of furnishing such food or lodgings, including but not limited to the nature and amount of any expenditures entering into the computation of the fair value of the food or lodging and the date required to compute the amount of the depreciated investment in any assets allocable to the furnishing of the lodgings, including the date of acquisition or construction, the original cost, the rate of depreciation and the total amount of accumulated depreciation on such assets.

The employer may use any system of time keeping provided that it is a complete, true and accurate record.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above for a period of six years.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above at the place of employment or in a central office in New Jersey.

Prevailing Wage Act (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.25 et seq.)

The Prevailing Wage Act applies to employers only under certain circumstances.

Specifically, it applies only when an employer enters into a contract in excess of the prevailing wage contract threshold amount for any public work (as the term "public work" is defined at N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.26) to which any

public body is a party or for public work to be done on a property or premises owned by a public body or leased or to be leased by a public body.

Each public works contractor must submit to the public body or lessor which contracted for the public works project a certified payroll record containing the following employee information:

1. Name;
2. Address;
3. Social security number;
4. Craft or trade;
5. Actual hourly rate of pay;
6. Actual daily, overtime and weekly hours worked in each craft or trade;
7. Gross pay;
8. Itemized deductions;
9. Net pay paid to the employee;
10. Any fringe benefits paid to approved plans, funds or programs on behalf of the employee; and
11. Fringe benefits paid in cash to the employee.

Each public works contractor must, within 10 days of payment of wages, submit the certified payroll record to the public body or the lessor which contracted for the public works project.

Each public works contractor which employs one or more apprentices on a public works project must maintain with its records written evidence that the apprentice or apprentices are registered in an approved apprenticeship program while performing work on the project.

Unemployment Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-1 et seq.),

Temporary Disability Benefits Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-25 et seq.) and

Family Leave Insurance Benefits Law, P.L. 2008, c. 17.

Payroll records: Each employing unit must maintain a record for each worker engaged in employment, which record must contain the following information about the worker:

1. Full name, address and social security number;
2. Total remuneration paid in each pay period showing separately cash, including commissions and bonuses; the cash value of all compensation in any medium other than cash; gratuities received regularly in the course of employment if reported by the employee, or if not so reported, the minimum wage rate prescribed under applicable laws of this State or of the United States, or the amount of remuneration actually received by the employee, whichever is higher, and service charges collected by the employer and distributed to workers in lieu of gratuities and tips;
3. An entry under the heading "special payments" of the amount of any special payments, such as bonuses and gifts, which have been paid during the pay period but which relate to employment in a prior period. The following shall be shown separately under this heading: cash payments, cash value of other remuneration, the nature of such payments, the period during which the services were performed for which special payments were payable;
4. The date hired, rehired and returned to work after temporary layoff;
5. The date separated from employment and the reason for separation;
6. Such information as may be necessary to determine remuneration on a calendar week basis; and
7. The number of base weeks (as the term "base week" is defined in N.J.S.A. 43:21-19(t)) and wages.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be kept safe and readily accessible at the New Jersey place of business of the employing unit.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be retained for the current calendar year and for the four preceding calendar years.

Once an employer becomes inactive, the employer must keep all records referred to in 1. through 7. above for the subsequent six quarters.

Wage reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file a WR-30, "Employer Report of Wages Paid," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The WR-30 lists the name, social security number and wages paid to each employee and the number of base weeks worked by the employee during the calendar quarter.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined at N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.7(b)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, WR-30 with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Contribution reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file an NJ-927, "Employer's Quarterly Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, and remit the corresponding unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, temporary disability insurance and family leave insurance contribution payments, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The NJ-927 lists the total of all wages paid, the wages paid in excess of the taxable maximum, the taxable wages on which contributions are due, the number of workers employed during the pay period, the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for temporary disability insurance and the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for family leave insurance.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined in N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.11(c)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, NJ-927H, "Domestic Employer's Annual Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Temporary Disability Insurance and Family Leave Insurance information: Each employer must retain all records pertaining to any election to discontinue a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance benefits and must make such records available for inspection by the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance for a one-year period from the date that the private plan is terminated.

Each employer having a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance must, within 10 days after the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance has mailed the employer a request for information with respect to a period of disability, furnish the Division with any information requested or known to the employer which may bear upon the eligibility of the claimant.

Each employer having two or more approved private plans in effect during a calendar half-year or any portion thereof must, on or before the 30th day following the close of the calendar half-year, file a report showing the amount of taxable wages paid during such calendar half-year to employees while covered under each such private plan.

Each employer who provides temporary disability insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must, for the six-month periods ending June 30 and December 31 of each calendar year during which the self-insured private plan is in effect, file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the respective six-month period showing:

1. The number of claims received during the six-month period,

2. The number of claims accepted during the six-month period,
3. The amount of benefits paid during the six-month period, and
4. Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligations under the plan.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for temporary disability insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

1. The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of disability benefits,
2. The amount contributed by workers during that year,
3. The amount contributed by the employer during that year,
4. The amount of disability benefits paid during that year,
5. Direct cost of administration of the plan during that year, and
6. The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31.

Each employer who provides family leave insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must for the one-year period ending December 31 of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan is in effect file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the one-year period showing the following information with regard to each of the following types of claims: care of a sick child, care of a sick spouse, care of a sick domestic partner, care of a sick civil union partner, care of a sick parent, bonding by biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by domestic partner or civil union partner of biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by individual with newly adopted child:

1. The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits received during the one-year period,
2. The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits accepted during the one-year period,
3. The number of workers who received family leave insurance benefits during the one-year period,
4. The amount of family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period,
5. The average weekly family leave insurance benefit during the one-year period,
6. The amount of sick leave, vacation leave or other fully paid time, which resulted in reduced benefit duration during the one-year period,
7. With regard solely to family leave insurance benefit claims to care for sick family members, the amount of intermittent family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period, and
8. The average duration of family leave insurance benefits, in days, during the one-year period.

The information reported in 1. through 8. above must be broken down by sex and by age group, beginning at 25 years and under and increasing in increments of 10.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for family leave insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

1. The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of family leave insurance benefits,
2. The amount contributed by workers during that year,
3. The direct cost of administration of the plan during that year,
4. The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31, and
5. Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligation under the plan.

Workers' Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 34:15-1 et seq.)

Upon the happening of an accident or the occurrence of any occupational disease, an employer who has insurance coverage or utilizes a third-party administrator shall promptly furnish the insurance carrier or the third-party administrator with accident or occupational disease information.

Within three weeks after an accident or upon knowledge of the occurrence of an occupational disease, every insurance carrier, third-party administrator, statutory non-insured employer, including the State, counties, municipalities and school districts, and duly authorized self-insured employer not utilizing a third-party administrator must file a report designated as "first notice of accident" in electronic data interchange media with the Division of Workers' Compensation through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau in a format prescribed by the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. When filed by an insurance carrier or third-party administrator, the report must also be sent to the employer. If the employer disagrees with the report, the employer may prepare and sign an amended report and file the amended report with the insurance carrier or third-party administrator. The amended report must then be filed electronically with the Division through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Every insurance carrier providing workers' compensation insurance and every workers' compensation self-insured employer shall designate a contact person who is responsible for responding to issues concerning medical and temporary disability benefits where no claim petition has been filed or where a claim petition has not been answered. The full name, telephone number, mailing address, email address and fax number of the contact person must be submitted to the Division of Workers' Compensation utilizing the Division's contact person form in the manner instructed on the form.

Each employer, when directed to do so by the Division of Workers' Compensation, must submit to the Division of Workers' Compensation copies of such medical certificates and reports as it may have on file.

Gross Income Tax Act (N.J.S.A. 54A:1-1 et seq.)

Employer's Quarterly Report: The Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, reports New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld, unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, family leave insurance and temporary disability insurance wage and withholding information.

Each employer is required to electronically file an Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, for each calendar quarter, regardless of the amount of tax actually due for a particular quarter. Quarterly reports are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of each quarter.

Employers of "domestic service workers" may report and pay New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld on an annual, rather than quarterly, basis on an NJ-927H.

Records to be kept: Every employer is required to keep all pertinent records available for inspection by authorized representatives of the New Jersey Division of Taxation. Such records must include the following:

1. The amounts and dates of all wage payments subject to New Jersey Gross Income Tax;
2. The names, addresses and occupations of employees receiving such payments;
3. The periods of their employment;
4. Their social security numbers;
5. Their withholding exemption certificates;
6. The employer's New Jersey Taxpayer Identification Number;
7. Record of weekly, monthly, quarterly remittances and/or returns and annual returns filed;

8. The dates and amounts of payments made; and
9. Days worked inside and outside of New Jersey for all nonresident employees.

Contact Information

If an employee or an employee's authorized representative wishes to contact a State representative in order to provide information to or file a complaint with the representative regarding an employer's possible failure to meet any of the requirements set forth above, he or she may use the following contact information:

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Wage Payment Law, Wage and Hour Law or Prevailing Wage Act:**

Phone: 609-292-2305
E-mail: wagehour@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance
P.O. Box 389
Trenton, NJ 08625-0389

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Unemployment Compensation Law, Temporary Disability Benefits Law or Family Leave Insurance Benefits Law:**

Phone: 609-292-2810
E-mail: emplaccts@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Employer Accounts
P.O. Box 947
Trenton, NJ 08625-0947

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Workers' Compensation Law:**

Phone: 609-292-2515
E-mail: dwc@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Workers' Compensation
P.O. Box 381
Trenton, NJ 08625-0381

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Gross Income Tax Act:**

Phone: 609-292-6400
E-mail: nj.taxation@treas.state.nj.us
Mail: New Jersey Department of the Treasury
Division of Taxation • Information and Publications Branch
P.O. Box 281
Trenton, NJ 08625-0281



This notice must be conspicuously posted. Not later than December 7, 2011, each employee must also be provided a written copy of the notice or, for employees hired after November 7, 2011, a written copy of the notice must be provided at the time of the employee's hiring. See N.J.A.C. 12:2-1.3 for alternate methods of posting and distribution by electronic means.

New Jersey SAFE Act

The New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act (“NJ SAFE Act”), P.L. 2013, c.82, provides that certain employees are eligible to receive an unpaid leave of absence, for a period not to exceed 20 days in a 12-month period, to address circumstances resulting from domestic violence or a sexually violent offense. To be eligible, the employee must have worked at least 1,000 hours during the immediately preceding 12-month period. Further, the employee must have worked for an employer in the State that employs 25 or more employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar workweeks in the then-current or immediately preceding calendar year.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act may be taken by an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, as that term is defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19, or a victim of a sexually violent offense, as that term is defined in N.J.S.A. 30:4-27.6. Leave may also be taken by an employee whose child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner is a victim of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act may be taken for the purpose of engaging in any of the following activities as they relate to an incident of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense:

- (1) Seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by domestic or sexual violence to the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (2) Obtaining services from a victim services organization for the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner
- (3) Obtaining psychological or other counseling for the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (4) Participating in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to increase the safety from future domestic violence or sexual violence or to ensure the economic security of the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (5) Seeking legal assistance or remedies to ensure the health and safety of the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner, including preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or derived from domestic violence or sexual violence; or
- (6) Attending, participating in or preparing for a criminal or civil court proceeding relating to an incident of domestic or sexual violence of which the employee or the employee’s child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner, was a victim.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act must be used in the 12-month period immediately following an instance of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense. The unpaid leave may be taken intermittently in intervals of no less than one day. The unpaid leave shall run concurrently with any paid vacation leave, personal leave, or medical or sick leave that the employee elects to use or which the employer requires the employee to use during any part of the 20-day period of unpaid leave. If the employee requests leave for a reason covered by both the NJ SAFE Act and the Family Leave Act, N.J.S.A. 34:11B-1 et seq., or the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 20 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., the leave shall count simultaneously against the employee’s entitlement under each respective law.

Employees eligible to take leave under the NJ SAFE Act must, if the necessity for the leave is foreseeable, provide the employer with written notice of the need for the leave. The employee must provide the employer with written notice as far in advance as reasonable and practicable under the circumstances. The employer has the right to require the employee to provide the employer with documentation of the domestic violence or sexually violent offense that is the basis for the leave. The employer must retain any documentation provided to it in this manner in the strictest confidentiality, unless the disclosure is voluntarily authorized in writing by the employee or is authorized by a federal or State law, rule or regulation.

The NJ SAFE Act also prohibits an employer from discharging, harassing or otherwise discriminating or retaliating or threatening to discharge, harass or otherwise discriminate against an employee with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the basis that the employee took or requested any leave that the employee was entitled to under the NJ SAFE Act, or on the basis that the employee refused to authorize the release of information deemed confidential under the NJ SAFE Act.

To obtain relief for a violation of the NJ SAFE Act, an aggrieved person must file a private cause of action in the Superior Court within one year of the date of the alleged violation.

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.

New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

To be posted in a conspicuous place

New Jersey State Wage and Hour Law Abstract

N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a et seq.

Statutory Minimum Wage Rate

Employees are to be paid not less than: \$8.44 an hour effective January 1, 2017

Overtime

Overtime is payable at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the employee's regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of 40 in any week except where otherwise specifically provided by wage order.

Exempt from the overtime entitlement are executive, administrative, and professional employees; employees engaged in labor on a farm or relative to raising or care of livestock; and employees of a common carrier of passengers by motorbus.

Wage Order and Regulations

Employees in the occupations found below are covered by this wage order and regulations and must be paid not less than the statutory minimum wage rate.

First processing of farm products	Hotel and motel
Food service (restaurant industry)	Seasonal amusement

These regulations are contained in N.J.A.C. 12:56-11.1 et seq.

Exemptions

Exempt from the statutory minimum wage rate are full-time students employed by the college or university at which they are enrolled at not less than 85% of the effective minimum wage rate; outside sales person; sales person of motor vehicles; part time employees primarily engaged in the care and tending of children in the home of the employer; and minors under 18 (**except** that minors under 18 in the first processing of farm products, hotels, motels, restaurants, retail, beauty culture, laundry, cleaning, dyeing, light manufacturing and apparel occupations are covered by the wage order rates as above and vocational school graduates with special permits under the Child Labor Law **are covered** by the statutory rate).

Employees at summer camps, conferences and retreats operated by any nonprofit or religious corporation or association are exempt from minimum and overtime rates during the months of June, July, August and September.

Labor on a Farm at Piece-Rate

Employees engaged on a piece-rate basis to labor on a farm shall be paid for each day worked not less than the minimum hourly wage rate multiplied by the total number of hours worked.

Penalties

Any employer who violates any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a disorderly persons violation and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions provided by law for violations, the Commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties, up to a maximum of \$250 for a first violation and up to a maximum of \$500 for each subsequent violation.

The employer shall also pay the Commissioner an administrative fee equal to not less than 10% or more than 25% of any payment due to employees.

Penalties for violation of this order are provided for by N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a22.

Enforced by:
NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance
PO Box 389
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0389
(609) 292-2305



Additional copies of this poster or any other required posters may be obtained by contacting the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0110, 609/777-3200.

If you need this document in Braille or large print, call 609/292-2305. TTY users can contact this department through the New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1.

Your employer is subject to the New Jersey Unemployment & Temporary Disability Benefits Laws

Unemployment Insurance

Benefits are payable to workers who lose their jobs or who are working less than full time because of a lack of full-time work and who meet the eligibility requirements of the law.

If you become totally or partially unemployed, file a claim for unemployment insurance benefits as soon as possible. The easiest, quickest way is to file online at myunemployment.nj.gov. You can also file a claim over the phone by contacting our Reemployment Call Centers at one of these numbers listed below. Note, if you were a maritime employee in the last 18 months or live outside of the United States, you must file your claim over the phone. Be prepared to have information about yourself, your employer and your work history available when filing your claim.

Cumberland Call Center856-507-2340

Freehold Call Center732-761-2020

Union City Call Center201-601-4100

Out of State..... 1-888-795-6672

Disability Insurance

Benefits are payable to New Jersey workers who suffer a non-work-related illness, injury, or other medical condition that prevents them from working. Temporary disability insurance coverage includes new and expecting mothers during their final weeks of pregnancy and recovery. If you become disabled and wish to apply for disability benefits, start by asking whether your employer participates in the state disability insurance plan or has a private insurance plan.

New Jersey State Disability Insurance Plan* (“state plan”)

If you are covered under the state insurance plan, you may apply for disability benefits (or download a paper application – Form DS-1) online at myleavebenefits.nj.gov. Applying online is faster.

Submit the completed paper application by fax to: 609-984-4138

or mail to: Division of Temporary Disability Insurance
PO Box 387
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0387

For more information, visit myleavebenefits.nj.gov or call 609-292-7060.

Private Disability Insurance Plan (“private plan”)

New Jersey employers have the option of providing coverage to their employees through an approved private plan instead of the state plan. If you are covered under a private plan, your employer’s insurance carrier is responsible for processing and paying benefits on your disability claim. If you become disabled, ask your employer for the form you need to claim benefits under the private plan.

Who pays for Unemployment & Temporary Disability Programs?

These programs are paid for by payroll taxes paid by employers and employees. Your employer is **authorized to deduct worker contributions (tax) from your wages. The deductions must be noted** on your pay envelope, paycheck, or on some other form of notice. The amount of wages that are taxable changes from year to year.

The deduction may be allocated at varying rates to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, the Temporary Disability Insurance Fund and the Workforce Development/Supplemental Workforce Funds. If an approved private plan is non-contributory, no contributions can be deducted from workers’ wages for disability insurance.

Your employer’s contributions are based in part on their employment experience.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, PO Box 387, Trenton, NJ 08625-0387

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor, or from the Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, NJ 08625-0110 • 609-777-3200.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer with equal opportunity programs. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
nj.gov/labor

Display this poster in a conspicuous place

NEW JERSEY LAW PROHIBITS WORKER MISCLASSIFICATION

NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS & EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

WHAT IS MISCLASSIFICATION?

- Misclassification is the practice of an employer improperly classifying employees as independent contractors.
- Misclassification may illegally deprive workers of basic rights, protections, and benefits guaranteed to employees such as the right to be paid the **minimum wage**, the right to **overtime pay**, **time and mode of pay** protections, the protection against **illegal deductions** from pay, **unemployment compensation**, **temporary disability benefits**, **family leave insurance benefits**, **workers' compensation**, **family leave** and **earned sick leave**.
- Often when workers are paid in cash "off the books", it may be a method to hide misclassification or other employment related legal obligations.

AM I AN EMPLOYEE OR AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

- Under New Jersey's Unemployment Compensation Law, Wage and Hour Law, Wage Payment Law, Wage Collection Law, Temporary Disability Benefits Law (including sections providing for Family Leave Insurance) and Earned Sick Leave Law, if you perform a service and are paid, **you are presumed to be an employee**, unless the employer can prove all three of the following:
 - (A) You have been and will continue to be free from control or direction over performance of the service, both under a contract of service and in fact; and
 - (B) The service is either outside the usual course of the business for which such service is performed, or the service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprise for which such service is performed; and
 - (C) You are customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession or business.
- This is referred to in New Jersey as the "**ABC test**" for independent contractor status.
- Please go to www.myworkrights.nj.gov to learn about the factors considered for each of the three above tests.

DO I HAVE TO PROVE THAT I AM AN EMPLOYEE?

- No. If you worked and were paid, you are presumed to be an employee. It is **the employer's burden** to show that all three parts of the ABC test are met.
- If the employer can't meet its burden to establish all **three** parts of the ABC test, then you are deemed to be an employee, entitled to the rights, protections, and benefits of an employee under the above-cited New Jersey laws.
- If you believe you are misclassified, email misclass@nj.dol.gov.

DOES IT MATTER IF I RECEIVED AN IRS FORM 1099, AS OPPOSED TO IRS FORM W-2?

- No. It does not matter which federal tax form the employer uses to report earnings.
- What matters are the facts surrounding your working relationship with the employer and the application of the ABC test to those facts.

REPORTING MISCLASSIFICATION

If you have been misclassified and would like to file a claim, you can do so here: <https://wagehour.dol.state.nj.us/default.htm>

To seek further information:

EMAIL: misclass@dol.nj.gov

CALL: 609-292-2321

FAX: 609-292-7801

WRITE: Employer Accounts
Subject – Misclassification
NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
1 John Fitch Plaza P.O. Box 942
Trenton, NJ 08625-0942

- Whichever way you chose to reach out, multilingual staff will be able to assist you and translation assistance made available as needed
- You can also visit www.myworkrights.nj.gov to learn more about misclassification.

DISPLAY THIS POSTER IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



NJ.GOV/LABOR

IF MY EMPLOYER HAD ME SIGN AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT BEFORE HIRING ME, DOES THAT MAKE ME AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

- No. Your employment status is determined based on an analysis of all the facts surrounding your relationship with the employer under the ABC test.
- NJ DOL would review the agreement you signed but your employment relationship would not be determined by this agreement alone.
- New Jersey courts have ruled that to consider only the agreement, if one exists, and not the totality of the facts surrounding your relationship with the presumed employer, would be to "place form over substance," which the courts say is wrong.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT IS FOUND BY A STATE AGENCY OR COURT THAT AN EMPLOYER HAS MISCLASSIFIED AN EMPLOYEE AS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

In addition to the award of a remedy or remedies to make the misclassified employee or the State agency whole for the employer's violation of the underlying New Jersey wage, benefit or tax law (for example, the award of back pay to the misclassified employee who has been illegally deprived of the statutory minimum wage or overtime premium pay in violation of the State Wage and Hour law, or whose pay was subject to illegal deductions in violation of the State Wage Payment law), New Jersey law also empowers the Department of Labor and Workforce Development to take **actions** and impose **penalties** against an employer who has misclassified employees including:

- A **penalty paid by the employer to the misclassified employee** of not more than 5 percent of the worker's gross earnings over the past 12 months.
- A **penalty of up to \$250 per misclassified employee for a first violation and up to \$1,000 per misclassified employee for each subsequent violation**.
- For violation of State wage, benefit or tax laws in connection with the misclassification of employees, the imposition of
 - › A **stop-work order**.
 - › The **suspension or revocation of any one or more licenses that are held by the employer** and that are necessary to operate the employer's business.
 - › Additional **penalties and fees payable to the Department** and where wages are owed to the employee, an additional amount in **liquidated damages payable to the employee equal to not more than 200 percent of the wages owed**.

AM I PROTECTED FROM RETALIATION BY MY EMPLOYER FOR REPORTING MISCLASSIFICATION?

- Employees are protected from retaliation by their employers for having made an inquiry or complaint to the employer, to the Commissioner of Labor or to an authorized representative regarding any possible violation by the employer of any State wage, benefit or tax law, including those inquiries or complaints that involve misclassification, or because the employee caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to State wage, benefit or tax law, or because the employee has testified or is about to testify in such a proceeding.
- Where such retaliation has occurred, the Department is authorized by law to issue an administrative penalty against the employer; however, only the courts are authorized by law to order reinstatement and/or back pay.

POSTING NOTICE

The law requires every insured employer to post and maintain notices naming the company insuring its compensation liability "in a conspicuous place or places in and about the employer's place of business." The form of notice is prescribed by the Commissioner of Insurance and shall be clearly printed on a minimum of 90# index, 8½" by 11" in size. The content and arrangement of items must be consistent with the layout shown below. In accordance with 3:2-1 a duplicate filing must be made before the form is placed in use.

NOTICE

The undersigned employer hereby gives notice that the payment of compensation to employees and their dependents has been secured in accordance with the provisions of the Employer's Liability Insurance Law, Title 34, Chapter 15, Article 5, Revised Statutes New Jersey, by insuring with the

(_____) Insurance Company

for the period

Beginning Ending
Employer

In accordance with the above cited law, notice of compliance must be posted and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's workplaces.

AVISO

El patron avisa que ha asegurado el pago de compensación a los empleados y sus dependientes, de acuerdo con lo provisto por la ley de responsabilidad de los patrones de seguro para sus empleados. Titulo 34, Capitulo 15, Articulo 5, revision de estatutos del Estado de New Jersey, asegurandolos con.

(_____) **Compañia de Seguro**

por el periodo

Comenzando Terminando

Patron

De acuerdo con la ley mencionada arriba, esta noticia debe ser colocada y mantenida en un lugar visible en todos los lugares de trabajo.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

If You Are Injured At Work Si Se Lastima En El Trabajo

- 1) Notice --** In most cases you must tell your employer about the accident within 15 days, using the Notice of Accident Form.
 - 2) You have the right** to information and assistance from an information specialist known as an Ombudsman at the Workers' Compensation Administration.
 - 3) Claims information --** Contact your employer's Claims Representative.
- 1) Aviso. --** En la mayoría de los casos usted debe de avisarle a su empleador del accidente dentro de los primeros 15 días usando las formas de Aviso de Accidente.
 - 2) Usted tiene el derecho** a información y ayuda contactándose con un especialista en información conocido como "Ombudsman" en la Administración para la Compensación a los Trabajadores.
 - 3) Información acerca de Reclamaciones. --** Contáctese con el representante de reclamaciones de su compañía.

Employer's Insurer / Claims Representative:

Name: _____
Phone #: _____
Address: _____

Note: Employer must fill in this insurer / claims representative information.



YOUR RIGHTS

If you are injured in a work-related accident:

Your employer / insurer must pay all reasonable and necessary medical costs.

You may or may not have the right to choose your health care provider. If your employer / insurer has not given you written instructions about who chooses first, call an ombudsman. In an emergency, get emergency medical care first.

If you are off work for more than 7 days, your employer / insurer must pay wage benefits to partially offset your lost wages.

If you suffer "permanent impairment," you may have the right to receive partial wage benefits for a longer period of time.

Ombudsmen are located at the following offices:

Albuquerque:	Farmington:	Las Cruces:	Las Vegas:
1-800-255-7965	1-800-568-7310	1-800-870-6826	1-800-281-7889
1-505-841-6000	1-505-599-9746	1-505-524-6246	1-505-454-9251

Lovington:	Roswell:	Santa Fe:
1-800-934-2450	1-866-311-8587	1-505-476-7381
1-505-396-3437	1-505-623-3997	

SUS DERECHOS

Si se lastima en el trabajo:

Su empleador / asegurador debe de pagar por los gastos médicos necesarios y razonables.

Es posible que usted tenga, o no tenga, el derecho de escoger el proveedor de servicios para la salud. Si su empleador / asegurador no le ha dado instrucciones por escrito de quien es él que selecciona primero, pregúntele o llame a un ombudsman. En una emergencia, obtenga asistencia médica de emergencia primero.

Si usted está fuera del trabajo por más de siete días, su empleador / asegurador debe de hacerle un pago compensatorio de prestaciones para compensar parcialmente la pérdida de su salario.

Si usted sufre "daño permanente," usted puede tener el derecho a recibir prestaciones parciales de salario por un periodo de tiempo más largo.

If You Need HELP Call:

Ask for an Ombudsman

Si Usted Necesita Ayuda Llame Al:

Pregunte por un Ombudsman

1 - 8 6 6 - W O R K O M P (1-866-967-5667)

Visit our website at: www.workerscomp.state.nm.us

For FREE copies of this poster and Notice of Accident Forms call: 1-866-967-5667

USE A NOTICE OF ACCIDENT FORM TO REPORT YOUR ACCIDENT TO YOUR SUPERVISOR

EMPLOYER: You are required by law to post this poster where your employees can read it and to post Notice of Accident forms with it. This poster without Notice of Accident forms does not comply with law. You have other rights and duties under the law.



ATTACH TOP OF POSTER HERE
WCA POSTER (BOTTOM)
PART 2 OF 2

Please Post Where Employees Can Read It Easily

**BERNALILLO COUNTY
BOARD of COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Bernalillo County Minimum Wage Ordinance

This employer is located in the unincorporated Bernalillo County. This employer is subject to the Minimum Wage Ordinance (MWO), Bernalillo County Code § 2-218, et seq.

THESE ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS AN EMPLOYEE:

1. Minimum Hourly Compensation:

Effective January 1, 2019, the minimum wage is **\$9.05** per hour worked.

For tipped employees, the minimum hourly wage is the federal minimum of \$2.13. If the tipped employee's hourly rate does not equal or exceed \$9.05 per hour with tips, the employer shall pay the employee the difference between the wage received and \$9.05.

**THIS ORDINANCE MAY BE ENFORCED IN A COURT OF
COMPETENT JURISDICTION**

Por Favor, Poner Donde los Empleados Puedan Leerlo con Facilidad

**EQPF CF Q'F G'DGTP CNKNQ"
LWP VC'F G'E QO KUKP CF QUF GN'E QPF CF Q"**

CXHUQ'C'NQU'GO RNGCF QU'

Eqpf cf q'f g'Dgt pcrkq'Qt f gpcp| c'Uqdt g'Ucrtkq'O Pko q"

Gug'r ct>p'ug'gpewgptc'gp'gnEqpf cf q'f g'Dgt pcrkq'pq'eqpukwkwf cuOGuc'go r t guc'gus' 'uwl gvc'c'hc'Ng{ 'uqdt g'gn' Ucrtkq'O Pko q'*J O Q+.'Eqpf cf q'f g'Dgt pcrkq'E>f ki q'E'4/43: ."gv'ugs 0"

GUVQU'UQP'VWUF GTGEJ QUEQO Q'VT CDCLCF QT"

30Ego r gpucl>p'f g'j qtctkq'b Pko q<

Gheva"gn'3'f g'gpqtq'f gn'4239."gn'ucrtkq'o Pko q'gu'f g"&905'f qt'j qtc'vcdclcf c0'

Go r rncf qu'f g'Rtqr kpc."gn'ucrtkq'o Pko q'r qt'j qtc'gu'gn'o Pko q'hgf gtcn'f g"&405'0UK'gn'go r rncf q's wg't gekdg" r tqr kpcu'f g'vctk'c'r qt'j qtc'pq'gu'ki wcn'q'o c{ qt'f g"&905'r qt'j qtc'eqp'eqpuglqu."gn'go r rncf qt'f gdgt' r ci ct'cn' vcdclcf qt'rc'f kgt gpek'gpt'g'gn'uwgrf q't gekdkf q'{"&9050"

**GUVC'QTF GPCP\ C'RQFT f P'UGT'CRNKECF CUGP'WP'VT KDWP CN'F G"
LWTKF KEEK P'E QO RGVGP VG'"**

NOTICE REGARDING 2019 MINIMUM WAGE RATE
IN THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

The City of Albuquerque Minimum Wage Ordinance requires the City to post the adjusted minimum wage and the adjusted tipped minimum wage for the forthcoming year on the City's internet home page each year by October 15. The 2019 minimum wage required to be paid from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 is underlined below.

1. Starting January 1, 2019, the minimum wage will be \$9.20.
2. Starting January 1, 2019, the minimum wage will be \$8.20 if the employee's employer provides healthcare and/or childcare benefits to the employee during any pay period and the employer pays an amount for these benefits equal to or in excess of an annualized cost of \$2,500.00.
3. Starting January 1, 2019, the minimum wage for tipped employees will be \$5.50.

Consumer Price Index - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

	CPI Index
August-2017	239.448
August-2018	246.336
Percent change	2.877%

	Jan 2018	Increase	Rounded	Wage as of January 2019
Minimum Wage of	\$ 8.95	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.25	<u>\$ 9.20</u>
With Health Care	\$ 7.95			<u>\$ 8.20</u>
Tipped Employee (60% of the 2019 Minimum Wage)	\$ 5.35			<u>\$ 5.50</u>

**AVISO RELATIVO AL AUMENTO DEL SALARIO MÍNIMO PARA
ALBUQUERQUE**

La Ordenanza relativa al salario mínimo para la Ciudad de Albuquerque exige que la Ciudad publique la información del salario mínimo modificado y del salario mínimo modificado para quienes reciben propinas, correspondiente al siguiente año, en la página web de la Ciudad de Albuquerque, a más tardar el día 15 de octubre de todos los años. A continuación, se detalla el salario mínimo de 2019, que se deberá pagar desde el 1 de enero de 2019 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2019.

1. A partir del 1 de enero de 2019, el salario mínimo será de \$9.20.
2. A partir del 1 de enero de 2019 el salario mínimo será de \$8.20 si el empleador proporciona beneficios médicos y/o para el cuidado de los niños al empleado durante cualquier período de pago y el empleador paga una suma para cubrir estos beneficios igual o mayor al costo anual de \$2,500.00.
3. A partir del 1 de enero de 2019 el salario mínimo para los empleados que reciben propinas será de \$5.50.

Índices de precios al consumidor – Asalariados urbanos y empleados administrativos

	Índice IPC			
Agosto-2017	239.448			
Agosto-2018	246.336			
Cambio porcentual	2.877%			
Salario mínimo de	Enero-18	Aumento	Redondeado	Salario de enero de 2019
	\$ 8.95	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.25	<u>\$ 9.20</u>
Con seguro médico	\$ 7.95			<u>\$ 8.20</u>
Empleado que recibe propinas (60% en 2019)	\$ 5.35			<u>\$ 5.50</u>



City of Santa Fe Living Wage Ordinance

**PURSUANT TO THE CITY OF SANTA FE
LIVING WAGE ORDINANCE, SECTION 28-1 SFCC 1987
EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2022 ALL WORKERS WITHIN THE
CITY OF SANTA FE
SHALL BE PAID A LIVING WAGE OF**

**\$12.95
PER HOUR**

The Santa Fe Living Wage Ordinance establishes minimum hourly wages. The March Living Wage increase corresponds to the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Who is Required to Pay the Living Wage?

- **Contractors for the City, that have a contract requiring the performance of a service but excluding purchases of goods;**
- **Businesses receiving assistance relating to economic development in the form of grants, subsidies, loan guarantees or industrial revenue bonds in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the duration of the City grant or subsidy;**
- **Businesses required to have a business license or registration from the City; and**
- **Nonprofit organizations, except for those whose primary source of funds is from Medicaid waivers.**
- **For workers who customarily receive more than one hundred dollars (\$100) per month in tips or commissions, any tips or commissions received and retained by a worker shall be counted as wages and credited towards satisfaction of the Living Wage provided that, for tipped workers, all tips received by such workers are retained by the workers, except that the pooling of tips among workers shall be permitted.**
- **All employers required to have a business license or registration from the City of Santa Fe ("City") must pay at least the adjusted Living Wage to employees for all hours worked within the Santa Fe city limits.**



City of Santa Fe Living Wage Ordinance

**EFFECTIVO DESDE EL DÍA PRIMERO DE MARZO DE 2022
PARA TODOS LOS TRABAJADORES QUE LABOREN
DENTRO DE LOS LÍMITES DE LA CIUDAD DE SANTA FE
EL SALARIO MÍNIMO ESTABLECIDO QUE DEBERÁ SER
PAGADO ES DE**

**\$12.95
POR HORA**

La ciudad de Santa Fe establece salario mínimo por hora. Desde el Marzo el incremento de salario, corresponde con el aumento en el índice de precios al consumidor (IPC).

¿Quién está obligado a pagar el salario?

- La ciudad a todos los trabajadores a tiempo completo permanentes contratados por la ciudad;
- Contratistas para la ciudad, tiene un contrato que requiere la prestación de un servicio, pero excluyendo las compras de mercancías;
- Empresas reciben asistencia en relación con el desarrollo económico en forma de becas, subsidios, garantías de préstamos o bonos industriales de ingresos superiores a 25 mil dólares (\$25,000) para la duración de la beca de ciudad o de subvención;
- Empresas requieren contar con la licencia o el registro de la ciudad; y
- Organizaciones sin fines de lucro, con excepción de aquellos cuya principal fuente de fondos es de exenciones de Medicaid.
- Para los trabajadores que habitualmente reciben más de cien dólares (\$100) por mes en consejos o comisiones, consejos o comisiones recibidas y retenida por un trabajador serán contados como salarios y acreditados hacia la satisfacción de los salario siempre que, para los trabajadores reciben propinas, todos los consejos recibidos por estos trabajadores son retenidos por los trabajadores, salvo que se permitirá la puesta en común de consejos entre los trabajadores.
- Todos los empleadores requieren, por ley, tener una licencia o registro de la ciudad de Santa Fe, deben pagar al menos el salario ajustado a los empleados de todas las horas trabajadas dentro de los límites de la ciudad de Santa Fe.



DISCRIMINATION is against the law.

If you feel that you have been discriminated against, visit our website or contact us.

Human Rights Bureau

2600 Cerrillos Rd, Santa Fe, NM 87505

Office: (505) 827-6838 • Toll-free: (800) 566-9471 • Fax: (505) 827-6878

NEW MEXICO HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

The Human Rights Bureau enforces the provisions of the Human Rights Act of 1969. Additionally, the Human Rights Bureau has a work-sharing agreement with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to enforce the provisions of federal law under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), all as amended. Prohibited discriminatory bases include:

- Race
- Color
- National Origin
- Ancestry
- Sex
- Age
- Religion
- Gender
- Physical or Mental Disability or Serious Medical Condition
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity
- Spousal Affiliation
- Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Related Condition

Sexual harassment and harassment based on other protected categories is prohibited by the Act.

The Human Rights Act prohibits discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, credit, and public accommodations, and prohibits retaliation for complaining about discrimination in any of these areas, or participating in an investigation.

If you feel you have been discriminated against, contact the Human Rights Bureau by phone or fill out a complaint form online at:

www.dws.state.nm.us

ENFORCEMENT

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions Human Rights Bureau investigates complaints of discrimination and harassment in employment, housing, credit, and public accommodations.

Complaints must be filed with the Human Rights Bureau within 300 days of the last act of discrimination or harassment.

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on the Human Rights Act, please call (800) 566-9471 (toll-free) or (505) 827-6838, or visit our website at:

www.dws.state.nm.us

Rev. 7/2023

LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DE NUEVO MÉXICO

El Buró de Derechos Humanos impone las provisiones de la Ley de Derechos Humanos de 1969. Adicionalmente, el Buró de Derechos Humanos tiene un acuerdo de reparto de trabajo con la Comisión de Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEOC) para hacer cumplir las provisiones de la ley federal bajo el Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 (Civil Rights Act), la Ley de Discriminación por Edad en el Empleo de 1967 (Age Discrimination in Employment Act, ADEA), y la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades de 1990 (Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA), todas según enmendadas. Las bases discriminatorias prohibidas incluyen:

- Raza
- Color
- Origen Nacional
- Ascendencia
- Sexo
- Edad
- Religión
- Género
- Discapacidad Mental o Física o Condiciones Médicas Graves
- Orientación Sexual
- Identificación de Género
- Afiliación Nupcial
- Embarazo, Parto, o Condición Relacionada

El acoso sexual y acoso basado en otras categorías protegidas están prohibidos por la Ley.

La Ley de Derechos Humanos prohíbe la discriminación en las áreas de empleo, alojamiento, el acceso al crédito, y hospedaje público, y prohíbe la represalia por quejas en cualquiera de estas áreas, o participar en una investigación.

Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado, comuníquese con el Buró de Derechos Humanos por teléfono o complete el formulario de quejas por Internet en:

www.dws.state.nm.us

CUMPLIMIENTO

El Buró de Derechos Humanos del Departamento de Soluciones de Fuerza Laboral de Nuevo México investiga quejas de discriminación y acoso en el empleo, alojamiento, el acceso al crédito, y hospedaje público.

Las quejas deben ser presentadas al Buró de Derechos Humanos dentro de 300 días de que ocurrió el último acto de discriminación o acoso.

Para ayuda en completar una queja, o por cualquier otra información sobre la Ley de Derechos Humanos, por favor llame al (800) 566-9471 (gratuitamente) o (505) 827-6838, o visite nuestra página por Internet en:

www.dws.state.nm.us

Buró de Derechos Humanos

2600 Cerrillos Rd, Santa Fe, NM 87505

Oficina: (505) 827-6838 • Línea Gratuita: (800) 566-9471 • Fax: (505) 827-6878

DISCRIMINACIÓN es contra la ley.

Si siente que ha sido discriminado, visite nuestra página por Internet o póngase en contacto con nosotros.



NOTICE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

IF YOU OR SOMEONE YOU KNOW IS A VICTIM
OF THIS CRIME, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

IN NEW MEXICO, CALL OR TEXT
505-GET-FREE (505-438-3733)

OR CALL THE NATIONAL HUMAN
TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER
HOTLINE TOLL-FREE AT
1-888-373-7888 FOR HELP

YOU MAY ALSO SEND THE TEXT
"HELP" OR "INFO" TO **BEFREE ("233733")**

YOU MAY REMAIN ANONYMOUS, AND YOUR CALL OR TEXT IS CONFIDENTIAL

505-GET-FREE (505-438-3733)

OBTAINING FORCED LABOR OR SERVICES IS A
CRIME UNDER NEW MEXICO AND FEDERAL LAW



NEW MEXICO JOB HEALTH AND SAFETY POSTER

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace



Site Address / Dirección de la

Agencia:

525 Camino de los Marquez, Ste. 3
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Mailing Address / Dirección de

Correo:

PO Box 5469

Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469

Telephone No./Número de Teléfono:

505-476-8700 or 1-877-610-6742

Fax Number/Número de Fax:

505-476-8734



Employees:

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request a New Mexico OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You can file a complaint with New Mexico OSHA within 30 days of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the New Mexico Occupational Health and Safety 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.
- 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 OSHA standards issued under the *OSH Act* that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

Employers:

- Employers must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- Employers must comply with the OSHA standards issued under the *OSHA Act*.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act), P.L. 91-956, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women throughout the Nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in the U.S. Department of Labor, has the primary responsibility for administering the OSHA Act. The rights listed here may vary depending on the particular circumstances. To file a complaint, report an emergency, or seek free OSHA advice and assistance, call 1-877-610-6742 or (505) 476-8700 or email at Complaints.OSHA@env.nm.gov. Our fax number is (505) 476-8734. For information or assistance relative to the State Occupational Health & Safety program, please refer to address to the left side of poster.

The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration monitors the operation of the state program to assure its continued effectiveness. Anyone wishing to register a complaint concerning the administration of the New Mexico Occupational Health and Safety Program may do so by contacting U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 525 Griffin Street, Room 602, Dallas, Texas 75202 at (972) 850-4145.

PÓSTER SOBRE LA SALUD Y SEGURIDAD EN EL TRABAJO EN NUEVO MÉXICO

Tiene Derecho a un Lugar de Trabajo Saludable y Seguro

¡ES LA LEY!

Empleado:

- Tiene derecho a notificar a su empleador o a OSHA sobre los peligros en el lugar de trabajo. Usted puede pedir a OSHA que mantenga su nombre confidencial.
- Tiene el derecho a solicitar una inspección de OSHA de Nuevo México si cree que existen condiciones inseguras o insalubres en su lugar de trabajo. Usted o su representante pueden participar en la inspección.
- Puede presentar una queja ante OSHA de Nuevo México dentro de los 30 días siguientes a la discriminación por parte de su empleador por presentar quejas de seguridad y salud o por ejercer sus derechos bajo la Ley de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional de Nuevo México.
- Tiene derecho a ver las citaciones de OSHA emitidas a su empleador. Su empleador debe publicar las citaciones en el lugar o cerca del lugar de la supuesta violación.
- Su empleador debe corregir los peligros en el lugar de trabajo a más tardar hasta la fecha indicada en la citación y debe certificar que estos peligros han sido reducidos o eliminados.
- Tiene derecho a obtener copias de su historial médico o de los registros de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y nocivas.
- Su empleador debe publicar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.
- Debe cumplir con todas los estándares de OSHA emitidos bajo la Ley OSH que se aplican a sus propias acciones y conducta en el trabajo.

Empleadores:

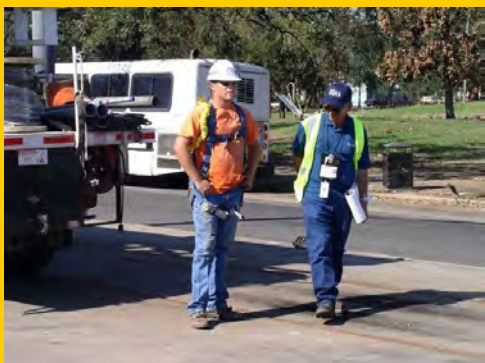
- Los empleadores deben proporcionar a sus empleados un lugar de trabajo libre de peligros reconocidos.
- Los empleadores deben cumplir con los estándares de OSHA emitidos bajo la Ley de OSHA.

La Ley de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional de 1970 (OSH Act), P.L. 91-956, asegura unas condiciones de trabajo seguras y saludables para los trabajadores y trabajadoras de todo el país. La Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional, en el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, tiene la responsabilidad principal de administrar la Ley OSHA. Los derechos enumerados aquí pueden variar según las circunstancias particulares. Para presentar un reclamo, informar sobre una emergencia o pedir consejos y asistencia gratis de la OSHA, llame 1-877-610-6742 or (505) 476-8700 o email Complaints.OSHA@env.nm.gov. Número de facsímil - (505) 476-8734.

La Administración Federal de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional monitorea el funcionamiento del programa estatal para asegurar su continua eficacia. Cualquier persona que desee registrar una queja relativa a la administración del Programa de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional de Nuevo México puede hacerlo comunicándose con el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, Administración de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional, 525 Griffin Street, Room 602, Dallas, Texas 75202, teléfono (972) 850-4145.

NM OSHA -The Best Resource for Health and Safety

El mejor recurso para la salud y la seguridad





NEW MEXICO MINIMUM WAGE ACT EMPLOYEE RIGHTS



MINIMUM WAGE IN NEW MEXICO *\$12 per hour* as of **January 1, 2023**

OVERTIME PAY

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

TIPPED WORKERS

Employers must pay tipped employees an hourly rate of at least \$3 per hour. If the tips plus the hourly rate do not equal at least \$12 per hour, the employer must make up the difference. Tipped employees have a right to keep all of their tips. Tip pooling may only be among wait staff.

NO SEPARATE RATE FOR STUDENTS OR MINORS

These minimum wage rates apply to all employees regardless of their age or student status.

DAMAGES

Employers who violate the minimum wage or overtime requirements are required to pay impacted employees the full amount of their underpaid wages plus interest, plus an additional amount equal to twice the underpaid wages.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED

It is unlawful to retaliate against an employee for asserting a wage claim or for informing other employees of their rights.

ENFORCEMENT

The Labor Relations Division of the Department of Workforce Solutions investigates claims and recovers back wages for employees who have been underpaid in violation of law, regardless of the dollar value of the claim, going back at least three years, or longer if there was a continuing course of conduct. Violations may result in civil or criminal action.

LOCAL MINIMUM WAGE RATES

The City of Santa Fe and Santa Fe County have higher base minimum wage rates. Albuquerque and Las Cruces have higher tipped minimum wage rates.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Certain jobs or employers are exempt from the minimum wage or overtime provisions.

Employers must display this poster where employees can easily see it.

For more information or to file a wage claim, contact the Labor Relations Division at 505-841-4400, or online at www.dws.state.nm.us

This Is To Certify That

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF THE COURTS

237 DON GASPER RD RM # 25
SANTA FE, NM 87501
EMPLOYER ACCOUNT NUMBER: 520000
UNIT 00119

HAS BEEN

REGISTERED

AS AN

EMPLOYER

Under the Provisions of the
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

If you lose your job or have your working hours reduced, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance.

Information and assistance concerning a claim for unemployment insurance may be obtained at a New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions One Stop Career Center nearest you.

LOCATIONS:

ALAMOGORDO
ALBUQUERQUE
ARTESIA
CARLSBAD
CLOVIS
DEMING

ESPANOLA
FARMINGTON
GALLUP
GRANTS
HOBBS
LAS CRUCES

LAS VEGAS
PORTALES
RATON
RIO RANCHO
ROSWELL
RUIDOSO

SANTA FE
SILVER CITY
SOCORRO
SUNLAND PARK
TAOS
TUCUMCARI

Visit www.dws.state.nm.us or write to the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions for more information.



P. O. Box 2281, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

THE LAW REQUIRES EACH EMPLOYER TO POST AND MAINTAIN THIS NOTICE IN A READILY ACCESSIBLE PLACE FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THEIR SERVICE.

WE ARE YOUR DOL



Division of Labor Standards

Guidelines Regarding the Rights of Nursing Mothers to Express Breast Milk in the Work Place

Section 206-c of the New York State Labor Law provides as follows:

Right of Nursing Mothers to Express Breast Milk.

An employer shall provide reasonable unpaid break time or permit an employee to use paid break time or meal time each day to allow an employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for up to three years following child birth. The employer shall make reasonable efforts to provide a room or other location, in close proximity to the work area, where an employee can express milk in privacy. No employer shall discriminate in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace.

This law is applicable to all public and private employers in New York State, regardless of the size or nature of their business. In administering this statute, the Department applies the following interpretations and guidelines:

I. Notice

A. Employers shall provide written notification of the provisions of Labor Law §206-c to employees who are returning to work, following the birth of a child, and their right to take unpaid leave for the purpose of expressing breast milk. Such notice may either be provided individually to affected employees or to all employees generally through publication of such notice in the employee handbook or posting of the notice in a central location.

B. An employee wishing to avail herself of this benefit is required to give her employer advance notice. Such notice shall preferably be provided to the employer prior to the employee's return to work following the birth of the child in order to allow the employer an opportunity to establish a location and schedule leave time amongst multiple employees if needed.

II. Reasonable Unpaid Break Time

A. Reasonable unpaid break time is sufficient time to allow the employee to express breast milk. Each break shall generally be no less than twenty minutes. If the room or other location is not in close proximity to the employee's work station (e.g. as in a shared work location with a common lactation room) each break shall generally be no less than thirty minutes. Employees can elect to take shorter unpaid breaks for this purpose.

B. The number of unpaid breaks an employee will need to take for expression purposes varies depending on the amount of time the employee is separated from the nursing infant and the mother's physical needs. In most circumstances, employers shall provide unpaid break time at least once every three hours if requested by the employee.

C. Upon election of the employee, unpaid break time may run concurrently with regularly scheduled paid break or meal periods.

D. Upon election of the employee, an employer shall allow the employee to work before or after her normal shift to make up the amount of time used during the unpaid break time(s) for the expression of breast milk so long as such additional time requested falls within the employer's normal work hours.

E. This benefit is available to the employee during their basic work week and any overtime or additional hours worked.

F. An employee may be required to postpone scheduled unpaid break time for no more than thirty minutes if she cannot be spared from her duties until appropriate coverage arrives.

III. Reasonable Efforts and Privacy

A. All employers are required to make reasonable efforts to provide a private room or other location for the purpose of expression of breast milk. "Reasonable effort" requires that the room or other location must be provided for use of employees expressing breast milk so long as it is neither significantly impracticable, inconvenient, or expensive to the employer to do so. Relevant factors in determining significant impracticability, inconvenience, or expense include but are not limited to:

1. The nature of work performed at the business;
2. The overall size and physical layout of the business;
3. The type of facility where the business is housed;
4. The size and composition of the employer's workforce;
5. The business' general hours of operation and the employees' normal work shifts;
6. The relative cost of providing a room or other space for the dedicated purpose.

B. The room or location provided by the employer for this purpose cannot be a restroom or toilet stall.

C. An employer may dedicate one room or other location for the expression of breast milk and establish a schedule to accommodate the needs of multiple employees needing access thereto.

D. An employer who is unable to provide a dedicated lactation room or other location under these guidelines, may allow the use of a vacant office or other available room on a temporary basis for the expression of breast milk, provided the room is not accessible to the public or other employees while the nursing employee is using the room for expression purposes.

E. As a last resort, an employer who is unable to provide a dedicated lactation room or other location under these guidelines may make available a cubicle for use by individuals expressing breast milk, provided the cubicle is fully enclosed with a partition and is not otherwise accessible to the public or other employees while it is in use for expression purposes. The cubicle walls shall be at least seven feet tall to insure the nursing employee's privacy.

F. Each room or other location used for the expression of breast milk under these guidelines shall be well lit at all times through either natural or artificial light. If the room has a window, it shall be covered with a curtain, blind, or other covering to ensure privacy for the mother as she is expressing

breast milk. The room shall contain, at a minimum, a chair and small table, desk, counter, or other flat surface. In addition, employers are encouraged to provide an outlet, clean water supply, and access to refrigeration for the purposes of storing the expressed milk.

G. An employer is not responsible for insuring the safekeeping of expressed milk stored in any refrigerator on its premises. The employee is required to store all expressed milk in closed containers, regardless of the method of storage and to bring such milk home with her each evening.

H. The employer must maintain the cleanliness of the room or location set aside for the use of employees expressing breast milk at work.

I. An employer may not deny an employee this benefit due to difficulty in finding a location for purposes of the same.

J. For the purposes of this provision: "Private" shall mean that the room or other location shall not be open to other individuals frequenting the business, whether as employees, customers, or other members of the public. To insure privacy, the room or location should have a door equipped with a functional lock. If a door with a functional lock is not available (in the case of a fully enclosed cubicle) as a last resort an employer must utilize a sign advising the room or location is in use and not accessible to other employees or the public.

IV. Close Proximity

A. Any room or location provided for the expression of breast milk must be in close proximity to the work area of the employee(s) using it for the expression of breast milk.

B. Close proximity means the room or location must be in walking distance and the distance to the location should not appreciably lengthen the break time.

C. Should an employer have more than one employee at a time needing access to a lactation room or other location, the employer may dedicate a centralized location for use by all such employees, provided however, that the employer shall make every effort to locate such space at a reasonable distance from the employees using it.

D. Employers located in shared work areas such as office buildings, malls, and similar premises may cooperate with one another to establish and maintain a dedicated lactation room, provided however, that such rooms must be located at a reasonable distance from the employees using the room. Each employer utilizing such common dedicated lactation room will retain individual responsibility for ensuring that it meets all the requirements of these guidelines with regard to their employees. Use of a common dedicated lactation room pursuant to this paragraph will not reduce, mitigate, or otherwise affect the employer's obligations under these guidelines.

V. Non-Discrimination

No employer shall discriminate in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace. Encouraging or allowing a work environment that is hostile to the right of nursing mothers to take leave for the purpose of expressing breast milk could constitute discrimination within the meaning of this section of the guidelines.

VI. Suggested Employer Activities

A. In addition to the activities set forth in the guidelines above, an employer may consider implementing one or more of the following activities in connection with the needs of employees who are breast feeding children:

1. Providing educational information in the lactation room or area regarding the benefits of breastfeeding and tips on expressing and storing breast milk including posters, newsletters, books, and referral information to health education programs about breastfeeding.
2. Allowing flexible work hours, job sharing, and/or part-time scheduling to accommodate employees with children of nursing age.
3. Providing an easily accessible sink to wash tubing used for pumping breast milk.
4. Allowing mothers of nursing children attending on-site day care to take breaks to breast feed in lieu of pumping.
5. Providing a listing of lactation consultants whom breastfeeding mothers could contact for assistance.
6. Including protection for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers in the company's sexual harassment policy.
7. Designation of a breastfeeding coordinator to allow consistent and coordinated implementation of this benefit in the workplace.

B. Not all questions can be anticipated; therefore these guidelines may not cover all situations that may arise. For additional assistance or information please contact the Division of Labor Standards office nearest you.

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Deductions from Wages

Section 193 of the New York State Labor Law

§ 193. Deductions from wages.

1. No employer shall make any deduction from the wages of an employee, except deductions which:

- a) are made in accordance with the provisions of any law or any rule or regulation issued by any governmental agency including regulations promulgated under paragraph c and paragraph d of this subdivision; or
- b) are expressly authorized in writing by the employee and are for the benefit of the employee, provided that such authorization is voluntary and only given following receipt by the employee of written notice of all terms and conditions of the payment and/or its benefits and the details of the manner in which deductions will be made. Whenever there is a substantial change in the terms or conditions of the payment, including but not limited to, any change in the amount of the deduction, or a substantial change in the benefits of the deduction or the details in the manner in which deductions shall be made, the employer shall, as soon as practicable, but in each case before any increased deduction is made on the employee's behalf, notify the employee prior to the implementation of the change. Such authorization shall be kept on file on the employer's premises for the period during which the employee is employed by the employer and for six years after such employment ends. Notwithstanding the foregoing, employee authorization for deductions under this section may also be provided to the employer pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. Such authorized deductions shall be limited to payments for:
 - (i) insurance premiums and prepaid legal plans;
 - (ii) pension or health and welfare benefits;
 - (iii) contributions to a bona fide charitable organization;
 - (iv) purchases made at events sponsored by a bona fide charitable organization affiliated with the employer where at least twenty percent of the profits from such event are being contributed to a bona fide charitable organization;
 - (v) United States bonds;
 - (vi) dues or assessments to a labor organization;
 - (vii) discounted parking or discounted passes, tokens, fare cards, vouchers, or other items that entitle the employee to use mass transit;
 - (viii) fitness center, health club, and/or gym membership dues;
 - (ix) cafeteria and vending machine purchases made at the employer's place of business and purchases made at gift shops operated by the employer, where the employer is a hospital, college, or university;
 - (x) pharmacy purchases made at the employer's place of business;
 - (xi) tuition, room, board, and fees for pre-school, nursery, primary, secondary, and/or post-secondary educational institutions;
 - (xii) day care, before-school and after-school care expenses;
 - (xiii) payments for housing provided at no more than market rates by non-profit hospitals or affiliates thereof; and
 - (xiv) similar payments for the benefit of the employee.

- c) are related to recovery of an overpayment of wages where such overpayment is due to a mathematical or other clerical error by the employer. In making such recoveries, the employer shall comply with regulations promulgated by the commissioner for this purpose, which regulations shall include, but not be limited to, provisions governing: the size of overpayments that may be covered by this section; the timing, frequency, duration, and method of such recovery; limitations on the periodic amount of such recovery; a requirement that notice be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such recovery; a requirement that the employer implement a procedure for disputing the amount of such overpayment or seeking to delay commencement of such recovery; the terms and content of such a procedure and a requirement that notice of the procedure for disputing the overpayment or seeking to delay commencement of such recovery be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such recovery.
 - d) repayment of advances of salary or wages made by the employer to the employee. Deductions to cover such repayments shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the commissioner for this purpose, which regulations shall include, but not be limited to, provisions governing: the timing, frequency, duration, and method of such repayment; limitations on the periodic amount of such repayment; a requirement that notice be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such repayment; a requirement that the employer implement a procedure for disputing the amount of such repayment or seeking to delay commencement of such repayment; the terms and content of such a procedure and a requirement that notice of the procedure for disputing the repayment or seeking to delay commencement of such repayment be provided to the employee at the time the loan is made.
2. Deductions made in conjunction with an employer sponsored pre-tax contribution plan approved by the IRS or other local taxing authority, including those falling within one or more of the categories set forth in paragraph b of subdivision one of this section, shall be considered to have been made in accordance with paragraph a of subdivision one of this section.
3. a. No employer shall make any charge against wages, or require an employee to make any payment by separate transaction unless such charge or payment is permitted as a deduction from wages under the provisions of subdivision one of this section or is permitted or required under any provision of a current collective bargaining agreement.
- b. Notwithstanding the existence of employee authorization to make deductions in accordance with subparagraphs (iv), (ix), and (x) of paragraph b of subdivision one of this section and deductions determined by the commissioner to be similar to such deductions in accordance with subparagraph (xiv) of paragraph b of subdivision one of this section, the total aggregate amount of such deductions for each pay period shall be subject to the following limitations: (i) such aggregate amount shall not exceed a maximum aggregate limit established by the employer for each pay period; (ii) such aggregate amount shall not exceed a maximum aggregate limit established by the employee, which limit may be any amount (in ten dollar increments) up to the maximum amount established by the employer under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph; (iii) the employer shall not permit any purchases within these categories of deduction by the employee that exceed the aggregate limit established by the employee or, if no limit has been set by the employee, the limit set by the employer; (iv) the employee shall have access within the workplace to current account information detailing individual expenditures within these categories of deduction and a running total of the amount that will be deducted from the employee's pay during the next applicable pay period. Information shall be available in printed form or capable of being printed should the employee wish to obtain a listing. No employee may be charged any fee, directly or indirectly, for access to, or printing of, such account information.
- c. With the exception of wage deductions required or authorized in a current existing collective bargaining agreement, an employee's authorization for any and all wage deductions may be revoked in writing at any time. The employer must cease the wage deduction for which the employee has revoked authorization as soon as practicable, and, in no event more than four pay periods or eight weeks after the authorization has been withdrawn, whichever is sooner.
4. Nothing in this section shall justify noncompliance with article three-A of the personal property law relating to assignment of earnings, with section two hundred twenty-one of this chapter relating to company stores or with any other law applicable to deductions from wages.
5. There is no exception to liability under this section for the unauthorized failure to pay wages, benefits or wage supplements.

For more information, call or write the nearest office of the Division of Labor Standards:

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (EXECUTIVE LAW, ARTICLE 15)

ESTE ESTABLECIMIENTO ESTÁ SUJETO A LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK (LEY EJECUTIVA, SECCIÓN 15)

Discrimination based upon age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, military status, sex, pregnancy, gender identity or expression, citizenship or immigration status, disability, domestic violence victim status, familial status, or marital status is prohibited by the New York State Human Rights Law. Sexual harassment or harassment based upon any of these protected classes also is prohibited.

La ley de derechos humanos del estado de nueva york prohíbe la discriminación por edad, raza, credo, color, origen nacional, orientación sexual, estatus militar, sexo, embarazo, identidad o expresión de género, ciudadanía o estatus migratorio, discapacidad, estado como víctima de violencia doméstica, estado familiar, o estado civil. También está prohibido el acoso sexual o el acoso por cualquiera de estas clases protegidas.

ALL EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS

Also prohibited: discrimination in employment on the basis of Sabbath observance or religious practices; hairstyles associated with race (also applies to all areas listed below); prior arrest or conviction record; predisposing genetic characteristics; pregnancy-related conditions.

Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and pregnancy-related conditions including lactation may be required. A reasonable accommodation is an adjustment to a job or work environment that enables a person with a disability to perform the essential functions of a job in a reasonable manner.

Also covered: domestic workers; interns and nonemployees working in the workplace (for example temp or contract workers) are protected from all discrimination described above.

RENTAL, LEASE OR SALE OF HOUSING, LAND AND COMMERCIAL SPACE, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALES PEOPLE

Also prohibited: discrimination on the basis of lawful source of income (for example housing vouchers, disability benefits, child support); familial status (families with children or being pregnant); prior arrest or sealed conviction; commercial boycotts or blockbusting.

Reasonable accommodations and modifications for persons with disabilities may also be required.

Does not apply to:

- (1) rental of an apartment in an owner-occupied two-family house
(2) restrictions of all rooms in a housing accommodation to individuals of the same sex
(3) rental of a room by the occupant of a house or apartment
(4) sale, rental, or lease of accommodations of housing exclusively to persons 55 years of age or older, and the spouse of such persons

ALL CREDIT TRANSACTIONS INCLUDING FINANCING FOR PURCHASE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF HOUSING

PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION SUCH AS RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL OFFICES, CLUBS, PARKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Exception:

Age is not a covered classification relative to public accommodations. Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities may also be required.

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

All public schools and private nonprofit schools, at all education levels, excluding those run by religious organizations; also for-profit colleges, universities, licensed private career schools or certified English as a second language schools.

ADVERTISING AND APPLICATIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT, REAL ESTATE, PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS MAY NOT EXPRESS ANY DISCRIMINATION

A complaint must be filed with the Division within one year for alleged acts of discrimination that occurred on or before 2/14/2024. Complaints for acts of discrimination that occur on or after 2/15/2024 may be filed within three years of the alleged act. A complaint alleging sexual harassment in employment that occurred on or after 08/12/2020 may be filed with three years of the alleged act. The Division's services are provided free of charge.

If you wish to file a complaint in State Court, you may do so within three years of the discrimination. You may not file both with the Division and the State Court.

Retaliation for filing a complaint or opposing discriminatory practices is prohibited. You may file a complaint with the Division if you have been retaliated against.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE OR CALL THE DIVISION'S NEAREST OFFICE. HEADQUARTERS: ONE FORDHAM PLAZA, 4TH FLOOR, BRONX, NY 10458

TODOS LOS EMPLEADORES, AGENCIAS DE EMPLEO, ORGANIZACIONES DE TRABAJO Y PROGRAMAS DE CAPACITACIÓN DE APRENDICES

Asimismo, está prohibida la discriminación en el empleo sobre la base de la observancia del Shabat o prácticas religiosas; peinados asociados con la raza (también se aplica a las áreas enumeradas a continuación) arresto previo o antecedentes penales; las características genéticas predisponentes; las condiciones relacionadas con el embarazo.

Es posible que sea necesario hacer acomodos razonables para personas con discapacidades y condiciones relacionadas con el embarazo incluyendo lactación. Un arreglo razonable es una adaptación a un trabajo o entorno laboral que permita que una persona con discapacidad realice las tareas esenciales de un trabajo de manera razonable.

También están cubiertos: trabajadores domésticos; internos y no empleados cuales trabajan en el lugar de trabajo (por ejemplo trabajadores temporarios o contratantes) están protegidos de toda discriminación descrita arriba.

ALQUILER, ARRENDAMIENTO O VENTA DE VIVIENDA, TERRENO O ESPACIO COMERCIAL INCLUYENDO ACTIVIDADES DE AGENTE DE BIENES RAICES Y VENDEDORES

También esta prohibido: la discriminación a base de fuente de ingreso legal (por ejemplo vales, beneficios de discapacidad, manutención de niños); estado familiar (familias con niños o en estado de embarazo); arresto previo o condena sellada; boicot comercial o acoso inmobiliario.

También es posible que sea necesario realizar modificaciones y arreglos razonables para personas con discapacidades.

Excepciones:

- (1) alquiler de un apartamento en una casa para dos familias ocupada por el dueño
(2) restricciones de todas las habitaciones en una vivienda para individuos del mismo sexo
(3) alquiler de una habitación por parte del ocupante de una casa o apartamento
(4) venta, alquiler o arrendamiento de alojamiento en una casa exclusivamente a personas mayores de 55 años y al cónyuge de dichas personas

TODAS TRANSACCIONES CREDITICIAS INCLUYENDO FINANCIAMIENTO PARA LA COMPRA, MANTENIMIENTO Y REPARACION DE VIVIENDAS

LUGARES DE ALOJAMIENTO PÚBLICO, COMO RESTAURANTES, HOTELES, HOSPITALES Y CONSULTORIOS MÉDICOS, CLUBS, PARQUES Y OFFICINAS DEL GOBIERNO.

Excepción:

La edad no es una clasificación cubierta respecto a los alojamientos públicos. Es posible que sea necesario realizar arreglos razonables para personas con discapacidades.

INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS

Todas las escuelas publicas y escuelas privadas sin ánimo de lucro, en todos los niveles, excluyendo escuelas dirigidas por organizaciones religiosas; también están cubiertos: escuelas profesionales autorizadas o escuelas certificadas de inglés como segundo idioma.

PUBLICIDAD Y SOLICITUDES RELACIONADAS CON EL EMPLEO, LOS INMUEBLES, LOS LUGARES DE ALOJAMIENTO PÚBLICO Y LAS TRANSACCIONES CREDITICIAS NO DEBEN EXPRESAR NINGUN ACTO DISCRIMINATORIO

Para actos que ocurran el 14/02/2024 o antes, debe presentar su querrela en un plazo de un año a partir del acto más reciente de presunta discriminación. Para actos realizados a partir del 15/02/2024, debe presentar su querrela en un plazo de tres años posterior al acto más reciente de presunta discriminación. Una denuncia que alega acoso sexual en el empleo que ocurrió a partir del 12/08/2020 puede presentarse con tres años del presunto acto. Los servicios de la División se ofrecen sin cargo.

Si desea presentar una demanda ante el Tribunal Estatal, puede hacerlo dentro de los tres años desde que ocurriera la discriminación. No puede presentar una demanda ante la División y ante el Tribunal Estatal.

Se prohíben las represalias por presentar una demanda u oponerse a prácticas discriminatorias. Puede presentar una demanda ante la División si sufrió represalias.

PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN, ESCRIBA O LLAME A LA OFICINA MÁS CERCANA DE LA DIVISIÓN. OFICINA CENTRAL: ONE FORDHAM PLAZA, 4TH FLOOR, BRONX, NY 10458

Division of Labor Standards

Guidelines for Implementation of Employee Blood Donation Leave

Section 202-j of the Labor Law mandates that employers provide leave time to employees for the purpose of donating blood. As the entity responsible for the administration of this provision of law, the Department of Labor hereby establishes the following guidelines governing such leave:

I. Definitions

As used in these guidelines, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

- a. "Apheresis" is the collection of individual components of blood, such as platelets, plasma, or double red blood cells.
- b. "Employee" means employee as defined in Labor Law § 202-j (1)(a).
- c. "Employer" means employer as defined in Labor law § 202-j (1) (b).
- d. "Employee's place of employment" means the physical location at which the employee works. Such location may be in a different building on the same location, e.g. another building on a school campus or office complex, so long as such location is affiliated and physically proximate to the employee's physical work location.
- e. "Off-premises blood donation" shall mean blood donation which is not made in connection with a blood drive at the employee's place of employment or in connection with some other convenient time and place set by the employer.
- f. "Donation leave alternative" shall include either a blood drive at the employee's place of employment or a blood donation option at some other convenient time and place set by the employer.

II. Compensation for Leave

Leave granted to employees for off-premises blood donation is not required to be paid leave. Leave taken by employees for donation leave alternatives shall be paid leave given without requiring the employee to use accumulated vacation, personal, sick, or other already existing leave time.

III. Off-Premises Donation

Leave for off-premises donation shall be subject to the following:

- a. Employees taking leave for off-premises blood donation shall be permitted at least one leave period per calendar year of three hours duration during the employee's regular work schedule.

- b. Any additional leave time taken by employees in connection with off-premises blood donation shall be subject to all other rules and guidelines governing leave established by the employer or applicable collective bargaining agreements.
- c. Employers are not required to allow off-premises blood donation leave under Labor Law § 202-j to accrue if it is not used during the calendar year.

IV. Blood Donation Leave Alternatives

As an alternative to providing the leave time otherwise required by Labor Law §202-j and the preceding guidelines for off-premises blood donation, an employer may elect blood donation leave alternatives. Such blood donation leave alternatives shall be subject to the following:

- a. Leave for blood donation leave alternatives shall be paid leave given without use of vacation, personal, sick, or other already existing leave accruals.
- b. Leave for blood donation leave alternatives shall be given twice per calendar year.
- c. Leave for blood donation leave alternatives under this section of the guidelines shall be for the purpose of donating blood at a convenient time and place set by the employer and may include a blood drive at the employee's place of employment. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "convenient time and place set by the employer" shall mean a time that will not require an employee to attend outside of his/her normal work hours and shall not require an employee to travel to a location which is not a reasonable travel distance for employees.
- d. Employee leave time under this section must be given during an employee's work hours. For purposes of this paragraph, "during work hours" means that the blood drive must be held during the employee's regularly scheduled work hours. If an employee provides prompt notice that he or she is not or was not able to participate in a blood donation leave alternative because the employee is or was on leave (such as sick or vacation leave), and if as a result the employer has not provided the employee with the opportunity to participate in at least two blood leave alternatives during working hours in a calendar year, the employer must either make available another such alternative to the employee, or allow the employee to take leave to make an off-premises donation in accordance with section III.
- e. Off-premises donation leave time shall be subject to all the terms and conditions applicable to off-premises donation leave time set forth elsewhere in these guidelines.
- f. Employees donating blood during a blood donation leave alternative must be allowed sufficient leave time necessary to donate blood, to recover, including partaking nourishment after donating, and to return to work.
- g. Nothing herein shall prevent two or more employers from coordinating or co-sponsoring a blood donation leave alternative at a shared work location.
- h. Notwithstanding the discretion afforded employers under this guideline to elect to offer blood donation leave alternatives, employers electing these alternatives are encouraged to offer their employees up to three hours of blood donation leave for the purpose of donating blood components through apheresis should they wish to do so. Such leave would be subject to all the provisions applying to off-premises blood donation set forth elsewhere in these guidelines.
- i. Notice of any blood donation leave alternative shall be prominently posted in the workplace at least two weeks beforehand. To count towards the two blood donation leave alternatives in a calendar year under this section, notice of the final such leave must be provided prior to December 1 of that year. No blood leave alternative should be scheduled during a time when a significant number of employees are out of the office, such as during the last week of December or around other significant holidays.

j. To meet the requirements of § 202-j through blood donation leave alternatives, at least two such alternatives provided during a calendar year must take place at least sixty days apart.

V. Notice and Recordkeeping

The following notice and recordkeeping requirements shall apply to all leaves for blood donation:

Notice:

a. Employers must notify employees in writing of their right to take blood donation leave. Such notification must be made in a manner that will ensure that employees see it, such as by posting in a prominent spot in an area where employees congregate, inclusion of notice with employees' paychecks, mailings, notices in employee handbooks, or other comparable method.

b. Such notice must be provided to all employees within sixty (60) days after issuance of these guidelines, and shall be updated as necessary. If the employer provides written notice directly to the employee, it shall do so at the time of hire to new employees, and thereafter, to all employees on an annual basis, no later than the fifteenth day of January.

c. The employer may require employees to give reasonable notice of their intended use of leave time governed by these guidelines. If leave is for off-premises blood donation, reasonable notice would consist of notice provided at least three working days prior to the day on which leave will be taken. If leave is for a blood donation leave alternative, reasonable notice would consist of notice two days prior to the day on which leave will be taken.

d. In cases where the employee fills a position essential to the operation of the employer or necessary to comply with legal requirements, and three days notice is insufficient to allow the employee's position to be filled during the donation, the employer shall require notice no longer than is necessary to feasibly fill the position, but in no case longer than ten working days. The employer shall notify all covered employees of this extended notice requirement in compliance with the notice requirements of these guidelines.

e. Should the employee experience an emergency requiring that he/she donate blood for his or her own surgery or that of a family member, employers must provide reasonable accommodations for a shorter notice period.

Recordkeeping:

An employer may require employees making off-premises blood donation to show proof of their blood donation in the form of notice of blood donation or a good faith effort at blood donation from the blood bank or some other proof sufficient to the purpose.

VI. Employer Discretion

Nothing herein shall prevent an employer from establishing policies or practices which support more frequent donation of blood by employees including, but not limited to, paid leave, additional blood donation leave, shorter notice periods, or more generous leave periods for donation of blood in preparation for surgery on the employee or an employee's family member.

VII. Collective Bargaining

Nothing herein shall prevent employers and employees, or their representatives, from making the terms and conditions of employee blood donation leave a matter of collective bargaining, provided however, that any collectively bargained conditions affecting blood donation leave shall not diminish the minimum requirements set forth in Labor Law 202-j and these guidelines.

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Equal Pay Provision of the New York State Labor Law

Article 6, Section 194

§ 194. Differential in rate of pay because of protected class status prohibited.

1. No employee with status within one or more protected class or classes shall be paid a wage at a rate less than the rate at which an employee without status within the same protected class or classes in the same establishment is paid for: (a) equal work on a job the performance of which requires equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which is performed under similar working conditions, or (b) substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions; except where payment is made pursuant to a differential based on:

(i) a seniority system;

(ii) a merit system;

(iii) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production;

(iv) a bona fide factor other than status within one or more protected class or classes, such as education, training, or experience. Such factor:

(A) shall not be based upon or derived from a differential in compensation based on status within one or more protected class or classes and

(B) shall be job-related with respect to the position in question and shall be consistent with business necessity. Such exception under this paragraph shall not apply when the employee demonstrates

(1) that an employer uses a particular employment practice that causes a disparate impact on the basis of status within one or more protected class or classes,

(2) that an alternative employment practice exists that would serve the same business purpose and not produce such differential, and

(3) that the employer has refused to adopt such alternative practice.

2. For the purpose of subdivision one of this section:

(a) "business necessity" shall be defined as a factor that bears a manifest relationship to the employment in question, and

(b) "protected class" shall include age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, military status, sex, disability, predisposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, or domestic violence victim status, and any employee protected from discrimination pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subdivision one of section two hundred ninety-six and any intern protected from discrimination pursuant to section two hundred ninety-six-c of the executive law.

3. For the purposes of subdivision one of this section, employees shall be deemed to work in the same establishment if the employees work for the same employer at workplaces located in the same geographical region, no larger than a county, taking into account population distribution, economic activity, and/or the presence of municipalities.

4. (a) No employer shall prohibit an employee from inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing the wages of such employee or another employee.

(b) An employer may, in a written policy provided to all employees, establish reasonable workplace and workday limitations on the time, place and manner for inquires about, discussion of, or the disclosure of wages. Such limitations shall be consistent with standards promulgated by the commissioner and shall be consistent with all other state and federal laws. Such limitations may include prohibiting an employee from discussing or disclosing the wages of another employee without such employee's prior permission.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision shall require an employee to disclose his or her wages. The failure of an employee to adhere to such reasonable limitations in such written policy shall be an affirmative defense to any claims made against an employer under this subdivision, provided that any adverse employment action taken by the employer was for failure to adhere to such reasonable limitations and not for mere inquiry, discussion or disclosure of wages in accordance with such reasonable limitations in such written policy.

(d) This prohibition shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the wages of such other employees to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge, or in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under this chapter, including an investigation conducted by the employer.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law or collective bargaining agreement.

For questions, write or call your nearest office, (listed below), of the:

**New York State Department of Labor
Division of Labor Standards**

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White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521

Buffalo District
295 Main Street
Suite 914
Buffalo, NY 14203
(716) 847-7141

Rochester District
276 Waring Road
Room 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550



Attention Miscellaneous Industry Employees

Minimum Wage hourly rates effective 1/1/2024 – 12/31/2024

New York City	
Large Employers (11 or more employees)	Small Employers (10 or less employees)
Minimum Wage \$16.00	Minimum Wage \$16.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00	Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00
Tipped workers \$16.00	Tipped workers \$16.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00	Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00

Long Island and Westchester County
Minimum Wage \$16.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00
Tipped workers \$16.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$24.00

Remainder of New York State
Minimum Wage \$15.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50
Tipped workers \$15.00
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50

If you have questions, need more information or want to file a complaint, please visit www.labor.ny.gov/minimumwage or call: **1-888-469-7365**.

Credits and Allowances that may reduce your pay below the minimum wage rates shown above:

- **Tips** – Beginning December 31, 2020, your employer must pay the full applicable minimum wage rate, and cannot take any tip credit.
- **Meals and lodging** – Your employer may claim a limited amount of your wages for meals and lodging that they provide to you, as long as they do not charge you anything else. The rates and requirements are set forth in wage orders and summaries, which are available online.

Extra Pay you may be owed in addition to the minimum wage rates shown above:

- **Overtime** – You must be paid 1½ times your regular rate of pay (no less than amounts shown above) for weekly hours over 40 (or 44 for residential employees).
Exceptions: Overtime is not required for salaried professionals, or for executives and administrative staff whose weekly salary is more than 75 times the minimum wage rate.
- **Call-in pay** – If you go to work as scheduled and your employer sends you home early, you may be entitled to extra hours of pay at the minimum wage rate for that day.
- **Spread of hours** – If your workday lasts longer than ten hours, you may be entitled to extra daily pay. The daily rate is equal to one hour of pay at the minimum wage rate.
- **Uniform maintenance** – If you clean your own uniform, you may be entitled to additional weekly pay. The weekly rates are available online.

NEW YORK CORRECTION LAW
ARTICLE 23-A

LICENSURE AND EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY
CONVICTED OF ONE OR MORE CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Section 750. Definitions.

751. Applicability.

752. Unfair discrimination against persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses prohibited.

753. Factors to be considered concerning a previous criminal conviction; presumption.

754. Written statement upon denial of license or employment.

755. Enforcement.

§750. Definitions. For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Public agency" means the state or any local subdivision thereof, or any state or local department, agency, board or commission.

(2) "Private employer" means any person, company, corporation, labor organization or association which employs ten or more persons.

(3) "Direct relationship" means that the nature of criminal conduct for which the person was convicted has a direct bearing on his fitness or ability to perform one or more of the duties or responsibilities necessarily related to the license, opportunity, or job in question.

(4) "License" means any certificate, license, permit or grant of permission required by the laws of this state, its political subdivisions or instrumentalities as a condition for the lawful practice of any occupation, employment, trade, vocation, business, or profession. Provided, however, that "license" shall not, for the purposes of this article, include any license or permit to own, possess, carry, or fire any explosive, pistol, handgun, rifle, shotgun, or other firearm.

(5) "Employment" means any occupation, vocation or employment, or any form of vocational or educational training. Provided, however, that "employment" shall not, for the purposes of this article, include membership in any law enforcement agency.

§751. Applicability. The provisions of this article shall apply to any application by any person for a license or employment at any public or private employer, who has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses in this state or in any other jurisdiction, and to any license or employment held by any person whose conviction of one or more criminal offenses in this state or in any other jurisdiction preceded such employment or granting of a license, except where a mandatory forfeiture, disability or bar to employment is imposed by law, and has not been removed by an executive pardon, certificate of relief from disabilities or certificate of good conduct. Nothing in this article shall be construed to affect any right an employer may have with respect to an intentional misrepresentation in connection with an application for employment made by a prospective employee or previously made by a current employee.

§752. Unfair discrimination against persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses prohibited. No application for any license or employment, and no employment or license held by an individual, to which the provisions of this article are applicable, shall be denied or acted upon adversely by reason of the individual's having been previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses, or by reason of a finding of lack of "good moral character" when such finding is based upon the fact that the individual has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses, unless:

(1) There is a direct relationship between one or more of the previous criminal offenses and the specific license or employment sought or held by the individual; or

(2) the issuance or continuation of the license or the granting or continuation of the employment would involve an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

§753. Factors to be considered concerning a previous criminal conviction; presumption. 1. In making a determination pursuant to section seven hundred fifty-two of this chapter, the public agency or private employer shall consider the following factors:

(a) The public policy of this state, as expressed in this act, to encourage the licensure and employment of persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses.

(b) The specific duties and responsibilities necessarily related to the license or employment sought or held by the person.

(c) The bearing, if any, the criminal offense or offenses for which the person was previously convicted will have on his fitness or ability to perform one or more such duties or responsibilities.

(d) The time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses.

(e) The age of the person at the time of occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses.

(f) The seriousness of the offense or offenses.

(g) Any information produced by the person, or produced on his behalf, in regard to his rehabilitation and good conduct.

(h) The legitimate interest of the public agency or private employer in protecting property, and the safety and welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

2. In making a determination pursuant to section seven hundred fifty-two of this chapter, the public agency or private employer shall also give consideration to a certificate of relief from disabilities or a certificate of good conduct issued to the applicant, which certificate shall create a presumption of rehabilitation in regard to the offense or offenses specified therein.

§754. Written statement upon denial of license or employment. At the request of any person previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses who has been denied a license or employment, a public agency or private employer shall provide, within thirty days of a request, a written statement setting forth the reasons for such denial.

§755. Enforcement. 1. In relation to actions by public agencies, the provisions of this article shall be enforceable by a proceeding brought pursuant to article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules.

2. In relation to actions by private employers, the provisions of this article shall be enforceable by the division of human rights pursuant to the powers and procedures set forth in article fifteen of the executive law, and, concurrently, by the New York city commission on human rights.

Notice of Employee Rights, Protections, and Obligations Under Labor Law Section 740

Prohibited Retaliatory Personnel Action by Employers Effective January 26, 2022

§ 740. Retaliatory action by employers; prohibition.

1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise:

- (a) “Employee” means an individual who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration, including former employees, or natural persons employed as independent contractors to carry out work in furtherance of an employer’s business enterprise who are not themselves employers.
- (b) “Employer” means any person, firm, partnership, institution, corporation, or association that employs one or more employees.
- (c) “Law, rule or regulation” includes: (i) any duly enacted federal, state or local statute or ordinance or executive order; (ii) any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to such statute or ordinance or executive order; or (iii) any judicial or administrative decision, ruling or order.
- (d) “Public body” includes the following:
 - (i) the United States Congress, any state legislature, or any elected local governmental body, or any member or employee thereof;
 - (ii) any federal, state, or local court, or any member or employee thereof, or any grand or petit jury;
 - (iii) any federal, state, or local regulatory, administrative, or public agency or authority, or instrumentality thereof;
 - (iv) any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutorial office, or police or peace officer;
 - (v) any federal, state or local department of an executive branch of government; or
 - (vi) any division, board, bureau, office, committee, or commission of any of the public bodies described in subparagraphs (i) through (v) of this paragraph.
- (e) “Retaliatory action” means an adverse action taken by an employer or his or her agent to discharge, threaten, penalize, or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or former employee exercising his or her rights under this section, including (i) adverse employment actions or threats to take such adverse employment actions against an employee in the terms of conditions of employment including but not limited to discharge, suspension, or demotion; (ii) actions or threats to take such actions that would adversely impact a former employee’s current or future employment; or (iii) threatening to contact or contacting United States immigration authorities or otherwise reporting or threatening to report an employee’s suspected citizenship or immigration status or the suspected citizenship or immigration status of an employee’s family or household member, as defined in subdivision two of section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law, to a federal, state, or local agency.

**To Be Posted Conspicuously in easily accessible and well-lit places
customarily frequented by employees and applicants for employment.**

- (f) "Supervisor" means any individual within an employer's organization who has the authority to direct and control the work performance of the affected employee; or who has managerial authority to take corrective action regarding the violation of the law, rule or regulation of which the employee complains.
2. Prohibitions. An employer shall not take any retaliatory action against an employee, whether or not within the scope of the employee's job duties, because such employee does any of the following:
- (a) discloses, or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of law, rule or regulation or that the employee reasonably believes poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety;
 - (b) provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any such activity, policy or practice by such employer; or
 - (c) objects to, or refuses to participate in any such activity, policy or practice.
3. Application. The protection against retaliatory action provided by paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section pertaining to disclosure to a public body shall not apply to an employee who makes such disclosure to a public body unless the employee has made a good faith effort to notify his or her employer by bringing the activity, policy or practice to the attention of a supervisor of the employer and has afforded such employer a reasonable opportunity to correct such activity, policy or practice. Such employer notification shall not be required where:
- (a) there is an imminent and serious danger to the public health or safety;
 - (b) the employee reasonably believes that reporting to the supervisor would result in a destruction of evidence or other concealment of the activity, policy or practice;
 - (c) such activity, policy or practice could reasonably be expected to lead to endangering the welfare of a minor;
 - (d) the employee reasonably believes that reporting to the supervisor would result in physical harm to the employee or any other person; or
 - (e) the employee reasonably believes that the supervisor is already aware of the activity, policy or practice and will not correct such activity, policy or practice.
4. Violation; remedy.
- (a) An employee who has been the subject of a retaliatory action in violation of this section may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in subdivision five of this section within two years after the alleged retaliatory action was taken.
 - (b) Any action authorized by this section may be brought in the county in which the alleged retaliatory action occurred, in the county in which the complainant resides, or in the county in which the employer has its principal place of business. In any such action, the parties shall be entitled to a jury trial.
 - (c) It shall be a defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that the retaliatory action was predicated upon grounds other than the employee's exercise of any rights protected by this section.
5. Relief. In any action brought pursuant to subdivision four of this section, the court may order relief as follows:
- (a) an injunction to restrain continued violation of this section;
 - (b) the reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the retaliatory action, or to an equivalent position, or front pay in lieu thereof;
 - (c) the reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority rights;

- (d) the compensation for lost wages, benefits and other remuneration;
 - (e) the payment by the employer of reasonable costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees;
 - (f) a civil penalty of an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars; and/or
 - (g) the payment by the employer of punitive damages, if the violation was willful, malicious or wanton.
6. Employer relief. A court, in its discretion, may also order that reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs and disbursements be awarded to an employer if the court determines that an action brought by an employee under this section was without basis in law or in fact.
7. Existing rights. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any other law or regulation or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.
8. Publication. Every employer shall inform employees of their protections, rights and obligations under this section, by posting a notice thereof. Such notices shall be posted conspicuously in easily accessible and well-lighted places customarily frequented by employees and applicants for employment.

Notice to Employees

Employer Legal Name:

J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

Address:

818 Bainbridge Street La Crosse, WI 54603

Employer Registration (ER) #:

53-95510

Employees of this firm: you are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law.

- o Your employer may not deduct from your wages for this purpose.
- **If you are laid off, work less than four days a week, or resign:**
 - o **Get a “Record of Employment,” form from your employer. Keep it for your records to use if you file for Unemployment Insurance benefits.**
 - o The “Record of Employment” form must have your employer’s name, registration number, and address where payroll records are kept.

• **To file an application for Unemployment Insurance:**

- o Call the Telephone Claims Center at (888) 209-8124 (translation services are available) or
- o Go to our website at www.labor.ny.gov
- o Hearing impaired individuals who have telephone Device for the Deaf (TTY/TDD) equipment may file a claim by calling a relay operator at (800) 662-1220 and requesting the operator call (888) 783-1370. Service at this number is provided only to callers using TDD equipment.

To Employer: You must post this poster conspicuously in each workplace.

Employers who utilize the fill-in version of this poster certify to the completeness and accuracy of the legal name, address and Employer Registration # displayed. For additional posters, write to the: New York State Department of Labor, Liability and Determination Section, Harriman State Office Campus, Albany, NY 12226.

Paid Family Leave NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE



Paid Family
Leave

Paid Family Leave insurance coverage provided by: THE STATE INSURANCE FUND
INSERT INSURER NAME HERE

Covering employees of: JF BRENNAN COMPANIES
INSERT EMPLOYER NAME HERE

Paid Family Leave is employee-funded insurance that provides eligible employees job-protected, paid time off to:

- **BOND** with a newly born, adopted, or fostered child;
- **CARE** for a family member with a serious health condition (see paidfamilyleave.ny.gov for eligible family members); or
- **ASSIST** loved ones when a spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent is deployed abroad on active military service.

Paid Family Leave may also be available for use in situations when you or your minor dependent child are under an order of quarantine or isolation due to COVID-19. See PaidFamilyLeave.ny.gov/COVID19 for full details.

Paid Family Leave Request Process:

1. Notify your employer at least 30 days in advance, if foreseeable, or as soon as possible.
2. Complete and submit the **Request for Paid Family Leave (Form PFL-1)** to your employer.
3. Complete and attach the additional documentation as instructed on the request form and submit to your employer's insurance carrier listed below. Submit within 30 days after the start of your leave to avoid losing benefits.

You may obtain all forms from your employer, their insurance carrier listed below, or online at PaidFamilyLeave.ny.gov/Forms.

Employers should NEVER discriminate or retaliate against anyone who requests or takes Paid Family Leave

INSURER OR AUTHORIZED NEW YORK SELF-INSURER INFORMATION

Name: NYSIF Telephone: 888-875-5790

Address: PO Box 66699 Albany, NY 12206

Policy #: DB 7202 56-8 Effective date from: 01/05/2024 to 01/05/2025

Statutory Under a plan or agreement

Class(es) of employees covered: All Eligible Employees

For more information, visit PaidFamilyLeave.ny.gov or call (844) 337-6303

PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAIR, WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD
THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN AND ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S PLACE OR PLACES OF BUSINESS.



WE ARE YOUR DOL



Department
of Labor

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Job Safety & Health Protection

The New York State Public Employee Safety and Health Act of 1980 provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State. Requirements of the Act include the following:

Employers

Employers must provide employees with a workplace that is:

- free from recognized hazards,
- in compliance with the safety and health standards that apply to the workplace, and
- in compliance with any other regulations issued under the PESH Act by the Commissioner of Labor.

Employees

Employees must comply with all safety and health standards that apply to their actions on the job. Employees must also comply with any regulations issued under the PESH Act that apply to their job.

ENFORCEMENT

The New York State Department of Labor administers and enforces the PESH Act. The Commissioner of Labor issues safety and health standards. The Department's Division of Safety and Health (DOSH) has Inspectors and Hygienists who inspect workplaces to make sure they are following the PESH Act.

Inspection

When DOSH staff inspect a workplace, a representative of the employer and a representative approved by the employees must be allowed to help with the inspection. When there is no employee-approved representative, DOSH staff must speak with a fair number of employees about the safety and health conditions in the workplace.

Order to Comply

If the Department believes an employer has violated the PESH Act, we will issue an order to comply notice to the employer. The order will list dates by which each violation must be fixed. If violations are not fixed by those dates, the employer may be fined. The order to comply must be posted at or near the place of violation, where it can be easily seen. This is to warn employees that a danger may exist.

Complaint

Any interested person may file a complaint if they believe there are unsafe or unhealthful conditions in a public workplace. This includes:

- An employee
- A representative of an employee
- Groups of employees
- A representative of a group of employees

Make this complaint in writing to the nearest DOSH office or by email to: Ask.SHNYPESH@labor.ny.gov

On request, DOSH will not release the names of any employees who file a complaint. The Department of Labor will evaluate each complaint. The Department will notify the person who made the complaint of the results of the investigation.

These complaints may also be made to the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration online at: www.osha.gov.

Discrimination

Employees may not be fired or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

If an employee believes that they have been discriminated against, he or she may file a complaint with the nearest DOSH office. File this complaint within 30 days of the discrimination incident.

Voluntary Activity

The Department of Labor encourages employers and employees to voluntarily:

- reduce workplace hazards, and
- develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces.

The Division of Safety and Health can provide free help with identifying and correcting job site hazards. Employers may request this assistance on a voluntary basis by emailing: Ask.SHNYPESH@labor.ny.gov.

Additional information may be obtained from the nearest DOSH District Office below:

Albany District

State Office Campus
Bldg. 12, Rm. 158
Albany, NY 12240
Telephone: (518) 457-5508

Binghamton District

44 Hawley St., Rm. 901
Binghamton, NY 13901
Telephone: (607) 721-8211

Buffalo District

295 Main Street, Suite 905
Buffalo, New York 14203-2412

Garden City District

400 Oak Street
Garden City, NY 11550
Telephone: (516) 228-3970

New York City District

Shirley A. Chisholm State
Office Building
55 Hanson Place, 12th Floor
Brooklyn, New York 11217-1523
Telephone: (212) 775-3554

Rochester District

109 S. Union St., Rm. 402
Rochester, NY 14607
Telephone: (585) 258-8806

Syracuse District

450 South Salina Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
Telephone: (315) 479-3212

Utica District

207 Genesee Street
Utica, NY 13501
Telephone: (315) 793-2258

White Plains District

120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
Telephone: (914) 997-9514

POST CONSPICUOUSLY



**Summary of New York State Child Labor Law,
Permitted Working Hours for Minors Under 18 Years of Age**

Age of Minor Girls and Boys	Industry or Occupation	Maximum			Permitted Hours
		Daily Hours	Weekly Hours	Days per Week	
Attending School, When school is in session:	14 and 15 All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	3 hours on school days. 8 hours on other days.	18 ¹	6	7 AM to 7 PM
	16 and 17 All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	4 hours on days preceding school days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday ² . 8 hours on: Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. ⁴	28 ⁴	6 ⁴	6 AM to 10 PM ³
Attending School, When school is not in session (vacation):	14 and 15 All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	8 hours	40	6	7 AM to 9 PM June 21 to Labor Day
	16 and 17 All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	8 hours ⁴	48 ⁴	6 ⁴	6 AM to Midnight ⁴
Not Attending School:	16 and 17 All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	8 hours ⁴	48 ⁴	6 ⁴	6 AM to Midnight ⁴
Farm Work:	12 and 13 Hand harvest of berries, fruits and vegetables.	4 hours	-----	-----	June 21 to Labor Day, 7 AM to 7 PM.
	14 to 18 Any farm work	-----	-----	-----	Day after Labor Day to June 20, 9 AM to 4 PM. -----
Newspaper Carriers:	11 to 18 Delivers, or sells and delivers newspapers, shopping papers or periodicals to homes or business places.	4 hours on school days. 5 hours on other days.	-----	-----	5 AM to 7 PM or 30 minutes prior to sunset, whichever is later
	14 to 18 Self-employed work in public places selling newspapers or work as a bootblack	4 hours on school days. 5 hours on other days.	-----	-----	6 AM to 7 PM

¹ Students 14 and 15 enrolled in an approved work/study program may work 3 hours on a school day, 23 hours in any one-week when school is in session.

² Students 16 and 17 enrolled in an approved Cooperative Education Program may work up to 6 hours on a day preceding a school day other than a Sunday or Holiday when school is in session, as long as the hours are in conjunction with the Program.

³ 6 AM to 10 PM or until midnight with written parental and educational authorities consent on day preceding a school day and until midnight on day preceding a non- school day with written parental consent.

⁴ This provision does not apply to minors employed in resort hotels or restaurants in resort areas.

Additional Child Labor Law Information

The Employer must post a schedule of work hours for minors under 18 years old in the establishment.

An Employment Certificate (Working Paper) is required for all employed minors under 18 years old.

Penalties for Child Labor Laws violations:

- First violation: maximum \$1,000*
- Second violation: maximum \$2,000*
- Third or more violations: maximum \$3,000*

*If a minor is seriously injured or dies while illegally employed, the penalty is three times the maximum penalty.

Also, Section 14A of the Workers' Compensation Law provides double compensation and death benefits for minors illegally employed.

Note: There are many prohibited occupations for minors in New York State.

For more information about New York State Child Labor Laws and provisions please visit the Department of Labor's website at <http://www.labor.ny.gov>. If you have questions, please send them to one of the offices listed below at:

New York State Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards:

Albany District State Office Campus Bldg. 12 Room 185A Albany, NY 12226 (518) 457-2730	Buffalo District 295 Main Street Suite 914 Buffalo, NY 14203 (716) 847-7141	New York City District 55 Hanson Place 11 th Floor Brooklyn, NY 11217 (212) 775-3880	Syracuse District 333 East Washington Street Room 121 Syracuse, NY 13202 (315) 428-4057
Bronx District 55 Hanson Place 11 th Floor Brooklyn, NY 11217 (212) 775-3719	Garden City District 400 Oak Street Suite 102 Garden City, NY 11530 (516) 794-8195	Rochester District 276 Waring Road Room 104 Rochester, NY 14609 (585) 258-4550	White Plains District 120 Bloomingdale Road White Plains, NY 10605 (914) 997-9521

Division of Labor Standards
Harriman State Office Campus
Building 12,
Albany, NY 12240

WE ARE YOUR DOL



www.labor.ny.gov

Tip Appropriation

Section 196-d of the New York State Labor Law

Section 196-d. Gratuities. No employer or his agent or an officer or agent of any corporation, or any other person shall demand or accept, directly or indirectly, any part of the gratuities, received by an employee, or retain any part of a gratuity or of any charge purported to be a gratuity for an employee. This provision shall not apply to the checking of hats, coats or other apparel. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as affecting the allowances from the minimum wage for gratuities in the amount determined in accordance with the provisions of article nineteen of this chapter nor as affecting practices in connection with banquets and other special functions where a fixed percentage of the patron's bill is added for gratuities which are distributed to employees, nor to the sharing of tips by a waiter with a busboy or similar employee.

For more information, call or write the nearest office of the Division of Labor Standards, of the New York State Department of Labor, listed below:

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12 Room 185A
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2730

New York City District
75 Varick Street
7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 775-3880

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Suite 101
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Rd.
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521

Buffalo District
290 Main Street
Room 226
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7141

Rochester
Sub-District
276 Waring Road
Room 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550

Syracuse District
333 East Washington St.
Room 121
Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 428-4057



VETERAN BENEFITS AND SERVICES

The following resources and hotlines are available at no-cost to help veterans understand their rights, protections, benefits, and accommodations:

dol.ny.gov/veteran-benefits-and-services

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESOURCES

All calls and texts are free and confidential

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Crisis

Line: www.veteranscrisisline.net

Call: 988, press 1 Text: 838255

Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: www.veteranscrisisline.net

Call: 988 Text: 988

Crisis Textline:

Text: 741741 Chat: crisistextline.org

NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH):

www.omh.ny.gov

NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports

(OASAS): www.oasas.ny.gov/hopeline

Call: 1-877-8-HOPENY (467469)

Text: HOPENY (467369)

TAX BENEFITS

NYS Department of Tax and Finance

- Information for military personnel and veterans: tax.ny.gov/pit/file/military_page.htm
- Property tax exemptions: tax.ny.gov/pit/property/exemption/vetexempt.htm

EDUCATION, WORKFORCE, AND TRAINING RESOURCES

Veteran Readiness and Employment

(VR&E) Program: www.benefits.va.gov/vocrehab

New York State Civil Service Credits

for Veterans Program: www.cs.ny.gov

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline:

Call: 800-942-6906 Text: 844-997-2121

NYS Workplace Sexual Harassment Hotline:

Call: 1-800-HARASS-3

NYS Department of Motor Vehicles:

- Veteran Status Designation Photo Document: dmv.ny.gov/more-info/veteran-status-designation-photo-document
- Veteran License Plate: dmv.ny.gov/plates/military-and-veterans

LEGAL SERVICES

Veterans Treatment Courts (VTC): ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/problem_solving/vet/courts.shtml

Email: ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us

NYS Defenders Association Veteran Defense Program:

<https://www.nysda.org/page/VDP>

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' SERVICES

Website: veterans.ny.gov
Help Line: 1-888-838-7697
Email: DVSInfo@veterans.ny.gov

Services: Legal, education, employment and volunteer, financial, health care, and more.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR VETERANS' PROGRAM

Website: dol.ny.gov/services-veterans
Help Line: 1-888-469-7365
Email: Ask.Vets@labor.ny.gov

Services: Workforce and training resources, unemployment insurance, the Experience Counts program, and more.



Department of
Veterans' Services

WE ARE YOUR DOL



Department
of Labor

NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE FUND

JF BRENNAN COMPANIES

STATE OF NEW YORK WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

New York State Disability Benefits

Disability Benefits For Employees

1. If you are unable to work because of an illness or injury, not work-related, you may be entitled to receive weekly benefits from your employer, his or her insurance carrier, or from the Special Fund for Disability Benefits.
2. To claim benefits you must file a claim form within 30 days from the first date of your disability, but in no event more than 26 weeks from such date.
3. Complete claim form DB-450 (Notice and Proof of Claim for Disability Benefits)
You may obtain the form from your employer, his or her insurance carrier, your health provider, any Unemployment Insurance Office, the Workers' Compensation Board's website (www.wcb.ny.gov) or any office of the Board.
IMPORTANT: Before filing your claim, your health provider must complete the "Health Care Provider's Statement" on the form showing your period of disability.
 - If you are employed, or have been unemployed for four weeks or less when your disability begins, send the completed form to your employer or the insurance carrier named below.
 - If you have been unemployed more than four weeks when your disability begins, send the completed form to the Workers' Compensation Board, Disability Benefits Bureau, 328 State Street, Schenectady, New York 12305.
4. You are entitled to be treated by any physician, chiropractor, dentist, nurse-midwife, podiatrist or psychologist of your choice. However, unlike workers' compensation, your medical bills will not be paid unless your employer and/or union provide for the payment of such bills under a Disability Benefits Plan or Agreement.
5. If you are ill or injured during the time you are receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits, file a claim for Disability Benefits as soon as you sustain the injury or illness, by following the instructions outlined above.
6. If you are out of work in excess of seven days, your employer is required to send you a Disability Benefits Statement of Rights (Form DB-271S).
7. You may not take disability benefits at the same time as paid family leave benefits. The total amount of disability and paid family leave in a 52 week period cannot exceed 26 weeks.
8. Other information about disability benefits may be obtained by writing or calling the Workers' Compensation Board.

NYSIF
PO Box 66699
Albany, NY 12206

Policy #: **DBL 7202 56-8**

Effective From: **01/05/2024**

To: **01/05/2025**

Statutory Under a Plan or Agreement

Class(es) of Employees Covered:

NYS Workers' Compensation Board
Customer Service: (877) 632-4996
www.wcb.ny.gov

PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAIR, WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD
THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN AND ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S PLACE OR PLACES OF BUSINESS.
Employers must post DB-120 so that all classes of their employees know who will pay their benefits.

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD EMPLOYS AND SERVES PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION



NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE FUND

JF BRENNAN COMPANIES

ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK JUNTA DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES AVISO DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Beneficios por discapacidad del estado de Nueva York

Beneficios por discapacidad para empleados

1. Si usted no puede trabajar por una enfermedad o lesión, que no se relaciona con el trabajo, es posible que tenga derecho a recibir beneficios semanales de su empleador, de su compañía aseguradora o del Fondo Especial para Beneficios por Discapacidad.
2. Para reclamar los beneficios, debe presentar un formulario de reclamo dentro de un período de 30 días desde la primera fecha de su discapacidad, pero, en ningún caso, más de 26 semanas después de dicha fecha.
3. Complete el formulario de reclamo DB-450 (Aviso y constancia de reclamo de beneficios por discapacidad)
Puede obtener el formulario de su empleador, su compañía aseguradora, su proveedor de atención médica, cualquier oficina de Seguro por Desempleo, el sitio web de la Junta de Compensación de los Trabajadores (www.wcb.ny.gov) o cualquier oficina de la Junta.
IMPORTANTE: Antes de presentar su reclamo, su proveedor de atención médica debe completar la "Declaración del proveedor de atención médica" en el formulario donde se indica su período de discapacidad.
 - Si usted tiene un empleo, o ha estado desempleado durante cuatro semanas o menos cuando comienza su discapacidad, envíe el formulario completo a su empleador o a la compañía aseguradora que se indica a continuación.
 - Si ha estado desempleado durante más de cuatro semanas cuando comienza su discapacidad, envíe el formulario completo a Workers' Compensation Board, Disability Benefits Bureau, 328 State Street, Schenectady, New York 12305.
4. Tiene derecho a recibir el tratamiento de un médico, quiropráctico, dentista, enfermero obstétrico, podólogo o psicólogo de su elección. Sin embargo, a diferencia de la compensación de los trabajadores, sus cuentas médicas no se pagarán, a menos que su empleador o el sindicato respondan por el pago de dichas cuentas en virtud del acuerdo o plan de beneficios por discapacidad.
5. Si está enfermo o lesionado durante el período durante el que recibe los beneficios del seguro por desempleo, presente un reclamo por los beneficios por discapacidad siempre y cuando siga teniendo dicha lesión o enfermedad, siguiendo las instrucciones indicadas anteriormente.
6. Si no se presenta a trabajar durante más de siete días, su empleador debe enviarle una Declaración de derechos de beneficios por discapacidad (Formulario DB-271S).
7. Puede no aceptar los beneficios por discapacidad al mismo tiempo que los beneficios por licencia con goce de sueldo para asuntos familiares. El tiempo total de licencia con goce de sueldo para asuntos familiares y por discapacidad en un período de 52 semanas no puede superar las 26 semanas.
8. Puede obtener más información sobre los beneficios por discapacidad escribiendo o llamando a la Junta de Compensación de los Trabajadores.

NYSIF
PO Box 66699
Albany, NY 12206

Póliza N°: **DBL 7202 56-8**

Fecha de entrada en vigencia: **01/05/2024**

Hasta: **01/05/2025**

Conforme a la ley Conforme a un plan o un acuerdo

Categoría(s) de empleados cubiertos:

Junta de Compensación de los Trabajadores del Estado de Nueva York (NYS Workers' Compensation Board)

Atención al cliente: (877) 632-4996

www.wcb.ny.gov

**ESTIPULADO POR EL PRESIDENTE DE LA JUNTA DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES (WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD)
ESTE AVISO DEBE SER PUBLICADO VISIBLEMENTE EN LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE LOS EMPLEADORES Y EN LOS ALREDEDORES.**

Los empleadores deben publicar el formulario DB-120 para que todas las categorías de empleados sepan quién pagará sus beneficios.

LA JUNTA DE COMPENSACIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES EMPLEA Y ATIENDE SIN DISCRIMINACIÓN A PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW!

Your employer must inform
you of the health
effects and hazards
of toxic substances
at your
worksite.

Learn all
you can
about toxic
substances
on your job.

For more
information,
contact:

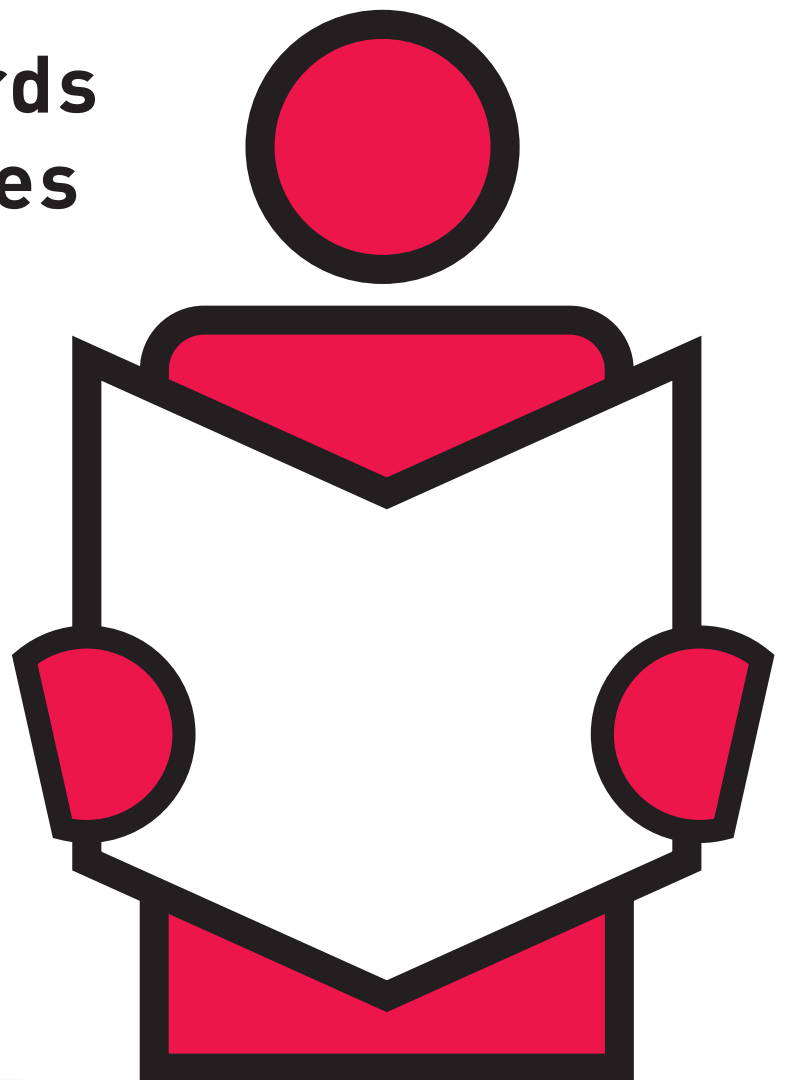
Brennan Safety Department

Name

818 Bainbridget Street La Crosse, WI 54603 608-881-8954

Location & Phone Number

THE RIGHT TO KNOW LAW WORKS FOR YOU.
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights

Employers covered by the Employment Security Law of North Carolina (Chapter 96 of the North Carolina General Statutes) contribute to a special fund set aside for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. No money is withheld from workers' checks for unemployment insurance purposes.

If your work hours are substantially reduced or your job is eliminated due to lack of work you may qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. If you work less than the equivalent of (3) customary scheduled full time days, during any payroll week because work was not available, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. An employer may file claims for employees through the use of automation in case of partial unemployment. An employer may file an attached claim for an employee only once during a benefit year, and the period of partial unemployment for which the claim is filed may not exceed six consecutive weeks. You must notify the employer of any wages earned from all sources during the payroll week. Unemployment insurance benefit payments are processed in Raleigh, North Carolina. Please be sure that your employer has your correct mailing address.

If you lose your job with this employer, you may contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Solutions (DWS) at www.nccommerce.com/workforce to assist you in securing suitable work. DWS provides a wide variety of services free of charge. If suitable work is not readily available you may file a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with the Division of Employment Security at des.nc.gov, or by phone at 877-841-9617.

By law, workers who become unemployed for other reasons or who refuse suitable work may be denied unemployment insurance benefits.

If you have any questions about unemployment insurance benefits or need more information, contact the Division of Employment Security at the address shown on the bottom of this poster.

During Labor Disputes [Section 96-14.7(b)]

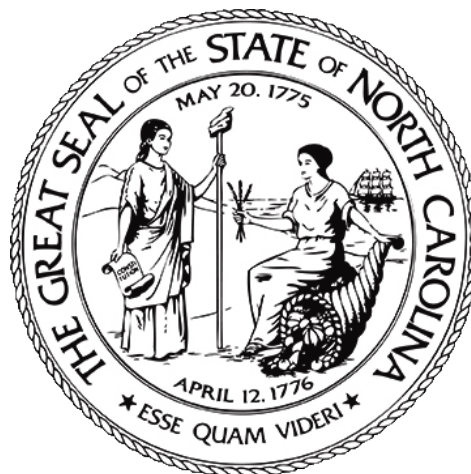
An individual is disqualified for benefits if the Division determines the individual's total or partial unemployment is caused by a labor dispute at your place of employment or any location owned by the employer within the state of North Carolina. Once the labor dispute has ended, such workers shall continue to be ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time that is reasonably necessary to resume operations in the workers' place of employment

Instructions for Employers

1. Post this notice on your premises in such a place that all employees may see it. Additional copies may be obtained online at des.nc.gov.
2. You must notify affected workers of a vacation period within a reasonable period of time before it begins.
3. Benefit claims for attached workers may be filed online at des.nc.gov.

For More Information, Contact:

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Division of Employment Security
P.O. Box 25903
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
Telephone: (919) 707-1237
des.nc.gov



N.C. WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO INJURED WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS

All employees of this business, except specifically excluded executive officers, suffering work-related injuries may be entitled to Workers' Compensation benefits from the employer or its insurance carrier.

IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

The Employee Should:

- Report the injury or occupational disease to the Employer immediately.
- Give written notice to the Employer within 30 days.
- File a claim with the Industrial Commission on a Form 18 immediately, but no later than 2 years from injury date or occupational disease. Give a copy to the Employer.
- If medical treatment and wage loss compensation are not promptly provided, call the insurance carrier/administrator or request a hearing before the Industrial Commission using a Form 33 Request for Hearing. Commission forms are available at website www.ic.nc.gov or by calling the Help Line.
- Your employer's workers' compensation insurance carrier is Arch Indemnity Insurance Company.
- The insurance policy number is 44WCI8957605.
- Your employer's workers' compensation insurance policy is valid from 04/01/2024 until 4/01/2025.

For assistance: Call the Industrial Commission HELP LINE—(800) 688-8349.

The Employer Should:

- Provide all necessary medical services to the Employee.
- Report the injury to the carrier/administrator and file a Form 19 Report of Injury within 5 days with the Industrial Commission, if the Employee misses more than 1 day from work or if cumulative medical costs exceed \$2,000.00.
- Give a copy of your completed Form 19 to the Employee along with a copy of a blank Form 18 Notice of Accident.
- Ensure that compensation is promptly paid as required under the Workers' Compensation Act.

**For assistance with Safety Education Training contact:
Director of Safety Education at (919) 807-2602 or safety@ic.nc.gov**



**NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
4335 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-4335**

Website: www.ic.nc.gov

Wage and Hour Notice to Employees and OSH Notice to Employees must be posted together.

OSHA Notice to Employees

Safety and Health

N.C. Department of Labor Responsibilities

The state of North Carolina has a federally approved program to administer the Occupational Safety and Health Act in North Carolina. This program is administered by the N.C. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Division.

The OSH Division has the following responsibilities and powers:

- **Inspections**—The OSH Division conducts workplace inspections that can be triggered by complaints, accidents or because the workplace has been randomly selected for an inspection.
- **Citations**—Following an inspection, the employer may be cited for one or more violations of the OSHA standards. The employer will be given a timetable to correct the violation to avoid further action.
- **Penalties**—The Commissioner shall have the authority to assess penalties against any employer who violates the requirements of the OSHA Act. The Commissioner shall adjust minimum and maximum civil penalties in accordance with the requirements set forth in the U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor as necessary to comply with federal law. The Commissioner shall have a period of 60 calendar days from the date a final rule is published in the Federal Register to publish the civil penalties in the North Carolina Register under 13 NCAC 07A .0301 or any related or subsequent regulations setting penalty standards in compliance with Part 1903 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and on its website.
- **OSHA Standards**—The division adopts all federally mandated OSHA standards verbatim or can rewrite them to meet state conditions, as long as the new version is at least as strict as the federal standard.

A copy of any specific standard adopted by the OSH Division is available free of charge. The entire "General Industry" or "Construction Industry" standards are available for a nominal cost by calling 1-800-625-2267 or 919-707-7876.

Unemployment Insurance

NCDOI does not handle matters relating to unemployment insurance. If you would like information about unemployment insurance policies or procedures, please contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611-5903. 1-888-737-0259; www.ncdss.com.

Employer Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employers have a "general duty" to provide their employees with workplaces that are free of recognized hazards likely to cause serious injury or death. Employers must comply with the OSHA safety and health standards adopted by the Labor Department.

• **Inspections**—An employer has the legal right to refuse to allow an inspector to enter the workplace without an administrative inspection warrant. If this occurs, the inspector will obtain a warrant to conduct the inspection. The employer has the right to accompany the inspector during the physical inspection.

• **Discrimination**—It is illegal to retaliate in any way against an employee for raising a health or safety concern, filing a complaint, reporting a work-related injury or illness, or assisting an inspector. The department will investigate and may prosecute employers who take such action.

• **Citations**—If an OSH inspection results in one or more citations, the employer is required to promptly and prominently display the citation(s) at or near the place where the violation allegedly occurred. It must remain posted for three working days or until the violation has been corrected or abated, whichever is longer.

• **Contesting Penalties**—Once an employer has been cited, he or she may request an "informal conference" with OSH officials to discuss the penalty, abatement or other issues related to the citation. This request must be made within 15 working days after the citation is received.

The employer may formally contest (by filing a "Notice of Contest") the citation(s) or proposed penalty to the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The Review Commission is an independent body that hears and decides commitments by employers and employees concerning citations, abatement periods and penalties.

Employers wishing to know more about the procedures for filing a "Notice of Contest" should contact the Review Commission. Telephone: 919-733-3589. Website: www.oshrtb.state.nc.us.

- **Injury and Illness Records**—Employers with 11 or more employees, unless specifically exempted, are required to maintain updated occupational injury and illness records of their employees. Recordkeeping forms and information concerning these requirements may be obtained from the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor. Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-707-7876.
- **Accident and Fatality Reporting**—An employer must report the following:
Within eight hours: Any work-related fatality.
Within 24 hours:
 - Any work-related in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees.
 - Any work-related amputation.
 - Any work-related loss of an eye.To report an accident, call the OSH Division at 1-800-625-2267 or 919-779-8560.

Employee Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employees must comply with occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations, and those orders issued under OSHA that relate to their own actions and conduct.

- **Complaints**—An employee has a right to make a complaint regarding workplace conditions he or she believes are unsafe, unhealthy or in violation of OSHA standards. When an OSH inspector is in an employee's workplace, that employee has a right to point out unsafe or unhealthy conditions and to freely answer any questions asked by the inspector. When making a complaint, the employee may request that his or her name be kept confidential.

To make a complaint, call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-779-8560. Complaints also can be made online at www.labor.nc.gov.

- **Contesting Abatement**—Employees may contest any abatement period set as a result of an OSH inspection at their workplace. An employee has the right to appear before the Review Commission to contest the abatement period and seek judicial review.

Other OSHA Information

- **Federal Monitoring**—The OSH Division is monitored by the U.S. Department of Labor. Federal authorities ensure that continued state administration is merited. Any person who has a complaint about the state's administration of OSHA may contact the Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Labor, 61 Forsyth St. S.W., Suite 6150, Atlanta, GA 30303.

- **Additional Information or Questions**—Anyone having a question about any of the above information may write or call:

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Phone: 1-800-625-2267
Fax: 919-707-7964
E-mail: ask.osh@labor.nc.gov
www.labor.nc.gov



Josh Dobson
Commissioner of Labor

Josh Dobson

**This notice must be posted conspicuously.
This poster is available free of charge to all
North Carolina workplaces.**

Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-707-7876
or order online.

1-800-NC-LABOR
(1-800-625-2267)
www.labor.nc.gov



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Printed 9/22

25 main copies of this public document were printed at a cost of \$1,000.00 on 8/10/15 per copy.



N.C. Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Notice to Employees



Wage and Hour Act

Minimum Wage: \$7.25 per hour (effective 7/24/09).

Employers in North Carolina are required to pay the higher of the minimum wage rate established by state or federal laws. The federal minimum wage rate increased to \$7.25 per hour effective July 24, 2009; therefore, employers in North Carolina are required to pay their employees at least \$7.25 per hour.

An employer may pay as little as \$2.13 per hour to tipped employees so long as each employee receives enough in tips to make up the difference between the wages paid and the minimum wage. Employees must be allowed to keep all tips, except that pooling is permitted if no employee's tips are reduced more than 15%. The employer must keep an accurate and complete record of tips as certified by each employee monthly or for each pay period. Without these records, the employer may not be allowed the tip credit. Certain full-time students may be paid 90% of the minimum wage, rounded to the lowest nickel.

Overtime

Time and one-half must be paid to all employees after 40 hours of work in any one workweek with some exceptions. The state overtime provisions specifically do not apply to certain types of employees and do not apply to employees classified as exempt under the FLSA. Exceptions may be found in NCGS § 95-25.14.

Youth Employment

Rules for all youths under 18 years old are: Youth employment certificates are required. To obtain a YEC, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov.

Hazardous or Detrimental Occupations: State and federal labor laws protect youth workers by making it illegal for employers to hire them in dangerous jobs. For example, non-agricultural workers under 18 years of age may not operate a forklift, operate many types of power equipment such as meat slicers, circular saws, band saws, bakery machinery or woodworking machines; work as an electrician or electrician's helper, or work from any height above 10 feet, including the use of ladders and scaffolds. Certain exemptions apply for Supervised Practice Youth Internships. For a complete list of prohibited jobs, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov.

Additional rules for 16- and 17-year-olds are: No work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. when there is school the next day. Exception: When the employer gets written permission from the youth's parents and principal.

Additional rules for 14- and 15-year-olds are: Where work can be performed: Retail businesses, food service establishments, service stations and offices of other businesses. Work is not permitted in manufacturing, mining or construction, or with power-driven machinery. Youths 14 years of age cannot work on the premises of a business holding an ABC permit for the on-premises sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, except that youths 14 years of age can work on the outside grounds of the premises with written consent from a parent or guardian if the youth is not involved with the preparation, serving, dispensing or sale of alcoholic beverages. (NOTE: Unless action is taken by the N.C. General Assembly, this rule will apply to youths under 16 years of age effective Jan. 1, 2024.)

Maximum hours per day: Three on school days; eight if a non-school day.
Maximum hours per week: 18 when school is in session; 40 when school is not in session.

Hours of the day: May work only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (9 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day when school is not in session).

Breaks: 30-minute breaks are required after any period of five consecutive hours of work.

Additional rules for youths under 14 years old are: Work is generally not permitted except when working for the youth's parents; in newspaper distribution to consumers; modeling; or acting in movie, television, radio or theater production.

These state youth employment provisions do not apply to farm, domestic or government work.

Wage Payment

Wages are due on the regular payday. If requested in writing, final paychecks must be sent by trackable mail. When the amount of wages is in dispute, the employer's payment of the undisputed portion cannot restrict the right of the employee to continue a claim for the rest of the wages.

Employers must be notified in writing of paydays; pay rates; policies on vacation and sick leave; and of commission, bonus and other pay matters. Employers must notify employees in writing of any reduction in the rate of promised wages at least one pay period prior to such change.

Deductions from paychecks are limited to those required by law and those agreed to in writing on or before payday. If the written authorization that the employee signs does not specify a dollar amount, the employee must receive prior to payday (1) written notice of the actual amount to be deducted, (2) written notice of their right to withdraw the authorization, and (3) be given a reasonable opportunity to withdraw the authorization. The written authorization or written notice may be given in an electronic format, provided the requirements of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Chapter 66, Article 40 of the N.C. General Statutes) are met.

The withholding or diversion of wages owed for the employer's benefit may not be taken if they reduce wages below the minimum wage. No reductions may be made to overtime wages owed.

Deductions for cash or inventory shortages or for loss or damage to an employer's property may not be taken unless the employee receives seven days' advance notice. This seven-day rule does not apply to these deductions made at termination. An employer may not use fraud or duress to require employees to pay back protected amounts.

If the employer provides vacation pay plans to employees, the employer shall give vacation time off or payment in lieu of time off, as required by company policy or practice. Employees must be notified in writing of any company policy or practice that results in the loss or forfeiture of vacation time or pay. Employees not so notified are not subject to such loss or forfeiture.

The wage payment provisions apply to all private-sector employers doing business in North Carolina. The wage payment provisions do not apply to any federal, state or local agency or instrumentality of government.

Complaints

The department's Wage and Hour Bureau investigates complaints and may collect back wages plus interest if they are due to the employee. The state of North Carolina may bring civil or criminal actions against the employer for violations of the law. The employee may also sue the employer for back wages. The court may award attorney's fees, costs, liquidated damages and interest.

Anyone having a question about the Wage and Hour Act may call:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

Employee Classification

Any worker who is defined as an employee by the N.C. Wage and Hour Act (N.C. Gen. Stat. 95-25.2(4)), the N.C. Employee Fair Classification Act, the Internal Revenue Code as adopted under N.C. Employment Security Laws (N.C. Gen. Stat. 96-16(b)(10)), the N.C. Workers' Compensation Act (N.C. Gen. Stat. 97-2(2)), or the N.C. Revenue Act (N.C. Gen. Stat. 105-163.1(4)) shall be treated as an employee.

Any employee who believes that he or she has been misclassified as an independent contractor by his or her employer may report the suspected misclassification to the N.C. Industrial Commission's Employee Classification Section by phone, email or fax. When filing a complaint, please provide the physical location, mailing address, and if available, the telephone number and email address for the employer suspected of employee misclassification:

Employee Classification Section
N.C. Industrial Commission
1233 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4333
Email: emp_classification@ic.nc.gov
Phone: 919-807-2582
Fax: 919-715-4282

Employment at Will

North Carolina is an employment-at-will state. The term "employment-at-will" simply means that unless there is a specific law to protect employees or an employment contract providing otherwise, then an employer can treat its employees as it sees fit and the employer can discharge an employee at the will of the employer for any reason or no reason at all.

Right-to-Work Laws

North Carolina is a "right-to-work" state. Right-to-work applies to collective bargaining or labor unions. The right of persons to work cannot be denied or reduced in any way because they are either members of a labor union (including labor organization or labor association) or chose not to be a member of any such labor union. An employer cannot require any person, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, to pay any dues or other fees of any kind to a labor union. Also, an employer cannot enter into an agreement with a labor union whereby (1) non-union members are denied the right to work for the employer, (2) membership is made a condition of employment or continuation of employment, or (3) the labor union acquires an employment monopoly in any enterprise.

NCDOL has no enforcement authority regarding labor union laws. For employee concerns regarding labor unions, contact the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is an independent federal agency that protects the rights of private sector employees to join together, with or without a union, to improve their wages and working conditions. Regional office contact:

NLRB—Region 11 Office
Republic Square
4035 University Parkway, Suite 200
Winston-Salem, NC 27106-3325
336-631-5201

Retaliatory Employment Discrimination

The department's Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Bureau investigates complaints filed by employees against their employers for alleged violations of the N.C. Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act (REDA). Under REDA, an employer may not retaliate against an employee for engaging in REDA-protected activities, such as filing a claim or initiating an inquiry, related to certain rights under the following:

- Workers' Compensation Claims
- Wage and Hour Complaints
- Occupational Safety and Health Complaints
- Mine Safety and Health Complaints
- Genetic Testing Discrimination
- Sick/Cell or Hemoglobin C Carriers Discrimination
- N.C. National Guard Service Discrimination
- Participation in the Juvenile Justice System
- Exercising Rights Under Domestic Violence Laws
- Post-accident Regulation Complaints
- Drug Paraphernalia Complaints

Employees who believe they have been retaliated against in their employment because of activities under the above statutes, or employers who have questions about the application of REDA, may call:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

A REDA complaint must be filed with the bureau within 180 days of the date of retaliation.

www.labor.nc.gov

Follow NCDOL on



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An official government website. www.labor.nc.gov open.elliott.edu.

To find out more information about this poster and to download all of the required state and federal posters, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov/labor-law-posters

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ND MINIMUM WAGE & WORK CONDITIONS

State Capitol 600 East Boulevard Avenue Bismarck, ND 58505-0340
Hours: M-F - 8:00a.m.-5:00p.m.
(701)328-2660 1-800-582-8032 Fax - (701)328-2031 TTY - 1-800-366-6888
e-mail - labor@nd.gov web site - www.nd.gov/labor

MINIMUM WAGE RATE:

North Dakota does not have
a Training Wage.

\$7.25
per hour on
7/24/09

**Effective Date:
August 1, 2015**

OVERTIME N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(4)

- Overtime pay must be paid at one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay for hours worked over forty in any work week.
- A work week is a seven consecutive-day period defined by the employer.
- Overtime is computed on a weekly basis, regardless of the length of the pay period.
- Overtime is based only on hours worked. Paid holidays, paid time off, or sick leave need not be counted in computing overtime hours.
- Compensatory time is not legal in private employment for non-exempt employees — overtime hours may not be "banked" and used for time off in another work week.
- Employees working more than one job under the control of the same employer must have all hours worked counted toward overtime.
Exemptions from overtime are listed on the reverse side of this poster. Formulas for calculating overtime are available in N.D. Admin. Code Section 46-03-01.

MEAL PERIODS N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(5)

- A minimum 30-minute meal period must be provided in shifts exceeding five hours when there are two or more employees on duty.
- Employees may waive their right to a meal period upon agreement with the employer.
- Employees do not have to be paid for meal periods if they are completely relieved of their duties and the meal period is at least thirty minutes in length. Employees are not completely relieved if they are required to perform any duties during the meal period.
- Other breaks (such as 15 minute "coffee" breaks) are not required by law, but must be paid breaks if they are offered by the employer.

PAID TIME OFF N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(12) - Applies unless a limitation below is met

- Paid time off includes annual leave, earned time, personal days, or other provisions providing compensation for vacation. If sick leave is combined with such time into one balance, all of the hours are defined as paid time off. Sick leave is not defined as paid time off if it is kept in a separate balance.
- Once paid time off is made available for an employee's use, any unused portion of such time is considered wages upon separation from employment and must be paid at the regular rate of pay earned by the employee prior to separation.
- No employment contract or policy may provide for forfeiture of earned paid time off upon separation.
- An employment contract or policy may require an employee to take vacation by a certain date or lose the vacation ("use it or lose it"), provided that the employee is given a reasonable opportunity to take the vacation. The employer must demonstrate that the employee had notice of such contract or policy provision.

LIMITATIONS ON PAID TIME OFF N.D.C.C. § 34-14-09.2

1. If an employee separates from employment voluntarily, a private employer may withhold payment for accrued paid time off if the following three conditions are all met:
 - a. At the time of hiring, the employer provided the employee written notice of the limitation on payment of accrued paid time off;
 - b. The employee has been employed by the employer for less than one year; and
 - c. The employee gave the employer less than five days' written or verbal notice.
2. If an employee separates from employment, a private employer may withhold payment for paid time off if:
 - a. The paid time off was awarded by the employer but not yet earned by the employee; and
 - b. Before awarding the paid time off, the employer provided the employee written notice of the limitation on payment of awarded paid time off.

PAYDAYS & RECORD KEEPING N.D.C.C. § § 34-14-02, 03 and N.D. Admin Code § 46-02-07-02

- Employees must be paid at least once each calendar month on the regular payday(s) designated in advance by the employer.
- Every employer must furnish to an employee each pay period a check stub or voucher indicating hours worked, rate of pay, required state and federal deductions, and any authorized deductions.
- When an employee is terminated from employment, separates from employment voluntarily, or is suspended from work as the result of an industrial dispute, unpaid wages or compensation become due and payable at the regular payday(s) established in advance by the employer for the period(s) worked by the employee.
- When an employer terminates an employee, the employer shall pay those wages to the employee by certified mail at an address designated by the employee or as otherwise agreed upon by both parties.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY N.D.C.C. § 34-14-04.1

Except for those amounts that are required under state or federal law to be withheld from employee compensation or where a court has ordered the employer to withhold compensation, an employer only may withhold from the compensation due employees:

1. Advances paid to employees, other than undocumented cash.
2. A recurring deduction authorized in writing.
3. A nonrecurring deduction authorized in writing, when the source of the deduction is cited specifically.
4. A nonrecurring deduction for damage, breakage, shortage, or negligence must be authorized by the employee at the time of the deduction.

EMPLOYMENT AT WILL N.D.C.C. § 34-03-01

Employment relationships without a specific term exist at the will of both parties and can be terminated by either party upon notice to the other. No minimum length of notice (for example, a two-week notice) is required. Contracts specifying a term of employment can pre-empt the at-will provision.

RIGHT TO WORK N.D.C.C. § 34-01-14

An individual's right to work may not be denied or abridged due to membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT N.D.C.C. ch. 34-07

Employment & Age Certificates (work permits) are required for workers ages 14 & 15 and are available from the Department of Labor, Job Service offices, County School Superintendents' offices, and local schools.

Restricted hours for youth age 14 & 15:

- Maximum hours per day: 3 per school day, 8 per non-school day.
- Maximum hours per week: 18 per school week (any week in which school attendance is required any part of 4 or more days), 40 per non-school week.

May work only between 7a.m.-7p.m. (until 9p.m. from June 1st - Labor Day).

Hazardous job duties for youth age 14 & 15:

Workers ages 14 & 15 are prohibited from performing certain job duties defined as hazardous in labor law.

POSTING REQUIRED

Must be posted in a conspicuous place in a commonly frequented area in which employees work.

See REVERSE SIDE of this Poster for Additional Information.

EXEMPTIONS FROM OVERTIME N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(4)

- An employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity.
Executive - an employee whose primary duties consists of:
 - a. The management of the enterprise or recognized department or subdivision thereof;
 - b. Directing the work of two or more other employees therein; and
 - c. The authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions will be given particular weight.Administrative - an employee whose primary duties consists of:
 - a. Office or non-manual work directly related to management policies or general business operations; and
 - b. Who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgment.Professional - an employee whose primary duties consists 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;
 - b. Work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance; and
 - c. Work that is predominately intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work.
- An employee engaged in an agricultural occupation – growing, raising, preparing, or delivering agricultural commodities for market.
- An employee spending at least 51% of the employee's work-time providing direct care to clients of a shelter, foster care, or other such related establishment.
- An employee employed in domestic service who resides in the household in which employed.
- A straight commission salesperson in retail automobile, trailer, boat, aircraft, truck, or farm implement dealerships unless that salesperson is required to be on the premises for more than forty hours per week.
- A computer professional exercising discretion and independent judgment when designing, developing, creating, analyzing, testing, or modifying computer programs or who is paid hourly at a rate of at least \$27.63.
- An employee who is customarily and regularly engaged away from the employer's premises for the purpose of making sales or taking orders. Work unrelated to outside sales may not exceed 20% of the hours worked in the week.
- A mechanic paid on a commission basis off a flat rate schedule.
- An employee of a retail establishment if the employee's regular rate of pay exceeds 1.5 times the minimum hourly rate applicable if more than half of the employee's compensation for a period of not less than one month is derived from commission on goods or services sold.
- An employee employed as an announcer, news editor, or chief engineer by a radio or television station.
- An employee in an artistic profession that is original and creative in nature or where the work is dependent upon the invention, imagination, or talent of the employee.
- Motor carrier as applied to covered employees of motor common, contract, and private carriers specified by the Motor Carriers Act [49 U.S.C. 31502].
- A teacher, instructor, tutor, or lecturer engaged in teaching in a school or educational system.
- A highly compensated employee: an employee who is paid total annualized compensation of one hundred thousand dollars or more, which includes at least four hundred fifty-five dollars per week paid on a salary or fee basis. The employee's primary duty includes performing office or nonmanual work.
- An employee providing companionship services (fellowship, care, or protection) to aged or disabled individuals. No more than 20% of the hours worked in the week may be household work (cleaning, laundry, or meal preparation). N.D.C.C. § 34-06-03.1

TAXI DRIVER AND HEALTHCARE OVERTIME PROVISIONS N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(4)

- Taxicab drivers must be paid overtime for all hours worked in excess of fifty hours in any work week.
- Hospitals and residential care establishments may adopt, by agreement with their employees, a fourteen-day overtime period, if the employees are paid at least time and one-half their regular rate for hours worked over eight in a day or eighty in a fourteen-day work period.

TIPS N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-03

- Gratuities offered to an employee by a customer belong to the employee and may not be retained by the employer.
- Employers may utilize a tip credit of 33% of the minimum wage for tipped employees. With the tip credit applied, the minimum direct wage payable to a tipped employee is \$4.86 per hour effective July 24, 2009. The employer must maintain written records verifying that tipped employees receive at least the full minimum wage for all hours worked when the direct wage and tips are combined.
- A tipped employee is any service employee in an occupation in which he or she receives more than thirty dollars per month in tips.
- A service employee is any employee who is providing direct service to the customer and to whom that customer shows appreciation for that service by tipping that employee for the direct service. The employee must regularly and customarily provide personal face-to-face service to individual customers, which the customer would recognize as being performed for his or her benefit. Services such as cooking and dishwashing are not included.
- An employer who elects to use the tip credit must inform the employee in advance.
- Tip pooling is allowed only among the tipped employees. A vote of tipped employees to allow tip pooling must be taken, and fifty percent plus one of all tipped employees must approve it. The employer must maintain a written record of each vote on tip pooling, including names of employees voting and the vote totals. A vote on whether to pool tips is required if requested by fifty-one percent or more of the tipped employees. The tipped employees shall provide documentation verifying the request. Time spent in meetings called by the employees exclusively for tip issues is not work time. Gaming sites, which regularly have four or fewer tipped employees on duty, can require tip pooling among all tipped employees at the site. Pit bosses or supervisors at gaming sites are not tipped employees and cannot be part of the tip pool when performing functions of those positions other than dealing blackjack (twenty-one).

MEETINGS AND TRAINING TIME N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(6)

Attendance at lectures, meetings, training programs and similar activities need not be counted as working time if all the following criteria are met:

- a. Attendance is outside of the employee's regular working hours.
- b. Attendance is in fact voluntary.
- c. The course, lecture, or meeting is not directly related to the employee's job.
- d. The employee does not perform any productive work during such attendance.

Training or education mandated by the state, federal government, or any political subdivision for a specific occupation need not be counted as work-time.

TRAVEL TIME N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(7)

- The following types of travel time are not considered work time for which an employee must be compensated: 1) Ordinary travel from home to work, 2) Time spent as a passenger on an airplane, train, bus, or automobile outside of regular working hours, 3) Activities that are merely incidental use of an employer-provided vehicle for commuting home to work.
- The following types of travel time are considered work time for which an employee must be compensated: 1) Travel during regular work hours, 2) Travel on non-work days during regular work hours (regular work hours are those typically worked by an employee on work days), 3) Travel time from job site to job site or from office to job site, 4) The driver of a vehicle is working at any time when required to travel by the employer, 5) One-day assignments performed at the employer's request (regardless of driver or passenger status).

ON-CALL N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(8)

- When employees are required to remain on-call on the employer's premises or so close thereto that they cannot use the time effectively for their own purposes, they are considered to be working and must be compensated.
- When employees are on-call and are not required to remain on the employer's premises but are required to respond to a beeper or leave word at home or the employer's business where they may be reached, they are not considered to be working and need not be compensated.

BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(15)

- An earned bonus is an amount paid in addition to a salary, wage, or commission. An earned bonus is compensable when an employee performs the requirements set forth in a contract or an agreement between the parties.
- A commission is a fee or percentage given for compensation to an individual for completion of a sale, service, or transaction. Upon separation from employment, the past practices, policies, and entire employment relationship will be used to determine if the commission is earned and compensable.

ROOM AND BOARD N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(13)

The reasonable value, not exceeding the employer's actual cost, of board, lodging, and other facilities customarily furnished by the employer for the employee's benefit may be treated as part of the wages, up to a maximum of eighteen dollars per day, if agreed to in writing and if the employee's acceptance of facilities is in fact voluntary.

UNIFORMS N.D. Admin. Code § 46-02-07-02(11)

An employer may require an employee to purchase uniforms if the cost of such uniforms does not bring that employee's wage below the hourly minimum wage for all hours worked during any pay period.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION N.D.C.C. ch. 14-02.4

Employers may not discriminate against employees or applicants on the basis of: race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, mental or physical disability, status with respect to marriage or public assistance, participation in lawful activity off the employer's premises during non-working hours which is not in direct conflict with the essential business-related functions of the employer, or opposition to such discrimination in the work place.

EMPLOYMENT RETALIATION N.D.C.C. § 34-01-20

An employer may not discharge, discipline, threaten, discriminate, or penalize an employee regarding the employee's compensation, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because:

- The employee, or person acting on behalf of an employee, in good faith, reports a violation of federal, state, or local law, ordinance, regulation, or rule to an employer, a governmental body, or law enforcement official.
- The employee is requested by a public body or official to participate in an investigation, a hearing, or an inquiry.
- The employee refuses an employer's order to perform an action that the employee believes violates local, state, or federal law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. The employee must have an objective basis in fact for that belief and shall inform the employer that the order is being refused for that reason.

Public employees should also see N.D.C.C. ch. 34-11.1 Public Employees Relations Act for further information.

This poster summarizes provisions contained in the *ND Minimum Wage & Work Conditions Order* North Dakota Administrative Code (N.D. Admin. Code) Chapter 46-02-07, as well as selected provisions of North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.) Title 34 and N.D.C.C. Chapter 14-02.4.

THIS POSTER MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

TO EMPLOYEES:

THIS EMPLOYER IS SUBJECT TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Employer Name: J.F. Brennan Company, In
Account #: _____

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION BENEFITS IF YOU MEET THE
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

To file a claim for unemployment compensation benefits:

online: www.jobsnd.com
click on the *UI ICE* logo

or call: 1-701-328-4995

or TTY: RELAY ND 1-800-366-6888 (for hearing impaired only)

The North Dakota Unemployment Compensation Law requires subject employers to post this notice near the location(s) where worker's services are performed. Employers are prohibited from posting this notice if they are not currently liable for coverage. NDCC 52-06-35 NDAC 27-02-04-01

NORTH
Dakota
Be Legendary.™

Job Service
Unemployment Insurance
PO Box 5507
Bismarck ND 58506-5507

Important Notice to Workers



In Case of Injury at Work

Seek first aid or medical treatment immediately

- If your employer does not have a Designated Medical Provider (DMP) you may see any medical provider.
- If your employer does have a DMP, you are required to see that DMP unless you selected your own DMP before the injury occurred.
- If it is an emergency, you can treat with any medical provider.

Tell your employer about the injury as soon as you become aware of the injury

- Workforce Safety & Insurance (WSI) may not accept your claim if you fail to tell your employer within 7 days.
- Even if you do not receive medical treatment, report your injury so your employer is aware of a potential hazard.

**Your Employer's DMP is:
Arch Indemnity Insurance Company**

Employers

The DMP selection must be visible to workers at all locations, including at mobile worksites. Failure to give notice, post notice, or to inform employees of the DMP voids the selection.

If you suspect someone is committing fraud, report it immediately to WSI at **800-243-3331**.

Filing a Workers' Compensation Claim

File a claim with WSI within 24 hours after a work injury occurs:

- Complete the First Report of Injury (FROI) with your employer, if possible
 - Submit the FROI online at mywsi.workforcesafety.com, or
 - Complete the FROI and send it to WSI.

What happens after a claim is filed?

- A claim number is assigned.
- Information is gathered, facts are reviewed, and a decision is made.
- You and your employer are notified of the decision.

Your Responsibilities

- Tell medical provider(s) your claim number.
- Stay in touch with your employer and update them on your condition.
- Notify WSI immediately:
 - of any work activity, whether you are paid or not,
 - if you change your address or telephone number,
 - if you apply for Social Security disability or retirement benefits, or are found to be eligible for these benefits.

For a detailed explanation of the information contained in this poster, contact WSI at the numbers listed below or visit our website at www.workforcesafety.com

WSI

North Dakota Workforce
Safety & Insurance

1600 E Century Ave, Ste 1 - PO Box 5585 - Bismarck ND 58506-5585

Customer Service: 800-777-5033 or 701-338-3800

Hearing Impaired: 800-366-6888

Decision Review Office: 800-701-4932 or 701-328-9900

Fraud & Safety Hotline: 800-243-3331

Help for Victims of Family Violence



Statewide Resources

No one deserves to be abused. If this is happening to you, it is not your fault. Help is available by calling any of the phone numbers listed on this sheet. Remember that you are not alone.

HERE'S HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- If you are in an emergency situation, call 911.
- Talk to a friend, neighbor, clergy person, family member, or doctor – they can be a good source of support and help.
- Make a plan in case you decide to leave. Set aside some cash, important documents, (birth certificates, social security cards, immigration papers, passports, medical insurance cards, any documentation of abuse, etc.), a spare set of keys, and a change of clothes that you can access easily in a crisis situation.
- Contact community resources to find out how they can help. They can assist you if you need a place to stay or need help taking legal action against the person who is abusing you.
- If you are thinking about leaving, do not inform the abuser/batterer.
- Be aware that the abuser/batterer can use technology to monitor your activities (cell phone, text messages, computer, Internet Web sites, GPS, etc.) www.nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs.html
- Trust your instincts.

PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY911
Ohio Employee Assistance Program 800-221-6327
Optum Behavioral Solutions 24hr..... 800-852-1091

Services for Children & Teens:

Child Help USA..... 800-4-A-CHILD
National Runaway Hotline..... 800-621-4000
National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline.....
..... 866-331-9474
Ohio Youth Advocate Program..... 877-692-7226
Public Children Services Assoc. of Ohio
..... 614-224-5802
The Center for Family Safety and Healing
..... 614-722-8200

Services for Adult Victims:

Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women
..... 888-622-9315
BRAVO (LGBTQI Services) 866-862-7286
National Domestic Violence Hotline ...800-799-7233
Office of Criminal Justice Services, Family Violence
Prevention Center 888-448-4842
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence. .888-886-8388
Ohio Domestic Violence Network 800-934-9840
Rape, Abuse & Incest Natl Network (RAINN)
.....800-656-HOPE
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
(SARNCO) 614-267-7020

Legal Resources:

Ohio State Legal Services Assoc.866-LAW-OHIO

HERE'S HOW TO HELP OTHERS

To help someone who is being abused:

- Plan what you want to say, determine a good time and private place to talk alone.
- Ask questions like "How can I help you? What do you want to do about the situation?" Be supportive and listen without judgment. Give the victim plenty of time to answer.
- Don't say "Just get out" – it is not a safe piece of advice.
- Let the victim know that you believe that verbal, emotional or physical abuse in a relationship is never acceptable and not the victim's fault.
- Provide the victim with information about local resources that can help.

To help a child who is being abused:

- Report your suspicions of child abuse to a local children services agency.
- Link the child to a safe adult and contact ChildHelp USA.

To help someone who is a batterer:

- Contact the Ohio Domestic Violence Network for program referral.

Other Programs & Services:

ASHA Ray of Hope (South Asian Community)
..... 614-326-2121
Crisis Line 614-565-2918
Asian American Community Services
..... 614-220-4023
Ohio Dept. of Aging 800-266-4346
Long Term Care Ombudsman Prog..... 800-282-1206
Ohio AG Crime Victim Services..... 800-582-2877
Ohio Hispanic Coalition 614-840-9934
Shalom Task Force 888-883-2323
Somali Community Assoc. of Ohio 614-262-4068

ONLINE RESOURCES

Ohio Organizations and Resources:

ASHA Ray of Hope
www.asharayofhope.org
Asian American Community Services
www.aacsohio.org
Office of Criminal Justice Services,
Family Violence Prevention Center
www.fvpc.ohio.gov
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence
www.oaesv.org
Ohio Department of Aging
www.aging.ohio.gov
Ohio Domestic Violence Network
www.OVDN.org
Ohio Legal Services
www.ohiolegalservices.org

Public Children Services Association of Ohio
www.pcsao.org

The Center for Family Safety and Healing
www.familyandsafetyandhealing.org

National Resources:

ChildHelp USA
www.childhelp.org
Futures Without Violence
www.futureswithoutviolence.org
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
www.ncadv.org
National Domestic Violence Hotline
www.thehotline.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
www.rainn.org



614-722-8200
www.FamilySafetyandHealing.org

STATE OF OHIO

2024 MINIMUM WAGEwww.com.ohio.gov

NON-TIPPED EMPLOYEES**A Minimum Wage of
\$10.45** per hour

“**Non-Tipped Employees**” includes any employee who does not engage in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month in tips.

“**Employers**” who gross less than \$385,000 shall pay their employees no less than the current federal minimum wage rate.

“**Employees**” under the age of 16 shall be paid no less than the current federal minimum wage rate.

“**Current Federal Minimum Wage**” is \$7.25 per hour.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES**A Minimum Wage of
\$5.25** per hour **PLUS TIPS**

“**Tipped Employees**” includes any employee who engages in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month in tips. Employers electing to use the tip credit provision must be able to show that tipped employees receive at least the minimum wage when direct or cash wages and the tip credit amount are combined.

OVERTIME

1. An employer shall pay an employee for overtime at a wage rate of one and one-half times the employee’s wage rate for hours in excess of 40 hours in one work week, except for employers grossing less than \$150,000 per year.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT BY THE EMPLOYER

1. Each employer shall keep records for at least three years, available for copying and inspection by the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce, showing the following information concerning each employee:
 - A. Name
 - B. Address
 - C. Occupation
 - D. Rate of Pay
 - E. Amount paid each pay period
 - F. Hours worked each day and each work week
2. The records may be opened for inspection or copying at any reasonable time and no employer shall hinder or delay the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce in the performance of these duties.

SUB-MINIMUM WAGE RATE

To prevent the curtailment of opportunities for employment and avoid undue hardship to individuals whose earning capacity is affected or impaired by physical or mental deficiencies or injuries, a sub-minimum wage may be paid, as provided in the rules and regulations set forth by the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce.

INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT FROM MINIMUM WAGE

1. Any individual employed by the United States;
2. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in the employer’s home, or a live-in companion to a sick, convalescing, or elderly person whose principal duties do not include housekeeping;
3. Any individual employed as an outside salesman compensated by commissions or in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, or computer professionals;
4. Any individual who volunteers to perform services for a public agency which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an interstate government agency, if
 - (i) the individual receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered; and
 - (ii) such services are not the same type of services which the individual is employed to perform for such public agency;
5. Any individual who works or provides personal services of a charitable nature in a hospital or health institution for which compensation is not sought or contemplated;
6. Any individual in the employ of a camp or recreational area for children under eighteen years of age and owned and operated by a non-profit organization or group of organizations.
7. Employees of a solely family owned and operated business who are family members of an owner.

* For information about additional exemptions, please visit the Ohio Division of Industrial Compliance or U.S. Department of Labor websites.

For further information about minimum wage issues, please contact: The Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Industrial Compliance, 6606 Tussing Road, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068. Phone: 614-644-2239. TTY/TDD: 1-800-750-0750. An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider. (REV. 9/30/23)

POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

2024 MINIMUM WAGE

NON-TIPPED EMPLOYEES**A Minimum Wage of
\$10.45 per hour**

“Non-Tipped Employees” includes any employee who does not engage in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month in tips.

“Employers” who gross less than \$385,000 shall pay their employees no less than the current federal minimum wage rate.

“Employees” under the age of 16 shall be paid no less than the current federal minimum wage rate.

“Current Federal Minimum Wage” is \$7.25 per hour.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES**A Minimum Wage of
\$5.25 per hour PLUS TIPS**

“Tipped Employees” includes any employee who engages in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month in tips. Employers electing to use the tip credit provision must be able to show that tipped employees receive at least the minimum wage when direct or cash wages and the tip credit amount are combined.

OVERTIME

1. An employer shall pay an employee for overtime at a wage rate of one and one-half times the employee’s wage rate for hours in excess of 40 hours in one work week, except for employers grossing less than \$150,000 per year.

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 - F. Hours worked each day and each work week
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To prevent the curtailment of opportunities for employment and avoid undue hardship to individuals whose earning capacity is affected or impaired by physical or mental deficiencies or injuries, a sub-minimum wage may be paid, as provided in the rules and regulations set forth by the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce.

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1. Any individual employed by the United States;
2. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in the employer’s home, or a live-in companion to a sick, convalescing, or elderly person whose principal duties do not include housekeeping;
3. Any individual employed as an outside salesman compensated by commissions or in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, or computer professionals;
4. Any individual who volunteers to perform services for a public agency which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an interstate government agency, if
 - (i) the individual receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered; and
 - (ii) such services are not the same type of services which the individual is employed to perform for such public agency;
5. Any individual who works or provides personal services of a charitable nature in a hospital or health institution for which compensation is not sought or contemplated;
6. Any individual in the employ of a camp or recreational area for children under eighteen years of age and owned and operated by a non-profit organization or group of organizations.
7. Employees of a solely family owned and operated business who are family members of an owner.

* For information about additional exemptions, please visit the Ohio Division of Industrial Compliance or U.S. Department of Labor websites.



STATE OF OHIO MINOR LABOR LAWS www.com.ohio.gov

OHIO REVISED CODE CHAPTER 4109*

"MINOR" MEANS ANY PERSON LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE

WORKING PERMITS: Every minor 14 through 17 years of age must have a working permit unless otherwise stated in Chapter 4109.

WAGE AGREEMENT: No employer shall give employment to a minor without agreeing with him/her as to the wages or compensation he/she shall receive for each day, week, month, year or per piece for work performed.

REST PERIOD: No employer shall employ a minor more than 5 consecutive hours without a rest period of at least 30 minutes.

LIST OF MINORS EMPLOYED: Employer shall keep a list of minors employed at each establishment and a list must be posted in a conspicuous place to which all minor employees have access.

TIME RECORDS: Every employer shall keep a time book or other written record showing actual starting and stopping time of each work and rest period. These records must be kept for two (2) years.

RESTRICTIONS ON WORKING HOURS FOR MINORS 14 and 15 YEARS OF AGE

No person under 16 shall be employed:

1. During school hours except where specifically permitted by Chapter 4109
2. Before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. from June 1st to September 1st or during any school holiday of 5 school days or more; or after 7 p.m. at any other time
3. For more than 3 hours a day in any school day
4. For more than 18 hours in any school week
5. For more than 8 hours in any day when school is not in session
6. For more than 40 hours in any week that school is not in session nor during school hours, unless employment is incidental to bona fide programs of vocational cooperative training, work-study, or other work-oriented programs with the purpose of educating students, and the program meets standards established by the state board of education.

RESTRICTIONS ON WORKING HOURS FOR MINORS 16 and 17 YEARS OF AGE

No person 16 or 17 who is required to attend school shall be employed:

1. Before 7 a.m. on any day that school is in session or 6 a.m. if the person was not employed after 8 p.m. the previous night
2. After 11 p.m. on any night preceding a day that school is in session.

PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS FOR MINORS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE

1. All manufacturing; mining; processing; public messenger service
2. Work in freezers and meat coolers and all preparation of meats for sale (except wrapping, sealing, labeling, weighing, pricing and stocking)
3. Transportation; storage; communications; public utilities; construction; repair
4. Work in boiler or engine rooms; maintenance or repair of machinery
5. Outside window washing from window sills or scaffolding and/or ladders
6. Cooking and baking; operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling or repairing power-driven food slicers, grinders, food choppers, cutters, bakery type mixers
7. Loading or unloading goods to and from trucks
8. All warehouse work except office and clerical
9. Work in connection with cars and trucks involving the use of pits, racks or lifting apparatus or involving the inflation of any tire mounted on a rim equipped with a removable retaining ring.

PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS FOR MINORS 14 through 17 YEARS OF AGE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Occupations involving slaughtering, meat-packing, processing or rendering | 10. Power-driven woodworking machines |
| 2. Power-driven bakery machines | 11. Coal mines |
| 3. Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products | 12. Occupations in connection with mining, other than coal |
| 4. Occupations involved in the manufacture of chemicals | 13. Logging and sawmilling |
| 5. Manufacturing or storage occupations involving explosives | 14. Motor vehicle occupations |
| 6. Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations | 15. Maritime and longshoreman occupations |
| 7. Power-driven paper products machines | 16. Railroads |
| 8. Power-driven metal forming, punching and shearing machines | 17. Excavation operations |
| 9. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears | 18. Power-driven and hoisting apparatus |
| | 19. Roofing operations |
| | 20. Wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking. |

MINORS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE MAY NOT ENGAGE IN DOOR-TO-DOOR EMPLOYMENT UNLESS

The for-profit employer is REGISTERED with the Ohio Department of Commerce. DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES EMPLOYERS SHALL:

1. Be in compliance with all applicable Ohio and Federal laws relating to the employment of minors
2. Provide at least one supervisor who is over the age of eighteen, for each six minor employees
3. Have been and be in compliance with Ohio's Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, and all other applicable laws
4. Require all minors to work at least in pairs
5. Not employ any minor who does not have an appropriate Age and Schooling Certificate
6. Provide each minor employee with a photo identification card
7. Not employ any minor in any door-to-door sales activity during school hours except where specifically permitted
8. Not employ minors under 16 in door-to-door sales activity before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
9. Not employ minors 16 and 17 years of age in door-to-door sales activity before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m.

***For Exceptions to Coverage See Chapter 4109.06**

This is a summary of ORC 4109. This summary does not include all of the requirements for minor labor laws. Persons should refer to 4109 for specific requirements applicable to them. This information can be accessed through the Ohio Department of Commerce website at www.com.ohio.gov.

POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THIS EMPLOYER PROVIDES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

Employees who become unemployed (or are working less than full-time) may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

Apply by phone at 1-877-644-6562 (OHIOJOB) or
online at <http://unemployment.ohio.gov>

Be prepared to provide the following information when applying:

- Social Security number
- Driver's license or State ID number
- Names, Social Security numbers, and dates of birth of all dependent children
- Employer's identification notice (pay stubs or W2 form)
- Name and address of all other employers for whom work was performed during the past 18 months

APPLY FOR WORK AT YOUR NEAREST OHIO MEANS JOBS CENTER

NO SMOKING NO VAPING



To report violations call
1-866-559-OHIO (6446)
in accordance with Chapter 3794
of the Ohio Revised Code.



Department of
Health

www.smokecomplaint.ohio.gov



OKLAHOMA LAW PROHIBITS

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE, SEX OR GENETIC INFORMATION¹

If you are an employee, or an applicant for employment, and feel that because of race, color, religion, national origin, disability, age, sex or genetic information you have been discriminated against with respect to:

Qualifications, hire, discharge, recall, layoff, promotion, transfer, compensation, conditions, terms, privileges or responsibilities of employment, or sexual harassment, and wish to file or discuss the filing of a complaint contact:

Office of the Oklahoma Attorney General
Office of Civil Rights Enforcement
313 N.E. 21st Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
Oklahoma City Office: (405) 521-3921
Tulsa Office: (918) 581-2342
Website: www.oag.ok.gov
Email: ocre.complaints@oag.ok.gov

Contacting the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement does not conflict with or affect any other rights you may have, including any appeal procedures you may have through the Oklahoma Merit Protection or any internal grievance procedures you may have through your employer. However, an Employment Discrimination Complaint must be filed with the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement **within 180 days** after the alleged discriminatory act(s).

¹ Title 25, Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1302

Your Rights Under the Oklahoma Minimum Wage Act



Employee Health, Morals & Wages

It's against the law for employers to have workers in jobs that hurt their health. It's against the law for employers to have workers in jobs that hurt their morals. It's against the law for employers to pay workers less than adequate wages.

Federal Minimum Wage

Unless the law says it's okay, employers can't pay less than the federal minimum wage.

Employer Defined

The law defines an "employer" as having ten or more full-time workers in one place or more than \$100,000 of business a year.

Employee Defined

The law says an "employee" is a worker for an "employer." But, an "employee" is not:

- (1) a worker on a farm; a worker on a ranch; a worker with animals on a farm or ranch; or a mechanic on a farm or ranch;
- (2) a maid;
- (3) a federal government worker;
- (4) someone who volunteers for a charity, church, or nonprofit club;
- (5) a newspaper vendor or carrier;
- (6) a railroad worker;
- (7) any worker who is already being paid the federal minimum wage or more;
- (8) executives; someone in an administrative job; professionals; or an "outside" salesman;
- (9) any person employed as part-time employee not on permanent status. A part-time employee is defined as an employee who is employed less than twenty-five (25) hours a week;
- (10) anyone younger than 18 who hasn't graduated from school, and anyone younger than 22 who is in school;
- (11) anyone who works in a feedstore; or
- (12) a reserve deputy sheriff.

Uniforms

The law says the cost of uniforms given to workers can be added to wages in figuring the minimum wage.

Investigation of Wage Claims

The law says the Commissioner of Labor, **Leslie Osborn**, can investigate whether wages are due workers. She will write down her findings. If any employee's employment has terminated and the Commissioner finds that wages are due, a penalty of 2% per day up to the total amount of the wage claim may be added to the wages due. She will mail her findings to the employer and the worker by certified mail. If the employer pays the wages (and the penalty) and the worker accepts the payment, that's the end of the wage claim.

Employer Liability

If a court finds an employer hasn't paid all wages due, the law says the employer is liable for double the amount of the wages minus any sums already paid to the worker. The employer is also liable for court costs and reasonable attorney fees of at least \$100. The employer can't defend a wage claim by arguing that there was an agreement with the worker to work for less than the lawful wage. The law says an employer who pays or even agrees to pay less than the lawful wage is guilty of a misdemeanor. The punishment could be a fine of not more than \$500. The punishment could be as much as six (6) months in the county jail. The punishment could be both a fine and jail time.

IT'S THE LAW!

1-888-269-5353

www.ok.gov/odol

Public Employees Have a Right to a Safe & Healthful Workplace

The Oklahoma Occupational Health & Safety Standards Act of 1970 provides job safety and health protection for public workers. Rules have been adopted which include both employer and employee responsibilities. These include state, county, city and public school agencies and certain public trusts.

Responsibility of Employers

Public employers are responsible for workplace safety and health of employees. This includes written programs, processes and training.

Responsibility of Employees

Employees are responsible for following safety and health rules. This includes using equipment and personal protective devices properly.

Unsafe Equipment and/or Procedures

You have the right to bring unsafe equipment and/or procedures to the attention of a supervisor or the designated safety officer.

Adverse Action Remedy

You have the right to file a complaint with the Oklahoma Department of Labor for any adverse action taken against you for reporting hazards.

Employees' Right to File Complaint

You have the right to file a complaint with the Oklahoma Department of Labor concerning investigations of unsafe working conditions.

Employees' Right to View Certain Records

You have the right to view certain records regarding workplace injuries, illnesses, or fatalities for your agency. A summary for this information must be posted at your work site each year from February through April.

Employees' Right to View Their Files

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

Required Posting of this Notice

This notice must be posted in your workplace.

Contact Information

You may contact the Oklahoma Department of Labor at the website and toll-free number below or contact the Department direct: 3017 North Stiles, Suite 100, Oklahoma City, OK 73105, 405-521-6100, www.labor.ok.gov

IT'S THE LAW!

1-888-269-5353
www.labor.ok.gov

Oklahoma Department of Labor
Public Employee Occupational Safety & Health Unit



PUBLIC EMPLOYEE JOB SAFETY & HEALTH PROTECTION

The Oklahoma Occupational Health & Safety Standards Act of 1970 provides job safety and health protection for public workers by promoting safe and healthful working conditions. As authorized by the Act, rules have been adopted to prevent accidents in all public work places, including public schools and all political subdivisions of city, county and state government. These rules include standards contained in the Federal Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) and other safety and health standards derived from national consensus standards.

EMPLOYERS

Each public employer shall establish and maintain safe and healthful workplace conditions. Appropriate safety devices shall be used where necessary to protect the life, health and safety of all public employees. No employer shall interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of an employee or any other person lawfully within such place of employment. No employer shall fail to obey orders necessary to protect the life, safety and health of public employees. Public employers must allow their employees to participate in mandatory training and education programs.

EMPLOYEES

No public employee shall willfully remove, displace, damage, destroy, carry off or in any way interfere with the use of any safety device or safeguard furnished or provided for use in any place of public employment. No employee or agent of employees shall interfere with any method or process adopted for the protection of any employee or of any other person lawfully within such place of employment. No employee shall fail to obey orders necessary to protect the life, safety and health of public employees. Public employees must participate in mandatory training and education programs.

INSPECTIONS

Without prior notification, authorized inspectors from the Oklahoma Department of Labor may, at any reasonable time, enter and inspect public places of employment in order to investigate matters deemed appropriate, and to determine if any person is violating any provision of the Act or any standards promulgated pursuant to it.

COMPLAINTS

Public employees have the right to file a complaint requesting an investigation of unsafe or unhealthful conditions. No adverse personnel action may be taken against any employee who files a work- place safety or health complaint. Employees who believe they have been discriminated against on this basis may file a complaint with the Oklahoma Department of Labor.

VIOLATIONS

If upon inspection the Oklahoma Department of Labor believes a public employer has violated the Act, a notice alleging such violation(s) will be issued to the employer. The notice will specify the time frame in which each violation must be corrected or a response provided. The Commissioner of Labor may require the violation(s) be corrected immediately and/or the alleged violator appear before the Commissioner or a designated representative at a specified time and place to answer the charges.

PROPOSED PENALTIES

The Attorney General, upon request of the Commissioner of Labor, shall bring an action against any person who violates any of the provisions of the Act or violates any order or determination of the Commissioner promulgated pursuant to the Act.

Any public employer or political subdivision failing to comply with any standards or interfering with, impeding or in any manner obstructing the administration of standards pursuant to the provisions of the Act may be charged with a misdemeanor. Additionally, such employers or political subdivisions may be prevented, by cease and desist orders, from continuing such violation(s). Each day in which each violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

Safety and health education and training is the best way to help prevent and control occupational accidents. The Department of Labor provides public employers with free consultation services. The Department recognizes the outstanding efforts of participating employers.

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Public employers must maintain accurate work-related injury, exposure and illness incident records. Employers are to use the OK-300 recordkeeping system or its substantial equivalent. Calendar year totals (excluding names of employees) must be posted no later than February 1st of the year following the calendar year to which the report applies. This information must remain posted through the month of April. Public employers are required to maintain written safety and health programs.

POSTING INSTRUCTIONS

This poster must be displayed in one or more conspicuous places where notices to employees are customarily posted. For assistance or additional information, contact:

Oklahoma Department of Labor Public Employee Occupational Safety & Health

3017 North Stiles, Suite 100
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-521-6100
888-269-5353



Leslie Osborn
Commissioner of Labor



Oklahoma Department of Labor

www.labor.ok.gov

NOTICE TO WORKERS

If you lose your job or if you work less than full time and get less than your full time wages – you may be entitled to receive unemployment insurance benefits. Ask your employer for a free copy of the booklet entitled ***Information for Workers Who are Unemployed*** or obtain a copy from the nearest Workforce Oklahoma office or go online at www.oesc.ok.gov. This explains your rights and how to file an unemployment insurance claim.

All unemployment claims are now filed by telephone or internet. You may obtain help in finding a job or obtain help in filing your claim at the nearest Workforce Oklahoma office of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.



OES-44 (Rev 6-10)

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS: It is required by Sec. 2-502 of the Oklahoma Employment Security Act that you shall post and maintain this notice in places readily accessible to individuals in your employ. Copies may be obtained from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, PO Box 52003, Oklahoma City OK 73152 or go online at www.oesc.ok.gov

All employees of this employer who are entitled to benefits of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act are hereby notified that this employer has complied with all rules of the Workers' Compensation Commission and that this employer has secured payment of compensation for all employees and their dependents in accordance with the Act. All employees are further notified this employer will furnish first aid, medical, surgical, hospital, optometric, podiatric, chiropractic and nursing services, medicine, crutches and other apparatus as may be reasonably necessary in connection with the injury received by the employee, as well as payments of compensation to any injured employee or the employee's dependents as provided in the Act.

Any employee who has suffered a compensable injury covered by the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act is entitled to vocational rehabilitation services, including retraining and job placement, if, as a result of the injury, the employee is unable to perform work for which the person has previous training or experience.

The Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission has a Counselor Division to provide information to injured workers, employers, and other interested persons.

Mediation is available to help resolve certain workers' compensation disputes. For information, call the Counselor Division at 405-522-5308 or In-State Toll Free 855-291-3612.



JF Brennan Company Inc

Signature of Employer

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company 30 East 7th Street
Ste. 2270 St Paul, MN 5501

Insurer Name and Address

04/01/2024 to 04/01/2025

Date of Expiration of Insurance Policy (Not applicable to employers authorized to self-insure.)

Employee's Responsibilities In Case of Work Related Injury

If accidentally injured or affected by cumulative trauma or an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment, however slight, the employee should notify the employer immediately. If this employer is a partnership, notice shall be given to any partner. If this employer is a corporation, notice shall be given to any agent or officer of the corporation upon whom legal process may be served. Notice shall also be given to the person in charge of business at the location of operations where the injury occurred. Unless oral or written notice is given to the employer within thirty (30) days, the claim for compensation may be forever barred.

The employee may file a claim for compensation with the **WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION** for an accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or illness occurring **ON OR AFTER** February 1, 2014. Forms to file a compensation claim should be furnished by this employer and also are available from the Workers' Compensation Commission. The forms are posted on the Commission's website, www.wcc.ok.gov.

A claim for compensation must be filed with the Commission within the time specified by law, or be forever barred. Based on law effective May 28, 2019, a claim for compensation for any accidental injury must be filed with the Commission within one (1) year of the date of injury or, if the employee has received benefits under Title 85A for the injury, six (6) months from the date of the last issuance of such benefits; a death claim must be filed within two (2) years of the date of death; a claim for compensation for occupational disease or illness must be filed within two (2) years of the last injurious exposure; and a claim for compensation for cumulative trauma must be filed within one (1) year of the date of injury.

Claims for compensation for accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or illness occurring BEFORE February 1, 2014 may be filed with the WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT OF EXISTING CLAIMS and are subject to different notice of injury requirements and claims filing deadlines than those for accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or illness occurring on or after February 1, 2014. Failure to comply with applicable notice requirements and deadlines may operate to forever bar the claim. Contact the WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT OF EXISTING CLAIMS for additional information.

Employer's Responsibilities

The employer must provide employees with immediate first aid, medical, surgical, hospital, optometric, podiatric, chiropractic, and nursing services, medicine, crutches and other apparatus as may be reasonably necessary in connection with the injury received by the employee. This applies to care for all injuries and illnesses arising out of and in the course of employment, regardless of their character. Within ten (10) days after the date of receipt of notice or knowledge of death or injury that results in the loss of time beyond the shift or medical attention away from the work site, the employer or the employer's representative **MUST** send a report thereof to the Workers' Compensation Commission via Electronic Data Interchange as specified in Commission rules.

No agreement by any employee to pay any portion of the premium paid by the employer to a carrier or a benefit fund or department maintained by the employer for the purpose of providing compensation or medical services and supplies as required by the workers' compensation laws, shall be valid. Any employer who makes a deduction for such purposes from the pay of any employee entitled to benefits under the workers' compensation laws shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No agreement by any employee to waive workers' compensation rights and benefits shall be valid.

Any person who commits workers' compensation fraud, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment, a fine or both.

Workers' Compensation Commission
1915 North Stiles Avenue
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4918
Tele. 405-522-5308 (OKC) · 918-295-3732 (TU) · In-State Toll Free 855-291-3612
Web Site · www.wcc.ok.gov

BREAKS & MEALS + OVERTIME & PAYCHECKS

Your employer is required to give you breaks where you have no work responsibilities. There are specific rules about overtime pay and paychecks.

BREAKS & MEALS

- ▶ For each 8 hour work shift you get these breaks free from work responsibilities:
 - » Two 10 minute paid rest breaks (15 minutes if you are under 18)
 - » One 30 minute unpaid meal break (generally during the two hours after your third hour of work)
- ▶ You also get reasonable breaks as needed to express milk (and a private space that is not a bathroom to pump) until your child reaches 18 months of age.
- ▶ If your shift is longer or shorter than 8 hours, refer to the chart here or visit oregon.gov/boli/workers/Pages/meals-and-breaks.aspx for more information.

Shift Length	Rest Breaks	Meal Breaks
2 hrs or less	0	0
2 hrs 1 min - 5 hrs 59 min	1	0
6 hrs	1	1
6 hrs 1 min - 10 hrs	2	1
10 hrs 1 min - 13 hrs 59 min	3	1
14 hrs	3	2
14 hrs 1 min - 18 hrs	4	2

OVERTIME & PAYCHECKS

- ▶ You must receive overtime pay at 1.5 times your regular pay rate for hours you work over 40 in a workweek (or over 55 if you only work in agriculture — over 48 beginning January 1, 2025). Exceptions are limited.
- ▶ Daily overtime also applies in some industries including manufacturing establishments and seafood processing. Special overtime rules also apply to certain work contracted for by government agencies, public works projects, canneries and some hospital employees.
- ▶ Regular paydays are required by law. You must receive a paycheck at least every 35 days. Your employer must provide you with a detailed paystub.
- ▶ If you are fired or permanently laid off, you must get your last paycheck by the end of the next business day.
- ▶ If you quit with at least 48 hours' notice, you must get your last paycheck on your last day of employment. If you do not give 48 hours' notice, you must get your last paycheck within 5 business days or the next payday, whichever is first.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

Call: 971-245-3844

Email: BOLI_help@boli.oregon.gov

Web: oregon.gov/boli

Se habla español.



OREGON LAWS

Protect You At Work

July 2024 - June 2025

CAPTIVE AUDIENCES

Religion, Politics, Labor Unions & Captive Audiences



- ▶ **You have a right to not attend or participate in employer-sponsored meetings or communication that is primarily about your employer's opinion on labor unions or religious or political matters. This includes meetings or communication regarding joining or not joining a union.**
- ▶ **Employers are prohibited from taking adverse action** against an employee who has declined to attend a captive audience meeting or made a good faith report of a violation of this protection.
- ▶ **Exceptions apply to employers which are religious or political organizations.**



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OREGON LAWS

Protect You At Work

July 2024 - June 2025

SEXUAL HARASSMENT + DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIONS

Oregon laws protect your right to work free from harassment. They also require your employer to provide supports if you are a victim of domestic violence.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- ▶ You have the right to a workplace free from **harassment, discrimination,** and sexual assault. Your employer must have a policy to reduce and prevent these violations and make it available to employees within the workplace.
- ▶ **Sexual harassment** can look like unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or conduct of a sexual nature (verbal, physical, or visual), that is directed toward an individual. It can also include unwanted sexual conduct that occurs through digital or electronic communications.
- ▶ It can also include conduct that is not sexual but is gender-related. Sexual harassment can be targeted toward someone of the same or different sex or gender.
- ▶ **Discrimination** because of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, marital status, uniformed service, disability, or age is illegal.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIONS

- ▶ If you experience domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, bias crime, or stalking (or if you are a parent or guardian of a victim), **your employer must make reasonable changes to support your safety.**
- ▶ These changes might include: a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, unpaid leave, changed work phone number, changed work station, installed lock, new safety procedure, or other adjustment after threatened or actual events.
- ▶ You can also take protected leave to find legal or law enforcement assistance, get medical treatment for injuries or mental health support, move or change your living situation, and more.
- ▶ Your employer must keep all documents and information confidential.
- ▶ You can't be fired, suspended, retaliated or discriminated against in any way because you are a victim.

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Web: oregon.gov/boli

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OREGON LAWS
Protect You At Work

July 2024 - June 2025

EQUAL PAY

Your employer must pay you the same amount as other people doing similar work.



- ▶ **It's illegal for your employer to pay you less than someone else because of your gender, race, veteran status, disability, age, color, religion, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, or pay history.**
- ▶ Different pay may be allowed if there is system based on bona fide factors including one or more of the following: seniority, merit, a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, workplace location, travel, education, training, or experience.
- ▶ You're also protected during the **hiring process**:
 - » Employers cannot ask for your salary/pay history before they make an offer of employment
 - » Employers cannot screen job applicants based on current or past salary/pay history
 - » Employers cannot determine compensation for a job based on the pay history of a potential new employee (not including internal transfers)
- ▶ Your employer can't use pay cuts to make your pay equal with other employees.
- ▶ If you need to, you can file a complaint at oregon.gov/boli. You could get back pay or the pay difference you are owed.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

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Email: BOLI_help@boli.oregon.gov
Web: oregon.gov/boli
Se habla español.



OREGON LAWS
Protect You At Work

July 2023 - June 2024

OREGON FAMILY LEAVE

You can take time off for pregnancy disability, bereavement or to provide home care for your child under the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA).



- ▶ **This time is protected, but often unpaid unless you have vacation, sick, or other paid leave available.** However, while on OFLA leave, your employer must let you use any vacation, sick, or other paid leave you have accrued. OFLA leaves are separate from Paid Leave Oregon benefits.
- ▶ OFLA applies to employers with 25 or more employees.
- ▶ To be eligible, you must have worked an average of 25 hours per week for 180 days. A separation from employment or removal from the schedule for up to 180 days does not count against eligibility. (During a public health emergency, eligibility starts at just 30 days working 25 or more hours per week.)
- ▶ You can take up to 12 weeks of time off per year for:
 - » **Providing care to your child related to an illness, injury or conditions that requires home care** or when your child's school or child care provider is closed as a result of a public health emergency.
 - » **Bereavement** (up to two weeks) for the death of an individual related by blood or affinity.
 - » Through 2024, you can also take up to two additional weeks for the legal process required for foster child placement or adoption.
 - » **Pregnancy disability leave**
In addition to leave for the other reasons listed here, you can take up to 12 additional weeks of time off per year for pregnancy disability before or after the birth of child or for prenatal care.
- ▶ Your employer must keep giving you the same health insurance benefits as when you are working. When you come back you must be returned to your former job or a similar position if your old job no longer exists.
- ▶ Military family leave (up to 14 days) is also available if your spouse is a service member who has been called to active duty or is on leave from active duty.

CONTACT US

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Web: oregon.gov/boli

Se habla español.



OREGON LAWS
Protect You At Work

July 2024 - June 2025

MINIMUM WAGE

You must be paid at least minimum wage.
The rate depends on where you work.

\$14.20 per hour Standard

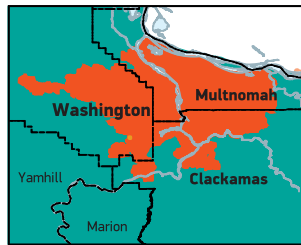
Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Deschutes, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Yamhill, parts of
* Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington

\$15.45 per hour Portland Metro Area

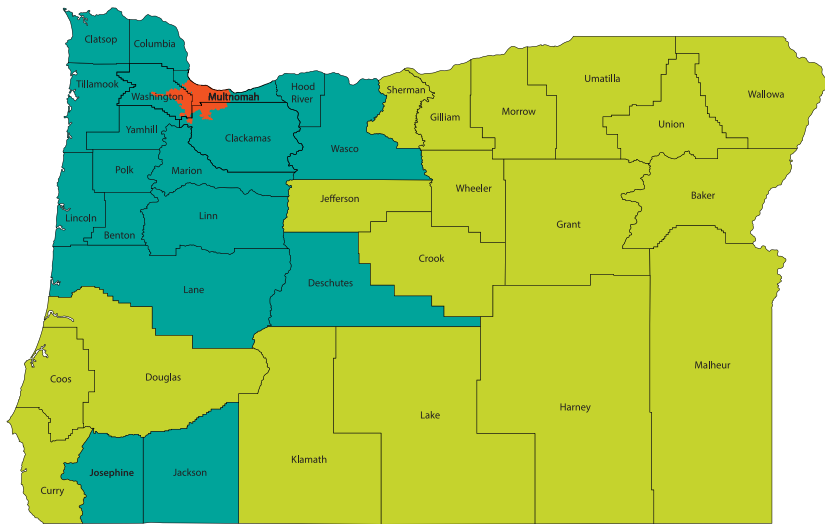
* Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington

\$13.20 per hour Nonurban Counties

Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler



* The minimum wage you should get depends on your employer's exact address. If you work **INSIDE** the urban growth boundary, you should make at least **\$15.45**. If you work **OUTSIDE** the urban growth boundary, you should make at least **\$14.20**. Look up your work address here: bit.ly/metroboundary



- ▶ **Every worker must be paid at least minimum wage.** There are exceptions but they are uncommon.
- ▶ The minimum wage goes up every year. These rates are in effect from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. The next minimum wage increase is on July 1, 2024.
- ▶ **Tip credits are illegal in Oregon.**
- ▶ Deductions are allowed if legally required or if you agree in writing and the deduction is for your benefit. Your paycheck must show this information.
- ▶ If you make close to minimum wage, you may qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit. Visit eitc.outreach.org

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

Call: 971-245-3844
Email: BOLI_help@boli.oregon.gov
Web: oregon.gov/boli
Se habla español.



OREGON LAWS
Protect You At Work
July 2023 - June 2024

IT'S THE LAW!

Know your rights

You have a right to a safe and healthful workplace

- You have the right to notify your employer or Oregon OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask Oregon OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an Oregon OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You have the right to report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- You can file a complaint with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries within 90 days, or with federal OSHA within 30 days, of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the Oregon Safe Employment Act.
- Anyone who wants to register a complaint about the administration of the Oregon Safe Employment Act can do so by contacting:
**U.S. Department of Labor
OSHA Region X
1111 Third Ave., Suite 715
Seattle, WA 98101-3212
206-553-5930**
- You have a right to see Oregon OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at the workplace.
- 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. Additionally, you may request the workplace injury and illness log.
- You have the right to know about hazardous substances used in your workplace.

1-800-922-2689
osha.oregon.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, copies of the Oregon Safe Employment Act, specific safety and health standards, advice or assistance, call:

Salem Central Office..... 503-378-3272

Field Offices:

Bend 541-388-6066

Eugene 541-686-7562

Medford 541-776-6030

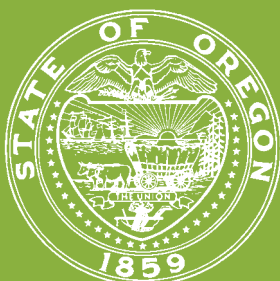
Pendleton..... 541-276-9175

Portland 503-229-5910

Salem 503-378-3274



A Division of the
Department of Consumer
and Business Services



The Oregon Safe Employment Act of 1973 provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the state. The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) of the Department of Consumer and Business Services has the primary responsibility for administering the act.

Oregon OSHA issues occupational safety and health standards, and its trained safety and health compliance officers conduct job-site inspections to ensure compliance with the Oregon Safe Employment Act.

Oregon OSHA has a staff of trained safety and health professionals available to work with businesses in all industries to improve workplace safety and health. Consultations and training opportunities are available at no charge to Oregon businesses by calling any of the phone numbers listed.





What you need to know

Starting in September 2023, Paid Leave Oregon will serve most employees in Oregon by providing paid leave for the birth or adoption of a child, a serious illness of yours or a loved one, or if you experience sexual assault, domestic violence, harassment, or stalking.

What benefits are provided through Paid Leave Oregon and who is eligible?

Employees in Oregon that have earned at least \$1,000 in the prior year may qualify for up to 12 weeks of paid family, medical or safe leave in a benefit year. While on leave, Paid Leave Oregon pays employees a percentage of their wages. Benefit amounts depend on what an employee earned in the prior year.

Who pays for Paid Leave Oregon?

Starting on January 1, 2023, employees and employers contribute to Paid Leave Oregon through payroll taxes. Contributions are calculated as a percentage of wages and your employer will deduct your portion of the contribution rate from your paycheck.

When do I need to tell my employer about taking leave?

If your leave is foreseeable, you are required to give notice to your employer at least 30 days before starting paid family, medical or safe leave. If you do not give the required notice, Paid Leave Oregon may reduce your first weekly benefit by 25%.

How do I apply for Paid Leave?

In September 2023, you can apply for leave with Paid Leave Oregon online at **paidleave.oregon.gov** or request a paper application from the department. If your application is denied, you can appeal the decision with the Oregon Employment Department.

What are my rights?

If you are eligible for paid leave, your employer cannot prevent you from taking it. Your job is protected while you take paid leave if you have worked for your employer for at least 90 consecutive calendar days. You will not lose your pension rights while on leave and your employer must keep giving you the same health benefits as when you are working.

How is my information protected?

Any health information related to family, medical or safe leave that you choose to share with your employer is confidential and can only be released with your permission, unless the release is required by law.

What if I have questions about my rights?

It is unlawful for your employer to discriminate or retaliate against you because you asked about or claimed paid leave benefits. If your employer is not following the law, you have the right to bring a civil suit in court or to file a complaint with the Oregon Bureau of Labor & Industries (BOLI). You can file a complaint with BOLI online, via phone or email:

Web: www.oregon.gov/boli

Call: 971-245-3844

Email: help@boli.oregon.gov

Learn more about Paid Leave Oregon

Web: paidleave.oregon.gov

Call: 833-854-0166

Email: paidleave@oregon.gov

SICK TIME

All Oregon workers get protected sick time.
If you work for an employer with 10+ employees (6+ if they have a location in Portland), **you get paid sick time.**



- ▶ **Your employer must give you sick time.** You get at least 1 hour of protected sick time for every 30 hours you work up to at least 40 hours a year.
- ▶ **You can use sick time for many reasons** including if you (or a family member) are sick, injured, experiencing mental illness, or need to visit the doctor. Also covered: bereavement, parental leave, and leave to care for a child whose school or place of care is closed for a public health emergency.
- ▶ Your employer must pay you your regular wage when you take sick time if they have 10+ employees (6+ if they have a location in Portland). Otherwise, your sick time is protected but unpaid.
- ▶ You can start taking protected sick time after you've worked for at least 90 days. Your employer must regularly let you know how much sick time you have earned.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

Call: 971-245-3844
Email: BOLI_help@boli.oregon.gov
Web: oregon.gov/boli
Se habla español.



OREGON LAWS
Protect You At Work

July 2023 - June 2024

COVID-19 Safety Procedures for Businesses

PROTECTING CUSTOMERS AND EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE COMMONWEALTH

Requirements for Businesses Authorized to Continue In-Person Operations:

Health and Cleaning

- Provide masks for employees to wear at all times.
- Clean and disinfect the building frequently, especially high-touch areas.
- Make sure employees have access to soap and water, hand sanitizer, and disinfectant wipes.
- Tell employees they should notify their supervisor if they are sick and stay home.
- Employees that are asymptomatic and positive should not return to work.

Social Distancing

- Prevent large groups from entering or leaving the building at the same time.
- Limit the number of employees in common areas.
- Conduct meetings virtually. For in-person meetings, limit the number of employees and maintain a distance of six feet.
- Don't allow non-essential visitors.

If there is a COVID-19 exposure in your building

- Establish a plan for employee COVID-19 exposure, that includes building cleaning and notifying affected employees. See COVID-19 Safety Guidance at [pa.gov](https://www.pa.gov) for more details.
 - Wait at least 24 hours (or for as long as practical) before cleaning and disinfecting the area visited or used by the sick person. Do the same for all shared areas and equipment used by the sick person.
 - Ensure each employee's temperature is taken before they enter the building, either at the workplace or at home. Do not allow those who have a temperature of 100.4°F or higher to enter the worksite.
 - Employees should notify their supervisor if they have symptoms and go or stay home.
 - Open windows and doors to let air in. Use ventilation fans to help circulate air.
- Advise sick employees to follow CDC recommended guidance on home isolation.

Additional Safety Guidance for Any Retail Operations at Your Location

- Conduct business with the public by appointment only, when possible.
- Limit the number of people inside the building according to PA Department of Health guidance.
- Modify business hours so there is enough time to clean and restock.
- Install shields at check-out areas to separate cashiers and customers.
- Provide delivery or pick-up options and encourage online ordering.
- Designate a specific time for people at high risk to use the business at least once a week.
- Require customers to wear masks or face coverings.
- Limit check-out lanes to every other register and rotate every hour to allow for disinfection.
- Schedule handwashing breaks for employees at least every hour.
- Assign an employee to wipe down carts and handbaskets before the customer uses it.

Questions or Concerns?

Businesses

Contact the Department of Health at 1-877-PA-HEALTH (1-877-724-3258).



Employees or Customers

If you feel unsafe at your workplace relative to COVID-19 concerns, file a complaint with:

- A local health department or law enforcement agency.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration at [OSHA.gov](https://www.osha.gov).
- The PA Department of Health at [health.pa.gov](https://www.health.pa.gov).

Remember These Important Steps to Stop the Spread of COVID-19

- Maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from other individuals.
- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds as frequently as possible, or use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.
- Cover coughs or sneezes with a sleeve or elbow.
- Do not shake hands.
- Regularly clean high-contact surface areas.
- When sick, stay at home.



NOTICE

All businesses in the Commonwealth that elect to maintain in-person operations, if permitted to operate under the Orders of the Governor and Secretary of Health, must strictly adhere to the guidance published by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, and must prominently display this Notice and COVID-19 SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR BUSINESSES at each work location (building or worksite). In addition, each business must, for each work location (building or worksite), identify a Pandemic Safety Officer to respond to employee and subcontractor questions regarding these requirements. This business's or work site's Pandemic Safety Officer is:

Name Steven Skau Number 608-780-2106 Email sskau@jfbrennan.com

As business owner/operator/site foreperson/manager, I acknowledge and understand the foregoing, and confirm that my business/worksites will adhere to these requirements, as may be amended by orders of the Governor or Secretary of Health.

Signature _____ Date _____

Abstract of the Equal Pay Law

Must be Posted in a Conspicuous Place in Every Pennsylvania Business Governed by the Equal Pay Law

Discrimination on Basis of Sex Prohibited:

Prohibits discrimination by any employer in any place of employment between employees on the basis of sex, by paying wages to any employee at a rate less than the rate paid to employees of the opposite sex for work under **equal** conditions on jobs which require **equal** skills. Provides that variation in payment of wages is not prohibited when based on a seniority, training or merit increase system that does not discriminate on the basis of sex.

Administration:

Empowers the Secretary of Labor & Industry to administer the provisions of the act, and to issue rules and regulations to make effective the provisions of the act.

Collection of Unpaid Wages in Case of Discrimination:

Provides for the collection of unpaid wages due under the act and in addition, an equal amount of liquidated damages and reasonable attorney's fee and costs. Authorizes the Secretary of Labor & Industry and upon an employee's request, to take assignment of such a wage claim for

collection. Limits the period for such action to **two** years from the date upon which the violation occurs.

Records Required:

Requires employer to keep and maintain records of wages, wage rates, job classifications and other terms and conditions of employment of the persons employed, as the Secretary of Labor & Industry shall prescribe. Requires that employers post an abstract of the law.

Penalties:

Provides for a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days, for: (1) employer who wilfully and knowingly violates provisions of the act, or discharges or otherwise discriminates against an employee who makes a complaint, institutes, or testifies at, proceedings under the act; and (2) employer who fails to keep required records, falsifies such records, hinders, delays, or otherwise interferes with the Secretary or his authorized representative in the performance of his duties in the enforcement of the act. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

More Information is Available Online

Additional information about the Equal Pay Law is available online at: www.state.pa.us, PA Keyword: labor & industry. Click on "Labor Law Compliance" under Quick Links.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

**EMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RELATIONS ACT**

(Act of October 27, 1955, P.L. 744, as Amended)

PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS

The purpose of the employment provisions of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act is to prevent and eliminate unlawful discriminatory practices in employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry, age (40 and above), sex, national origin, non-job related disability, known association with a disabled individual, possession of a diploma based on passing a general education development test, or willingness or refusal to participate in abortion or sterilization.

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

It is unlawful — on the basis of the facts listed above — for an employer, labor union or employment agency to:

1. Deny any person an equal opportunity to obtain employment, to be promoted and to be accorded all other rights to compensation, tenure and other terms, conditions and privileges of employment.
2. Deny membership rights and privileges in any labor organization.
3. Deny any person equal opportunity to be referred for employment.
4. Refuse to contract or otherwise discriminate in contracting with any independent contractor who is licensed by the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs.

It is also unlawful for any person, employer, labor union or employment agency to retaliate against an individual because the individual has filed a complaint with the Commission, or has otherwise participated in any Commission proceeding, or for any person to aid or abet any unlawful discriminatory practice under the Human Relations Act.

PARTIES SUBJECT TO THE ACT

The employment provisions of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act apply to: (1) Employers of 4 or more persons, including units of state and local government, (2) Labor organizations, and (3) Employment agencies.

WHO MAY FILE A COMPLAINT

Complaints may be filed within 180 days of the alleged act of discrimination by any of the following: (1) Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against, (2) The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, (3) The Attorney General of Pennsylvania, or (4) An employer whose employees hinder compliance with the provisions of the Act.

PARTIES EXEMPT FROM THE ACT

The employment provisions of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act do not apply to: (1) Any individual employed in agriculture or domestic service, (2) any individual who, as part of his or her employment, resides in the personal residence of the employer, (3) Any individual employed by his or her parents, spouse or child.

WHO MUST POST THIS NOTICE

Every employer, labor organization and employment agency subject to the employment provisions of this Act is required by law to post this notice in a conspicuous, easily accessible and well-lighted location customarily frequented by applicants, employees or members.

WARNING: Removing, defacing, covering up or destroying this notice is a violation of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code and may subject you to fine or imprisonment.

For further information, write, phone or visit the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission:

Executive Offices: 333 Market Street, 8th Floor · Harrisburg, PA 17126
(717) 787-4410 · (717) 787- 7279 (TTY) or visit us at [www .phrc.state.pa.us](http://www.phrc.state.pa.us)

To file a complaint, contact the Regional Office nearest you:

Pittsburgh
301 5th Ave., Suite 390
Piatt Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 565-5395
(412) 565-5711 (TTY)

Harrisburg
333 Market Street, 8th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17104
(717) 787-9780
(717) 787-7279 (TTY)

Philadelphia
110 N. 8th St., Suite 501
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 560-2496
(215) 560-3599 (TTY)

Minimum Wage Law Summary

Must be Posted in a Conspicuous Place in Every Pennsylvania Business Governed by the Minimum Wage Act

The Pennsylvania Minimum Wage Act establishes a fixed Minimum Wage and Overtime Rate for employees. It also sets forth compliance-related duties for the Department of Labor & Industry and for employers. In addition, the Minimum Wage Act provides penalties for noncompliance. This summary is for general information only and is not an official position formally adopted by the Department of Labor & Industry.

Overtime Rate:

Workers shall be paid 1½ times their regular rate of pay after 40 hours worked in a workweek (Except as Described).

Minimum Wage Rate:

\$7.25 per hour
Effective
July 24, 2009
(Except as Described)

Tipped Employees:

An employer may pay a minimum of \$2.83 per hour to an employee who makes \$30.00 per month in tips. The employer must make up the difference if the tips and \$2.83 do not meet the regular Pennsylvania minimum wage.

Keeping Records:

Every employer must maintain accurate records of each employee's earnings and hours worked, and provide access to Labor & Industry.

Penalties:

Failure to pay the legal minimum wage or other violations may result in payment of back wages and other civil or criminal action where warranted.

Exemptions:

Overtime applies to certain employment classifications. (see pages 2 and 3)

Special Allowances For:

Students, learners and people with disabilities, upon application only.

Exemptions from Both Minimum Wage and Overtime Rates

- Labor on a farm
- Domestic service in or about the private home of the employer
- Delivery of newspapers to the consumer
- Publication of weekly, semi-weekly or daily newspaper with a circulation of less than 4,000 when the major portion of circulation is in the county where published or a bordering county
- Bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity, (including academic administrative personnel or teacher in public schools) or in capacity of outside salesman. However, an employee of a retail or service establishment shall not be excluded from the definition of employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity because of the number of hours in the employee's work not directly or closely related to the performance of executive, professional or administrative activities, if less than 40% of the employee's hours worked in the workweek are devoted to such activities.
- Educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization where no employer-employee relationship exists and service is rendered gratuitously
- Golf caddy
- In seasonal employment, if the employee is under 18 years of age or if a student under 24 years of age is employed by a nonprofit health or welfare agency engaged in activities dealing with handicapped or exceptional children or by a nonprofit day or resident seasonal recreational camp for campers under the age of 18 years, which operates for a period of less than three months in any one year
- In employment by a public amusement or recreational establishment, organized camp, or religious or nonprofit educational conference center, if (i) it does not operate more than seven months a year or (ii) during the preceding calendar year, the average receipts for any 6 months were not more than 33⅓% of its average receipts for the other 6 months of such year
- Switchboard operator employed by an independently-owned public telephone company which has no more than 750 stations
- Employees not subject to civil service laws who hold elective office or are on the personal staff of such an officeholder, are immediate advisers to the officeholder, or are appointed by the officeholder to serve on a policy making level

Allowances

Wages paid to any employee may include reasonable cost of board, lodging and other facilities. This may be considered as part of the minimum wage if the employee is notified of this condition and accepts it as a usual condition of employment at the time of hire or change of classification. The wages, including food credit plus tips, must equal the current minimum wage.

Board: Food furnished in the form of meals on an established schedule.

Lodging: Housing facility available for the personal use of the employee at all hours.

Reasonable Cost: Actual cost, exclusive of profit, to the employer or to anyone affiliated with the employer.

Exceptions from Minimum Wage Rates

- Learners and students (bona fide high school or college), after obtaining a Special Certificate from the Bureau of Labor Law Compliance, (651 Boas Street, Room 1301, Harrisburg, PA 17121-0750) may be paid 85% of the minimum wage as follows:

Learners: 40 hours a week. Maximum eight weeks

Students: Up to 20 hours a week. Up to 40 hours a week during school vacation periods

- Individuals with a physical or mental deficiency or injury may be paid less than the applicable minimum wage if a license specifying a rate commensurate with productive capacity is obtained from the Bureau of Labor Law Compliance, (651 Boas Street, Room 1301, Harrisburg, PA 17121-0750), or a federal certificate is obtained under Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act from the U.S. Department of Labor.

Exemptions from Overtime Rates

- A seaman
- Any salesman, partsman or mechanic primarily engaged in selling and servicing automobiles, trailers, trucks, farm implements or aircraft, if employed by a non-manufacturing establishment primarily engaged in the selling of such vehicles to ultimate purchasers. (Example: 51% of business is selling as opposed to 49% in servicing such vehicles)
- Taxicab driver
- Any employee of a motor carrier the Federal Secretary of Transportation has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service under 49 U.S.C. Section 3102 (b)(1) and (2) (relating to requirements for qualifications, hours of service, safety and equipment standards)

- Announcer, news editor, chief engineer of a radio or television station, the major studio of which is located in:
 - City or town of 100,000 population or less, if it is not part of a standard metropolitan statistical area having a total population in excess of 100,000; or
 - City or town of 25,000 population or less, which is part of such an area but is at least 40 airline miles from the principal city in the area
- Any employee engaged in the processing of maple sap into sugar (other than refined sugar) or syrup
- Employment by a motion picture theatre

For Questions/Complaints

Contact:	Counties Served:
<p>Bureau of Labor Law Compliance Altoona District Office 1130 12th Avenue Suite 200 Altoona, PA 16601-3486 Phone: 814-940-6224 or 877-792-8198</p>	<p>Armstrong Bedford Blair Cambria Cameron Centre Clarion Clearfield</p> <p>Clinton Elk Fayette Forest Fulton Huntingdon Indiana</p> <p>Jefferson McKean Mifflin Potter Somerset Warren Westmoreland</p>
<p>Bureau of Labor Law Compliance Harrisburg District Office 651 Boas Street, Room 1301 Harrisburg, PA 17121-0750 Phone: 717-787-4671 or 800-932-0665</p>	<p>Adams Columbia Cumberland Dauphin Franklin Juniata Lancaster</p> <p>Lebanon Montour Northumberland Perry Snyder Union York</p>
<p>Bureau of Labor Law Compliance Philadelphia District Office 110 North 8th St. Suite 203 Philadelphia, PA 19107 Phone: 215-560-1858 or 877-817-9497</p>	<p>Bucks Chester Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia</p>
<p>Bureau of Labor Law Compliance Pittsburgh District Office 301 5th Avenue Suite 330 Pittsburgh, PA 15222 Phone: 412-565-5300 or 877-504-8354</p>	<p>Allegheny Beaver Butler Crawford Erie</p> <p>Greene Lawrence Mercer Venango Washington</p>
<p>Bureau of Labor Law Compliance Scranton District Office 201-B State Office Bldg. 100 Lackawanna Avenue Scranton, PA 18503 Phone: 570-963-4577 or 877-214-3962</p>	<p>Berks Bradford Carbon Lackawanna Lehigh Luzerne</p> <p>Lycoming Monroe Northampton Pike Schuylkill</p> <p>Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga Wayne Wyoming</p>

More Information is Available Online

Additional information about the Minimum Wage Act is available online at: www.state.pa.us, PA Keyword: Minimum Wage. From the Web site **you can submit a complaint form**, find answers to **frequently asked questions** and read more about the Minimum Wage Act.

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

EMPLOYEE WORKPLACE NOTICE PUBLIC SECTOR Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right To Know Act

The Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act requires that information about hazardous substances in the workplace and in the environment is available to public sector employees and employees of private sector workplaces not covered by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard and to all persons living or working in the state. Employee rights listed below are further defined in the Worker and Community Right to Know Act (P.L. 734, No. 159) and Regulations. For additional information, contact the Department of Labor & Industry, Bureau of Workers' Compensation, Health & Safety Division, 1171 S. Cameron Street, Room 324, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17104-2501; Phone: 717-772-1635; Fax: 717-783-6365; E-mail: RA-LI-BWC-SAFETY@pa.gov.

Employee Workplace Notice:

Public sector employers (including state and local government agencies and public schools and public universities) and private sector employers not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard must post this notice informing employees of their rights under the law. This notice must be posted prominently in the workplace at a location where employee notices are normally posted.

Training:

Public sector employers and private sector employers not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard must provide an annual education and training program to employees exposed to hazardous substances. The training program may be presented either in written form or in training sessions.

Hazardous Substance Survey Form:

The Hazardous Substance Survey Form (HSSF) provides an inventory of the hazardous substances found in the workplace during the prior calendar year. All employers must complete a workplace HSSF annually. Public sector employers and private sector employers not covered by OSHA must post the HSSF prominently in the workplace and must provide a copy to any employee upon request.

Work Area List:

The Work Area List names the hazardous substances used or produced in a specific work area in the workplace. Public sector employers and private sector employers not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard must update a Work Area List at least annually, must provide a copy to any employee of the work area upon request, and must offer a copy to any employee newly assigned to that work area.

Material Safety Data Sheet/Safety Data Sheet:

The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)/Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides detailed information about a hazardous substance. In public sector workplaces and private sector workplaces not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, an MSDS/SDS must be accessible in the work area where the hazardous substance it describes is used. MSDSs/SDS must be readily available to employees without the intervention or permission of management or supervisors, and any employee may obtain and examine an MSDS/SDS for any hazardous substance in the workplace. If an employee's request to obtain a copy of an MSDS/SDS is made to the employer

in writing and, after five working days from the date the request is made, the employer fails to furnish the employee with an MSDS/SDS in the employer's possession or fails to provide the employee with proof of the employer's effort to obtain the requested MSDS/SDS from the manufacturer, importer, supplier or distributor and from the Department of Labor & Industry, the requesting employee may refuse to work with the substance.

Environmental Hazard Survey Form:

The Environmental Hazard Survey Form (EHSF) provides information about any environmental hazards emitted, discharged or disposed off from the workplace. All employers are required to complete an EHSF when and if requested to do so by the Department of Labor & Industry. If an EHSF has been completed by a public sector employer or a private sector employer not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, a copy must be provided to any employee upon request.

Labeling:

All containers and parts of pipelines of hazardous and non-hazardous substances in public sector workplaces and private sector workplaces not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard must be properly labeled. Employers must ensure that each label, sign, placard or other operating instruction is prominently affixed and displayed on the container or part of a pipeline system so that employees can easily identify the contents.

Health and Exposure Records:

Public sector employers and private sector employers not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard must maintain and allow employee access to records of employee chemical exposure to the extent required by OSHA (under 29 CFR 1910.1200) or by the Mine Safety Health Administration (under 30 CFR 70.210 and 71.210).

Non-discrimination:

If a public sector employee or an employee of a private sector workplace not covered by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard believes that he or she has been discharged, disciplined or discriminated against by an employer for exercising his or her rights granted under the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act, that employee has 180 days from the date of the alleged violation to file a written complaint with the Department of Labor & Industry, Bureau of Workers' Compensation, Health & Safety Division.

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program*

PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation (UC) Law, we are registered with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry as:

NAME J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

ADDRESS 818 Bainbridge Street La Crosse, WI 54603

EMPLOYER ACCOUNT NUMBER _____

The UC Law can provide you with an income during periods when you are either partially or totally unemployed through no fault of your own.

If you become UNEMPLOYED or your HOURS ARE REDUCED due to LACK OF WORK, the department, agency, commission, or bureau where you worked MUST provide you with a completed **Form UC-1609**, How to Apply for Unemployment Compensation (UC) Benefits. If you do not receive a completed **Form UC-1609**, you should request one from your supervisor.

IMPORTANT

Your UC application will be dated effective the week in which you actually file the application for benefits. You should file a new claim or reopen an existing claim during the first week in which you are unemployed or that your hours are reduced. You may risk losing some benefit eligibility if you file after the first week you are unemployed.

NOTE: To file an application for UC benefits, you will need to provide your:

- Social Security Number
- Alien Registration Number (if not a U.S. citizen)
- Complete Mailing and Home Address
- Name and Address of Employer(s) from Form UC-1609
- Dates of Employment and Reasons for Leaving

You may file your new application, reopen an existing claim or get information about the UC Program online at www.uc.pa.gov.

You may file your application or get information about the UC Program by calling the UC Service Center in your area at 888-313-7284. TTY: (Hearing Impaired) at 888-334-4046.

When claiming UC benefits, you must report *gross wages* that you *earned* during any week for which you are claiming UC benefits. Computer crossmatching is used to detect the illegal receipt of UC payments resulting from unreported work and earnings, as well as unreported pensions.

REMEMBER: Whenever you have questions or any problem regarding your UC claim, contact your UC Service Center. Do not take outside advice. Outside advice may be incorrect and could adversely affect your eligibility to receive UC benefits.

A person who knowingly makes a false statement or knowingly withholds information to obtain UC benefits commits a criminal offense under section 801 of the UC Law, 43 P.S. §871, and may be subject to a fine, imprisonment, restitution and loss of future benefits.

Notice to All Employees - Information Employers Must Post



Attention Employees - MINIMUM WAGE - Rhode Island

Effective JANUARY 1, 2023 - THIS LAW PROVIDES

HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

EXCEPT:	Full-time students under 19 years of age working in a non-profit religious, educational, librarial or community services organization.	\$13.00 \$11.70 (90% of Minimum Wage)
	Minors 14 and 15 years of age working not more than 24 hours in a week.	\$9.75 (75% of Minimum Wage)
	Employees receiving gratuities (as of Jan. 1, 2017):	\$3.89

Overtime Pay - At least 1 ½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in any one workweek. The law contains exemptions from minimum wage and/or overtime pay requirements for certain occupations or establishments.

Mandatory Nurse Overtime - a hospital may not require certain nurses and certified nurse assistants to work overtime except in an unforeseeable emergency.

Minimum Shift Hours - Employees requested or permitted to report for duty at the beginning of a work shift must be provided with 3 hours work or 3 hours wages. Retail establishment employees must be provided with 4 hours work on Sundays and Holidays.

Child Labor - Employees must be at least 16 years old to work in most nonfarm jobs and 18 to work in nonfarm jobs declared hazardous by the U.S. Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 may work, with a special permit issued by local school officials, in various jobs outside school hours under certain conditions. Different rules apply to agriculture employment.

Enforcement - DLT may bring criminal action against any employer who pays substandard wages to an employee, and may seek, upon conviction, a penalty up to \$500 and/or imprisonment of up to 90 days. Each week an employer fails to pay the applicable minimum wage constitutes a separate violation.

Any employer who hinders or delays the DLT Director or authorized representative in the performance of duties in the enforcement of the law; refuses to admit the Director or said representative to any place of employment; fails to make, keep, and preserve, any records as required; falsifies any such record; refuses to make such record accessible to the Director or said representative upon demand; or refuses to furnish a sworn statement of such record or any other information needed for the proper enforcement of this law, shall be deemed in violation and subject to a fine of up to \$500. Each day such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

Visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ls or call (401) 462-WAGE (9243) for more information.

DLT-L-58 (Rev. 1/2019)

Prevailing Wage for work on State/Municipal Financed Construction Project

Prevailing Wage - Workers must not be paid less than the Davis Bacon wage rate for each trade listed on the Wage Determination schedule posted with this notice. **Overtime** rate applies when working over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. **Apprentice** rates apply only to properly registered apprentices in approved state apprenticeship programs.

Workers who do not receive **Proper Pay** may file a complaint with the DLT; claims will be investigated. Contact the Prevailing Wage Unit at (401) 462-8580, option #7 for more information. RI General Law §37-13-17 also provides for a private right of action to collect wages and benefits. DLT-L-39 (Rev. 1/2018)

RHODE ISLAND PARENTAL AND FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Employers with 50 or more employees must grant an unpaid leave of absence upon the request of an eligible employee, for 13 consecutive weeks in any two calendar years, under certain conditions.

Employees are Eligible to apply for leave if they work full-time, an average of 30 hours or more per week and have been employed continuously for at least 12 months.

Purpose of Leave - Under the Act, the leave must be for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Birth of a child of an employee.
2. Placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of such child by the employee.
3. "Serious illness" of the employee or the employee's parent, spouse, child, mother-in-law, or father-in-law. (Serious Illness is defined to mean a disabling physical or mental illness, injury, impairment or condition that involves in-patient care in a hospital, nursing home, hospice or out-patient care requiring continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider).

Requests for Leave - To be entitled to the leave, the employee must give at least 30 days notice of the intended date upon which the requested leave is to begin and end, unless prevented by medical emergency from doing so. Employees may be requested to provide written certification from the physician of the person who is the reason for the leave request, which certification shall specify the probable duration of the requested leave.

School Involvement Leave - An employee who has been employed for 12 consecutive months is entitled to 10 hours of leave during any 12-month period to attend school conferences or other school-related activities for a child of whom the employee is the parent, foster parent, or guardian. A notice of 24 hours prior to the leave must be given to the employer by the employee. The leave is not required to be paid; however, an employee may substitute any accrued paid vacation leave or other appropriate paid leave.

Use of Sick Leave by Adoptive Parent - Any employer who allows sick time or sick leave of an employee to be used after the birth of a child shall allow the same time to be used for the placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of the child by the employee.

Continuation of Health Benefits - Prior to the commencement of leave, the employee must pay his employer a sum equal to the premium required to maintain the employee's health benefits in force during the period of leave, which sum is required to be returned to the employee within 10 days following return to work.

Return from Leave - Employees who are granted leave under the Act are entitled to be restored to the position held when the leave commenced, or to a position with equivalent seniority, status, employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment, including all fringe benefits and service credits that the employee had been entitled to at the commencement of the leave.

Prohibited Acts - It is unlawful for any employer to interface with, restrain or deny employees the rights provided under the Act. Any discrimination or disciplinary action taken against an employee for exercising these rights under the Act, or for opposing any practice made unlawful by the Act, is also prohibited.

Enforcement - Alleged violations of the Act may be complained of (1) in a civil action brought by an employee, (2) by a complaint filed with the DLT Director. Civil penalties are provided for violations of the Act or any order issued by the Director of Labor and Training. (Rev. 01/2018)

HEALTHY AND SAFE FAMILIES and WORKPLACES ACT

Pursuant to RI General Law §28-57, you are entitled to sick and safe leave to address your own health and safety needs as well as those of your family. This leave may or may not be paid depending on the size of your employer and other factors as detailed in the law.

Visit www.dlt.ri.gov/wrs or call (401) 462-WAGE (9243) for more information.

(Rev. 1/2018)

You Are Protected under Provisions of the RI EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT and the TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE ACT

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

If you become totally/partially unemployed:

1. File your claim for benefits with the DLT the same week you are unemployed or working reduced hours.
2. File your claim online at www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or by telephone at (401) 243-9100. Visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui for hours of operation. For more information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or call (401) 243-9100.
3. Monday is a high-volume telephone day; you may prefer to file your claim later in the week. You will need your Social Security number and name, address and telephone numbers of your employers for the last two years. If you are not a U.S. citizen, your alien registration number is required.
4. To collect unemployment benefits, the law requires that you must:
 - a. Be unemployed through no fault of your own,
 - b. Have earned minimum qualifying wages while you were working,
 - c. Be physically able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work, and
 - d. Register for work with DLT.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS

Eligible for TDI Benefits - If you have become ill or injured and meet all of the requirements, you may be entitled to receive benefits:

1. You are unemployed due to illness, surgery, or injury for a minimum of seven consecutive days or more, and
2. You are under the care of an approved Qualified Health Care Provider and
3. You have a timely exam: an in-office physical exam the week within the calendar week in which the first day of unemployment due to sickness occurs or within the calendar week prior or subsequent thereto.
4. You earned enough qualifying wages during the base period to be monetarily eligible.

Eligible for Temporary Caregiver Insurance Benefits - If you are caring for a seriously ill: child, spouse, parent, parent in-law, grandparent, domestic partner or you are bonding with a newborn child, adopted child or foster child within the first 12 months of parenting; you may be eligible to receive benefits if you meet the following requirements:

1. You are unemployed because you are caring for a seriously ill family member or bonding with a child and
2. You provide the department with the required medical evidence of the seriously ill family member and your need to care for him/her or the required proof of parent child relationship for bonding claims and
3. You earned enough in qualifying wages to be monetarily eligible.

To Apply - Complete a TDI/TCI application. TDI claims must be filed within 90 days of the first week out of work due to illness. The DLT Director may extend this period up to 26 weeks if the individual can show a good medical reason for the delay in filing. TCI claims must be filed within 30 days after the first day of leave is taken for reasons of bonding or caregiving. TDI/TCI application may be obtained online at www.dlt.ri.gov/tci, or call (401) 462-8420, Option #1 to request an application be mailed to you. For more information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/tci or call (401) 462-8420.

NOTE: You may be entitled to a refund of a portion of your contributions if during the calendar year TDI contributions were deducted from your pay by more than one employer. Information may be obtained regarding a refund by calling (401) 574-8700 or writing to the RI Division of Taxation, Employer Tax Section, One Capitol Hill, Suite 36, Providence, RI 02908-5829.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

If you need help finding a job, DLT offers free employment and training related services including:

1. Job referral and placement services.
2. Resource rooms with a wide range of employment and training resources.
3. Career counseling and testing to help assess aptitudes and interests.
4. Internet access for employment and training information.
5. Job Search workshops to help you develop interviewing skills.
6. Résumé writing seminars to help you create an effective résumé and cover letter.

Visit dlt.ri.gov for a location near you. You can access many services online at www.employri.org.

DLT-TX-6 (Rev. 1/2019)

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT of the State of Rhode Island

Workers' Compensation Insurance Company: Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
Adjusting Company: Gallagher Bassett Services
Telephone: 630-694-5319 Policy Effective Date: 04/01/2024

In accordance with RI General Law §28-32-1, employers must report to the DLT Director every personal injury sustained by an employee if the injury incapacitates the employee from earning full wages for at least 3 days or requires medical treatment, regardless of the period of incapacity. If the injury proves fatal, the report must be filed within 48 hours. If not fatal, the report shall be made within 10 days of the injury.

An injured employee shall have freedom to choose medical treatment initially. The employee's first visit to any facility under contract or agreement with the employer or insurer to provide priority care shall not be considered the employee's initial choice. For more information, call the Education Unit at (401) 462-8100, press #1. If you suspect fraud, contact the Fraud Prevention Unit at (401) 462-8100, press #7.

DWC-8 (Rev. 1/2013)

BAN-THE-BOX

Pursuant to RI General Law §28-6.14-1, it is unlawful for an employer to include on a job application any questions regarding whether an applicant has ever been arrested, charged with or convicted of any crime. Limited exceptions exist for law enforcement agencies and related positions. Employers in violation of this law may be fined between \$100-\$500 per offense.

Visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ls or call (401) 462-WAGE (9243) for more information.

(Rev. 1/2018)

RHODE ISLAND RIGHT-TO-KNOW Ignoring This Poster Can Be Hazardous To Your Health

Under the RI Right-To-Know Law, your employer must tell you about the dangers of any hazardous substances in your workplace. You have a right to know:

- the common name or trade names of the substance, including the chemical name;
- the level at which exposure to the substance is hazardous, if known;
- the effects and symptoms of exposure at hazardous levels;
- the potential for flammability, explosion and reactivity of the substance;
- appropriate emergency treatment;
- proper procedures for the safe use of and exposure to the substance;
- proper protective equipment for safe use; and
- procedures for clean-up of leaks and spills.

Your employer must provide you with the above information. If he or she has not, make sure you ask about it. Your company representative is: _____

The Right-To-Know Law was created to protect you. Visit <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/occupsafe> or call (401)462-8570, option #4 for more information.

"Because not knowing about the hazardous substances you work with is the greatest hazard of all."

DLT-L-47 The RI Right-To-Know Law (Rev. 1/2018)

RI General Laws §28-29-13, §28-44-38 and §28-41-15 state that these notices **must be posted and maintained in conspicuous places where workers are employed.** Fines may be imposed for noncompliance.

DLT is an equal opportunity employer/program, auxiliary aids and services are available on request to individuals with disabilities. TTY via RI Relay 711

1/2019 MDF

DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

State and federal laws prohibit harassment and discrimination in hiring, terms and conditions, promotion, discharge, salary, benefits, and other aspects of employment based on race, color, religion, ancestral origin, sex, sexual orientation*, gender identity or expression *, physical or mental disability or age (over 40).

**State law only*

State law also prohibits employers from asking applicants about arrest records, and makes it unlawful to ask about convictions until at or after a first interview (with certain exceptions).



You have the *right* to a workplace free of harassment and discrimination.

Report incidents of harassment and discrimination to the Commission for Human Rights and the company representative named below

Name: Janelle Pogodzinski
Title: CHCO
Location: La Crosse
Phone: 608-797-0166
Email: jpogodzinski@jfbrennan.com

Rhode Island
Commission for Human Rights
180 Westminster Street
Third Floor
Providence, RI 02903
401-222-2661
TDD: 401-222-2664
www.richr.ri.gov

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Attention Employees

MINIMUM WAGE - RHODE ISLAND



Effective January 1, 2023

THIS LAW PROVIDES.....

HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

\$13.00

as of 1/1/23

\$11.70

(90% of Minimum
Wage)

\$9.75

(75% of Minimum
Wage)

\$3.89

EXCEPT: Full time students under **19** years of age working in a non-profit religious, educational, librarial or community services organization.

Minors **14** and **15** years of age working not more than 24 hours in a week

Employees receiving gratuities (as of Jan. 1, 2017):

OVERTIME PAY - At least 1 1/2 times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in any one work week. Note: The law contains exemptions from the minimum wage and/or overtime pay requirements for certain occupations or establishments.

MANDATORY NURSE OVERTIME -

Pursuant to RI Law §23-17.20-1 et. seq., a hospital may not require certain nurses and certified nurse assistants to work overtime except in an unforeseeable emergent circumstance

MINIMUM SHIFT HOURS - Employees requested or permitted to report for duty at the beginning of a work shift must be provided with 3 hours work or 3 hours wages. Retail establishment employees must be provided with 4 hours work on Sundays and Holidays.

CHILD LABOR - Employees must be at least 16 years old to work in most nonfarm jobs and 18 to work in nonfarm jobs declared hazardous by the U.S. Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 may work, with a special permit issued by local school officials, in various jobs outside school hours under certain conditions. Different rules apply to agriculture employment.

ENFORCEMENT - The Rhode Island Dept. of Labor and Training (DLT) may bring criminal action against any employer who pays substandard wages to an employee and seek, upon conviction, a penalty up to \$500.00 and/or imprisonment of up to 90 days. Each week an employer fails to pay the applicable minimum wage constitutes a separate violation.

Any employer who hinders or delays the DLT Director or authorized representative in the performance of duties in the enforcement of the law; refuses to admit the Director or said representative to any place of employment; fails to make, keep, and preserve, any records as required; falsifies any such record; refuses to make such record accessible to the Director or said representative upon demand; or refuses to furnish a sworn statement of such record or any other information needed for the proper enforcement of this law, shall be deemed in violation and subject to a fine of up to \$500. Each day such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

**THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS
TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE
EMPLOYEES CAN READILY SEE IT.**

For more information on the Rhode Island Minimum Wage Law
Call (401) 462-WAGE (9243) or visit www.dlt.ri.gov/lr

**Labor Standards Unit
Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training**

Rhode Island Parental & Family Medical Leave Act

This notice is to provide you with information on the Rhode Island Parental & Family Medical Leave Act, which requires that employers of 50 or more employees grant an unpaid leave of absence, upon the request of an eligible employee, for 13 consecutive weeks in any two calendar years, under certain conditions.

Employees Eligible

Employees are eligible to apply for leave if they are full-time employees who work an average of 30 hours a week or more and have been employed continuously for at least 12 months.

Purpose of Leave

The leave required to be provided under the Act must be for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Birth of a child of an employee.
2. Placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of such child by the employees.
3. "Serious illness" of the employee or the employee's parent, spouse, child, mother-in-law, or father-in-law. (Serious illness is defined to mean a disabling physical or mental illness, injury, impairment or condition that involves in-patient care in a hospital, nursing home, or hospice, or out-patient care requiring continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider).

Requests for Leave

In order to be entitled to the leave, the employee must give at least 30 days notice of the intended date upon which the requested leave is to commence and terminate, unless prevented by medical emergency from doing so. Employees may be requested to provide written certification from a physician caring for the person who is the reason for the leave request, which certification shall specify the probable duration of the requested leave.

School Involvement Leave

An employee who has been employed for 12 consecutive months is entitled to 10 hours of leave during any 12 month period to attend school conferences or other school-related activities for a child of whom the employee is the parent, foster parent, or guardian. A notice of 24 hours prior to the leave must be given to the employer by the employee. The leave is not required to be paid; except an employee may substitute any accrued paid vacation leave or other appropriate paid leave.

Use of Sick Leave by Adoptive Parent

Any employer who allows sick time or sick leave of an employee to be used after the birth of a child shall allow the same time to be used for the placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of the child by the employee.

Continuation of Health Benefits

Prior to the commencement of leave, the employee must pay his employer a sum equal to the premium required to maintain the employee's health benefits in force during the period of leave, which sum is required to be returned to the employee within 10 days following return to work.

Return From Leave

Employees who are granted leave under the Act are entitled to be restored to the position held when the leave commenced, or to a position with equivalent seniority, status, employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment, including all fringe benefits and service credits that the employee had been entitled to at the commencement of the leave.

Prohibited Acts

The Act makes it unlawful for any employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny employees the rights provided under the Act. Any discrimination or disciplinary action taken against an employee for exercising his rights under the Act, or for opposing any practice made unlawful by the Act, is also prohibited.

Enforcement

Alleged violations of the Act may be complained of (1) in a civil action brought by an employee, (2) by a complaint filed with the Director of Labor and Training of the State of Rhode Island. Civil penalties are provided for violations of the Act or any order issued by the Director of Labor and Training.

**NOTICE OF RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION
BECAUSE OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND RELATED CONDITIONS**

State law protects employees and applicants from discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions. Federal law provides similar protections.

Employees and applicants have the right under state law to request a reasonable accommodation for conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions such as the need to express breast milk for a nursing child. This workplace may not:

- refuse to grant you the reasonable accommodation unless it would create an undue hardship on this employer's enterprise, business or program;
- require you to take a leave if another reasonable accommodation can be granted; or
- deny you employment opportunities based on a refusal to provide a reasonable accommodation.

If you want to request a reasonable accommodation, or if you have been discriminated against based on pregnancy, childbirth or related condition, please contact one of the following staff members:

Janelle Pogodzinski

Name

Name

608-797-0166

Phone Number

Phone Number

jpogodzinski@jfbrennan.com

Email address

Email address

818 Bainbridge Street
La Crosse, WI 54603

Address

Address

If you have been the victim of discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions and/or denial of a reasonable accommodation, contact:

**Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights
180 Westminster Street, 3rd Floor
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 222-2661
TTY: 401-222-2664
www.richr.ri.gov**



Notice to Employees

Working on State or Municipal Financed Construction Projects?

You must not be paid less than the Davis Bacon wage rate for each trade listed on the Wage Determination schedule posted with this notice.

Overtime rate applies when working over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly registered under approved State apprenticeship programs.

If you do not receive proper pay, you may file a complaint with the RI Department of Labor and Training and your claim will be investigated by the department. You may contact the Prevailing Wage Division at (401) 462-8580, option # 7 for additional information. In addition, please note that RI Law 37-13-17 also provides for a private right of action to collect wages and benefits.

Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training

John O. Pastore Center

1511 Pontiac Avenue, Cranston, RI 02920-4407

www.dlt.ri.gov/pw

TTY via RI Relay 711 • Equal Opportunity Employer/Program • Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request.

**Prevailing
Wage**

Overtime

Apprentices

Proper Pay

IGNORING THIS POSTER CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH

Under the Rhode Island Right-To-Know Law, your employer must tell you about the dangers of any hazardous substances in your workplace.

You have a right to know:

- the common name or trade names of the substance, including the chemical name;
- the level at which exposure to the substance is hazardous, if known;
- the effects and symptoms of exposure at hazardous levels;
- the potential for flammability, explosion, and reactivity of the substance;
- appropriate emergency treatment;
- proper procedures for the safe use of and exposure to the substance;
- proper protective equipment for safe use; and
- procedures for clean-up of leaks and spills.

Your employer must provide you with the above information. If he or she has not, make sure you ask about it. **Your company representative is:**

Janelle Pogodzinski, CHCO 608-797-0166

The Right-To-Know Law was created to protect you. For more information about your rights under the Hazardous Substances Right-to-Know Law, contact the R.I. Department of Labor and Training at (401) 462-8570.

"Because not knowing about the hazardous substances you work with is the greatest hazard of all."

This poster must be displayed in a conspicuous location in the workplace.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS AGAINST THE LAW



Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that occurs when an individual makes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and/or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature against his or her wishes.

The harasser can be

- a supervisor
- an agent of the employer
- a supervisor in another area
- a co-worker
- a non-employee
- the same sex as the victim

Sexual harassment occurs when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

Sexual harassment is a violation of state and federal laws.

The prohibition against sexual harassment does not only apply to employers . It also applies to labor organizations, employment agencies, and to individuals who aid and abet an unlawful employment practice.

Report incidents of harassment to:

Name: Janelle Pogodzinski

Address: 818 Bainbridge St Lacrosse, WI 54603

Phone: 608-797-0166

E-mail: jpogodzinski@jfbrennan.com

If you believe you are or have been the victim of sexual harassment, contact:

**RHODE ISLAND COMMISSION
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
180 Westminster Street, Third Floor
Providence, RI 02903
401-222-2661
TDD: 401-222-2664
Fax: 401-222-2616
www.richr.ri.gov**



NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES



Unemployment Insurance Benefits

If you become totally/partially unemployed:

1. File your claim for benefits with the RI Dept. of Labor and Training (DLT) the same week you are unemployed or working reduced hours.
2. File your claim online at www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or by telephone at (401) 415-6772. Visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui for hours of operation. For more information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or call (401) 415-6772.
3. Monday is a high-volume telephone day; you may prefer to file your claim later in the week. You will need your Social Security number and name, address and telephone numbers of your employers for the last two years. If you are not a U.S. citizen, your alien registration number is required.
4. To collect unemployment benefits, the law requires that you must:
 - a. Be unemployed through no fault of your own,
 - b. Have earned minimum qualifying wages while you were working,
 - c. Be physically able to work, available for work and actively seeking work, and
 - d. Register for work with the RI Dept. of Labor and Training.

You are protected under provisions of the Rhode Island Employment Security Act and the Temporary Disability Insurance Act.

Employment and Training Services

If you need help finding a job:

The RI Dept. of Labor and Training offers free employment and training related services including:

1. Job referral and placement services.
2. Resource rooms with a wide range of employment and training resources.
3. Career counseling and testing to help assess aptitudes and interests.
4. Internet access for employment and training information.
5. Job Search workshops to help you develop interviewing skills.
6. Resume writing seminars to help you create an effective resume and cover letter.

Visit www.dlt.ri.gov to find a Career Center near you. You can also access many services on the Internet at www.employri.org.

Temporary Disability Insurance Benefits

Who is Eligible for TDI Benefits?

If you have become ill or injured and meet all of the following requirements, you may be entitled to receive benefits:

1. You are unemployed due to illness, surgery, or injury for a minimum of seven consecutive days or more,
2. You are under the care of an approved Qualified Health Care Provider,
3. You have a timely exam: an in-office physical exam the week within the calendar week in which the first day of unemployment due to sickness occurs or within the calendar week prior or subsequent thereto, and
4. You earned enough qualifying wages during the base period to be monetarily eligible.

Who is Eligible for Temporary Caregiver Insurance Benefits?

If you are caring for a seriously ill: child, spouse, parent, parent in-law, grandparent, domestic partner, or you are bonding with a newborn child, adopted child or foster child within the first 12 months of parenting; you may be eligible to receive benefits if you meet the following requirements:

1. You are unemployed because you are caring for a seriously ill family member or bonding with a child,
2. You provide the department with the required medical evidence of the seriously ill family member and your need to care for him/her or the required proof of parent child relationship for bonding claims, and
3. You earned enough in qualifying wages to be monetarily eligible.

How to Apply:

Complete a TDI/TCI application. TDI claims must be filed within 90 days of the first week out of work due to illness. The DLT Director may extend this period up to 26 weeks if the individual can show a good medical reason for the delay in filing. TCI claims must be filed within 30 days after the first day of leave is taken for reasons of bonding or caregiving. TDI/TCI application may be obtained online at www.dlt.ri.gov/tdi. Or call (401) 462-8420, Option #1 to request an application be mailed to you. For more information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/tdi or call (401) 462-8420.

NOTE: You may be entitled to a refund of a portion of your contributions if during the calendar year TDI contributions were deducted from your pay by more than one employer. Information may be obtained regarding a refund by calling (401) 574-8700 or writing to the RI Division of Taxation, Employer Tax Section, One Capitol Hill, Suite 36, Providence, RI 02908-5829.

RULE 5

Posting of Notices

*(Adopted under Section 28-44-38 of the Employment Security Act and
Section 28-41-15 of the Temporary Disability Insurance Act)*

Every employing unit in the State of Rhode Island shall post and maintain printed notices of such form and design and in such numbers containing such information as the Director, Department of Labor and Training, may determine to be necessary to administer the Employment Security Act and Temporary Disability Insurance Act. Such notices shall be posted in conspicuous places where the workers' services are performed.

DLT-TX-6 Rev. 06/2020

This employer is subject to the provisions of the

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

of the State of Rhode Island

Workers' Compensation Insurance Company: Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

Adjusting Company: Gallagher Bassett Services

Telephone: 630-694-5319

Policy Effective Date: 04/01/2024

In accordance with Rhode Island General Law §28-32-1, the employer must report to the Director of Labor and Training every personal injury sustained by an employee if the injury incapacitates the employee from earning full wages for at least three (3) days or requires medical treatment, regardless of the period of incapacity. If the injury proves fatal, the report must be filed within forty-eight (48) hours. If not fatal, the report shall be made within ten (10) days of the injury.

An injured employee shall have the freedom to choose medical treatment initially. The employee's first visit to any facility under contract or agreement with the employer or insurer to provide priority care shall not be considered the employee's initial choice.

For more information about Workers' Compensation procedures and benefits, call the Education Unit at (401) 462-8100 and press option #1 or TDD (401) 462-8006. If you suspect fraud, contact the Fraud Prevention Unit at (401) 462-8100 and press option #7.

In accordance with Rhode Island General Law §28-29-13, this notice must be posted and maintained in conspicuous places where workers are employed. Fines may be imposed for noncompliance.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW
PROHIBITS

DISCRIMINATION

BASED ON:

RACE, RELIGION, COLOR, SEX, AGE,
NATIONAL ORIGIN OR DISABILITY

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:

- **EMPLOYMENT**
- **RETALIATION AS A RESULT OF FILING A CLAIM**

If you feel that you have been discriminated against, please contact us.

**SOUTH CAROLINA HUMAN AFFAIRS
COMMISSION**

1026 SUMTER ST., SUITE 101
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
WWW.SCHAC.SC.GOV

PHONE: 803-737-7800
TOLL-FREE: 1-800-521-0725

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

LA LEY DE LA CAROLINA DEL SUR
PROHÍBE

DISCRIMINACIÓN

BASADA EN:

RAZA, RELIGIÓN, COLOR, SEXO, EDAD,
ORIGEN NACIONAL O INCAPACIDAD

LO QUE ESTA CUBIERTO BAJO LA LEY:

- **EMPLEO**
- **ACCIÓN VENGATIVA DESPUÉS DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA**

Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado contactarnos.

**LA COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS HUMANOS DE
CAROLINA DEL SUR**

1026 SUMTER ST., SUITE 101
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
WWW.SCHAC.SC.GOV

TELÉFONO: 803-737-7800
NUMERO GRATIS: 1-800-521-0725

IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES DE EMPLEO ES LA LEY

South Carolina Law Prohibits EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Based on: Race, Color, Religion, National Origin, Sex, including Pregnancy & Childbirth (or related medical conditions), Age (40+), or Disability

Examples of conduct covered under the law:

- ❖ Failure to Hire or Promote
- ❖ Unequal Wages
- ❖ Harassment/Intimidation
- ❖ Discipline/Demotion/Suspension/Termination
- ❖ Applying Different Terms and Conditions of Employment
- ❖ Failure to Reasonably Accommodate due to a **disability, religion, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, including, but not limited, to lactation**
- ❖ Retaliation as a result of complaining about discrimination, seeking an accommodation, or participating in a discrimination investigation

South Carolina Human Affairs Commission

1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101
Columbia, SC, 29201

www.schac.sc.gov

Phone: 803-737-7800

Toll- Free: 1-800-521-0725



How to report unlawful discrimination:

- ❖ Complete a questionnaire via phone, in-person, mail, or online at www.schac.sc.gov. Once submitted, a SCHAC Intake Officer will contact you and assist you in filing a formal complaint.
- ❖ You must file a formal complaint to launch an investigation.
- ❖ There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact SCHAC promptly when discrimination is suspected.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

In Addition to Employment, the **Mission of SCHAC** is to eliminate and prevent unlawful discrimination in:

Housing on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or disability.

Public Accommodations on the basis of race, color, national origin or religion.

Employers, including each State Agency, or department of the State, and local subdivision thereof, **SHALL POST, KEEP POSTED, AND MAINTAINED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACES UPON THEIR PREMISES** where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted a notice to be prepared and distributed by the Commission setting forth excerpts from and/or summaries of, pertinent provisions of the Human Affairs Law, and information pertinent to the filing of a complaint.

South Carolina Workplace Laws: Notice to Employees

Safety and Health Protection on the Job

THE STATE: Under the South Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Act, the state is responsible for the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards in all workplaces, both public and private, within South Carolina. However, longshoring, shipbuilding, ship repairing and shipbreaking operations covered by the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, remain under federal jurisdiction.

EMPLOYERS: Each employer shall furnish to employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing, or likely to cause, death or physical harm to his employees, and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated by the Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR). Employers must report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye within 24 hours. Reporting may be accomplished by telephone at (803) 896-7672 or in person at 121 Executive Center Drive, Suite 230, Columbia, SC 29211.

EMPLOYEES: Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations and orders issued by the director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation which are applicable to his own actions and conduct.

Any employee or representative may request an inspection of place or site of employment. Any employee may file a complaint, either verbally or in writing. Complaint forms and filing information may be found on our website or will be provided, upon request, by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation.

Employers and employees have the right to participate in inspections by means of bringing to the attention of the inspecting officer possible violations which exist in their area of work and the right to participate in the walk-around inspection. The inspecting officer shall have the right to determine the number of persons participating in the walk-around inspection.

Under state law, when the authorized representative of the employees accompanies the inspecting officer during a walk-around inspection, he shall not suffer any loss of wages or other benefits which would normally accrue to him.

Where there is no authorized representative, the inspecting officer will consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health in the workplace.

DISCRIMINATION: State and federal laws prohibit discrimination against any employee if he files a complaint or causes any proceeding under or related to this Act or is about to testify in any such proceedings or because of the exercise by any employee on behalf of himself or others of

Employment Discrimination

South Carolina and federal laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age, religion, color, national origin and disability. You also have the right to be free from discrimination for medical needs arising from pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

If you feel that you have been discriminated against because of these, contact the:
South Carolina Human Affairs Commission
1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101, Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-737-7800 or 1-800-521-0725 www.schac.sc.gov

any right afforded under state and federal law. The director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation or the nearest federal OSHA offices must be notified within thirty (30) days after such discriminatory act occurs. State and local government employees should file such complaints with the director of SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. A public sector employee believing that he has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person in violation of Section 41-15-510 may proceed with a civil action pursuant to the provisions contained in Chapter 27, Title 8.

CITATIONS: Citations listing the alleged violations during an inspection will be mailed to the employer with reasonable promptness. State law requires such citations be promptly posted at appropriate places for employee information for three days, or until the violations are corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist.

PENALTIES: An employer may be assessed a penalty up to \$7,000 dollars for a non-serious violation.

An employer who receives a citation for a serious violation may be assessed a penalty up to \$7,000 dollars for each such violation.

Any employer who willfully violates an occupational safety and health rule or regulation may be assessed a penalty not more than \$70,000 for each violation.

Any employer who willfully violates an occupational safety and health rule or regulation and the violation causes death to an employee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be punished by fine, imprisonment or both.

For more information, contact:
South Carolina Department of
Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Office of OSHA Compliance
PO Box 11329, Columbia, SC 29211-1329
803-896-7665, <http://www.scosha.llronline.com/>

Under a plan approved November 30, 1972 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of South Carolina is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. Federal 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Room 6T50, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Workers' Compensation

If you are injured on the job, you should:

1. Notify your employer at once. You can't receive benefits unless your employer knows you're injured.
2. Tell the doctor your employer sends you to that you're covered by Workers' Comp.
3. Notify the Workers' Comp. provider in the box below or the Worker's Comp. Commission at 803-737-5700 if you experience undue delays or problems with your claim.

Workers' Compensation:

1. Pays 100% of your medical bills and some other expenses.
2. Compensates you for 66 2/3% of your salary, limited to the maximum wage set by law, if you are unable to work for more than seven calendar days.

We are operating under and subject to the SC Workers' Compensation Act. In case of accidental injury or death to an employee, the injured employee, or someone acting in his or her behalf, must give immediate notice to the employer or general authorized agent. Failure to give such immediate notice may be the cause of serious delay in the payment of compensation to the injured employee or his or her dependents and may result in failure to receive any compensation benefits under the law.

SC Workers' Compensation Commission
PO Box 1715, Columbia, SC 29202-1715
803-737-5700, www.wcc.sc.gov

For more information, contact:

♦ SC Dept. of Labor, Licensing and Regulations,
803-896-4380, www.llronline.com

♦ SC Department of Employment and Workforce,
803-737-2400, www.dew.sc.gov

♦ SC Human Affairs Commission,
803-737-7800, 1-800-521-0725,
www.schac.sc.gov

♦ SC Workers Compensation Commission,
803-737-5700, www.wcc.sc.gov

**THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED
CONSPICUOUSLY.**

This poster is free of charge to all SC employers
by contacting one of the agencies above.
August 2018

Payment of Wages, Child Labor and Right-to-Work Laws

Payment of Wages Act

When an employee is hired, the employer must notify the employee in writing of:

- the wages agreed upon
- the normal hours the employee will work
- the time and place wages will be paid
- the deductions an employer may make from wages, including insurance

Changes to these terms must be in writing at least seven (7) calendar days before they become effective.

Employers must pay employees all wages due each pay period.

Employers must also give employees an itemized statement showing gross pay and all deductions made each pay period and maintain records of wages paid for three years.

Employers who violate the Payment of Wages Act are subject to a civil penalty of \$100 for each violation. Employees can recover up to three times the full amount of unpaid wages, costs, and attorney's fees in a civil action.

To report a suspected violation, or for recordkeeping or other questions involving the Payment of Wages Act, or to order a copy of the Payment of Wages Act, please contact the Office of Wages and Child Labor at the address and number listed below.

Child Labor

No employer in this state shall engage in any oppressive child labor practices. Oppressive child labor includes employment of any minor in any occupation declared by the director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well being of minors. Oppressive child labor also includes employment of minors who are 14 or 15 years old under the following conditions:

- During school hours
- Before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (9 p.m. during the period of summer break of the school district in which the minor resides)
- More than 18 hours during school weeks

- More than 3 hours on school days
- More than 40 hours in non-school weeks
- More than 8 hours on non-school days

For details involving child labor provisions, please contact the Office of Wages and Child Labor at:
SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Office of Wages and Child Labor
PO Box 11329, Columbia, SC 29211-1329
Phone: 803-896-4470, www.llronline.com

Right-to-Work

The right to work of a person in South Carolina cannot be denied, interfered with, or abridged because the person belongs - or does not belong - to a labor union. An employer, labor organization, or other person who violates a worker's rights under these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, must be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$10,000, or both. In addition, the employer, labor organization, or other person is subject to a lawsuit by the aggrieved worker. For more information call (803) 896-4470.

Immigrant Worker

The South Carolina Illegal Immigration and Reform Act requires all employers to verify the legal status of new employees and prohibits employment of any worker who is not legally in this country and authorized to work.

After July 1, 2009, all businesses in South Carolina are imputed a South Carolina employment license which permits an employer to hire employees. The imputed employment license remains in effect as long as the business abides by the law.

Effective January 1, 2012, all South Carolina employers are required to enroll in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's E-Verify program and verify the status of new employees within three business days, using E-Verify. Failure to use E-Verify to verify new hires will result in probation for the employer or suspension/revocation of the employer's business licenses.

Unemployment Insurance

This establishment may be covered by the S.C. Employment and Workforce Law.

If you become unemployed, contact your local SC Works center for assistance with employment opportunities. If no job is immediately available, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance. If only part time work is available, you may be eligible for partial benefits. Apply online anytime, anywhere at <https://scuihub.dew.sc.gov/CSS/>
A guide to applying for unemployment benefits can be found at <https://dew.sc.gov/individuals/apply-for-benefits>

Workers Pay No Part of the Cost for Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance Tax:

Often unemployed workers tell us that unemployment insurance is due them "because they have paid for it." In South Carolina, employees do not fund unemployment insurance through deductions from pay. Employers fund unemployment insurance through tax contributions.

Social Security Tax

Don't confuse unemployment insurance with old age, survivors and disability insurance. The amount deducted from your wages as Social Security is your contribution to old-age, survivors and disability insurance. The employer contributes an equal amount, in addition to his payment of the full unemployment insurance tax.

If you have lost your job due to domestic violence, there is a possibility you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.



SC Labor Law Abstract

Payment of Wages Act

When an employee is hired, the employer must notify the employee in writing of:

- the wages agreed upon
- the normal hours the employee will work
- the time and place wages will be paid
- the deductions an employer may make from wages, including insurance

Changes to these terms must be in writing at least seven (7) calendar days before they become effective.

Employers must pay employees all wages due each pay period. Employers must also give employees an itemized statement showing gross pay and all deductions made each pay period and maintain records of wages paid for three years.

Employers who violate the Payment of Wages Act are subject to a civil penalty of \$100 for each violation. Employees can recover up to three times the full amount of unpaid wages, costs, and attorney's fees in a civil action.

To report a suspected violation, or for recordkeeping or other questions involving the Payment of Wages Act, or to order a copy of the Payment of Wages Act, please contact the Office of Wages and Child Labor at the address and number listed below.

Child Labor

No employer in this State shall engage in any oppressive child labor practices. Oppressive child labor includes employment of any minor in any occupation declared by the Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well being of minors. Oppressive child labor also includes employment of minors who are 14 or 15 years old under the following conditions:

- During school hours
- Before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (9 p.m. during the period of summer break of the school district in which the minor resides)
- More than 18 hours during school weeks
- More than 3 hours on school days
- More than 40 hours in non-school weeks
- More than 8 hours on non-school days

For details involving child labor provisions, please contact the Office of Wages and Child Labor at the address and number listed below.
SC LLR - Office of Wages and Child Labor
P.O. Box 11329
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1329
(803)-896-4470
www.llronline.com

Right-to-Work

The right to work of a person in South Carolina cannot be denied, interfered with, or abridged because the person belongs – or does not belong – to a labor union. An employer, labor organization, or other person who violates a worker's rights under these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, must be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, a fine of not less than one thousand dollars but not more than ten thousand dollars, or both. In addition, the employer, labor organization, or other person is subject to a lawsuit by the aggrieved worker. For more information, call 803-896-4470.

Immigrant Worker

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After July 1, 2009, all businesses in South Carolina are imputed a South Carolina employment license which permits an employer to hire employees. The imputed employment license remains in effect as long as the business abides by the law.

Effective January 1, 2012, all South Carolina employers are required to enroll in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's E-Verify program and verify the status of new employees within three business days, using E-Verify. Failure to use E-Verify to verify new hires will result in probation for the employer or suspension/revocation of the employer's business licenses.

Safety and Health Protection on the Job

The State:

Under the South Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Act, the State is responsible for the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards in all workplaces, both public and private, within the state of South Carolina. However, longshoring, shipbuilding, ship repairing and shipbreaking operations covered by the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, remain under federal jurisdiction.

Employers:

Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or physical harm to his employees, and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated by the Director of LLR. Employers must report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye within 24 hours. Reporting may be accomplished by telephone at (803)896-7672 or in person at 121 Executive Center Drive, Suite 230, Columbia, SC 29211.

Employees:

Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations and orders issued by the director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation which are applicable to his own actions and conduct.

Any employee or his representative may request an inspection of his place or site of employment. Any employee may file a complaint, either verbally or in writing. Complaint forms and filing information may be found on our website or will be provided, upon request, by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation.

Employers and employees have the right to participate in inspections by means of bringing to the attention of the inspecting officer possible violations which exist in their area of work and the right to participate in the walk-around inspection. The inspecting officer shall have the right to determine the number of persons participating in the walk-around inspection.

Under state law, when the authorized representative of the employees accompanies the inspecting officer during a walk-around inspection, he shall not suffer any loss of wages or other benefits which would normally accrue to him.

Where there is no authorized representative, the inspecting officer will consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health in the workplace.

Discrimination:

State and federal laws prohibit discrimination against any employee if he files a complaint or causes any proceeding under or related to this Act or is about to testify in any such proceedings or because of the exercise by any employee on behalf of himself or others of any right afforded under state and federal law. The Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation or the nearest federal OSHA offices must be notified within thirty (30) days after such discriminatory act occurs. State and local government employees should file such complaints with the Director, South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. A public sector employee believing that he has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person in violation of Section 41-15-510 may proceed with a civil action pursuant to the provisions contained in Chapter 27, Title 8.

Citations:

Citations listing the alleged violations during an inspection will be mailed to the employer with reasonable promptness. State law requires such citations be promptly posted at appropriate places for employee information for three (3) days, or until the violations are corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist.

Penalties:

An employer may be assessed a penalty up to seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars for a non-serious violation.

An employer who receives a citation for a serious violation may be assessed a penalty up to seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars for each such violation.

Any employer who willfully violates an occupational safety and health rule or regulation may be assessed a penalty not more than seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) for each violation.

Any employer who willfully violates an occupational safety and health rule or regulation and the violation causes death to an employee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be punished by fine, imprisonment or both.

Under a plan approved November 30, 1972 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of South Carolina is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. Federal 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 61 Forsyth Street S.W., Room 6T50, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

For more information, contact:

SC LLR - Office of OSHA Compliance
P.O. Box 11329
Columbia, South Carolina 29211 - 1329
(803) 896-7665
www.scosha.llronline.com



SOUTH CAROLINA HUMAN AFFAIRS LAW

PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Under state law an employer may not discriminate against you on the bases of: Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Age (40+) or Disability, Sex (Including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity).

The South Carolina Human Affairs Commission (SCHAC) enforces state and federal laws that protect employees and applicants from employment discrimination.

Examples of Illegal Employment Practices

All aspects of employment including:

- **Failure to hire or promote**
- **Pay (Unequal wages or compensation) or Benefits**
- **Failure to provide reasonable accommodation due to:**
 - **a disability**
 - **sincerely held religious belief, observance, or practice.**
 - **pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition, including, but not limited to, lactation.**
- **Unlawful Discipline/Demotion/Suspension**
- **Retaliation or conduct, that might reasonably discourage someone from:**
 - **opposing discrimination**
 - **filing a charge**
 - **or participating in an investigation or proceeding**
- **Applying different terms and conditions of employment**
- **Harassment including:**
 - **unwelcome verbal or physical conduct or Intimidation**

Enforcement is pursuant to SC Code Ann. § 1-13-90. For a full list of unlawful employment actions in this State, please refer to SC Code Ann. §§ 1-13-80 & 41-1-130.



How to report unlawful discrimination:

If you believe discrimination has occurred, contact the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission.

- **Complete a questionnaire:**

- **Online** at www.schac.sc.gov
- **Call us** at (803) 737-7800 or Toll-Free at 1-800-521-0725
- **In person or mail to:**
1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101
Columbia, SC 29201



- You must **file a formal complaint** to launch an investigation.
- There are **strict time limits** for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact the SC Human Affairs Commission promptly when discrimination is suspected.

Employers including state agencies, local governments (as employers), educational institutions (as employers), and local subdivision thereof, shall **POST, KEEP POSTED, AND MAINTAINED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACES UPON THEIR PREMISES**, where notices to employees and applicants are customarily posted.

The mission of the SC Human Affairs Commission is to eliminate and prevent unlawful discrimination in: **Employment** on the bases of Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition, sexual orientation, or gender identity), Age (40+), or disability; **Housing** on the bases of: Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex, Familial Status or Disability; **Public Accommodations** on the bases of: Race, Color, National Origin or Religion.

**South Carolina Human Affairs Commission
1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101
Columbia, SC 29201
www.schac.sc.gov**

Phone: (803) 737-7800

Toll-Free: 1-800-521-0725

(Revised 11/14/2022)



South Carolina Workers' Compensation

Workers' Compensation Compliance Poster

We are operating under and subject to the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Act

In case of accidental injury or death to an employee, the injured employee, or someone acting in his or her behalf, must give immediate notice to the employer or general authorized agent. Failure to give such immediate notice may be the cause of serious delay in the payment of compensation to the injured employee or his or her dependents and may result in failure to receive any compensation benefits under the law.

Workers' Compensation:

1. Pays 100% of your medical bills and some other expenses.
2. Compensates you for 66 2/3% of your salary, limited to the maximum wage set by law, if you are unable to work for more than seven (7) calendar days.

If you are injured on the job, you should:

1. Notify your employer at once. You cannot receive benefits unless your employer knows you are injured.
2. Tell the doctor your employer sends you to that you are covered by workers' compensation.
3. Notify the Workers' Compensation Provider listed on this poster or the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission at 803.737.5700 if you experience undue delays or problems with your claim.

South Carolina
 Workers' Compensation Commission
 P.O. Box 1715, 1333 Main Street, Suite 500
 Columbia, S.C. 29202-1715
 803-737-5700
www.wcc.sc.gov

Workers' Compensation Provider Name

Mailing Address

Claims Telephone Number

SAFETY



AVOID THE WORST

BE PART OF THE
SAFETY TEAM



Notice to Employees: Availability of Unemployment Compensation

Employees in this establishment are covered under the South Dakota Reemployment Assistance (RA) law. Benefits are available to workers who become unemployed or whose working hours are reduced to less than full time, if they are:

- Able to work,
- Available for full-time work, and
- Meet certain eligibility requirements.

Employees who voluntarily quit without good cause, are discharged or suspended for misconduct, or refuse to accept suitable work may be denied benefits.

You may file an RA claim in the first week employment ends or hours are reduced.

Employees working less than full time or who become totally unemployed, if available for work, should register for work at one of the Job Service offices listed below. View an office directory at www.sdjobs.org.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|
| • Aberdeen | • Lake Andes | • Pierre | • Spearfish | • Winner |
| • Brookings | • Madison | • Rapid City | • Vermillion | • Yankton |
| • Huron | • Mitchell | • Sioux Falls | • Watertown (Sisseton) | |

If you have questions about the status of your RA claim, you can call the Customer Service Center at 605.626.2452, email DLRRADivision@state.sd.us, or log in to your account.

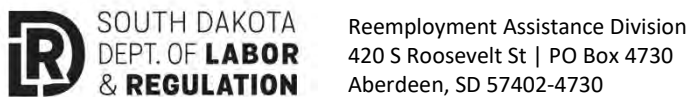
To file a claim online, visit RAclaims.sd.gov 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

To file a claim by phone, call the Claims Call Center at 605.626.3179, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:20 p.m. (Central Time). Applicants with speech or hearing impairments can call 711 or 800.877.1113.

You will need to provide the following information for DLR to process your claim:

- Full legal name
- Social Security Number
- Driver's license number or State ID number
- Employment history for the last 18 months
- Authorization to work (if you are not a U.S. citizen or resident)

PLEASE POST THIS NOTICE IN A VISIBLE PLACE.



REV 10/2022

Notice to Employees: Availability of Unemployment Compensation

Employees in this establishment are covered under the South Dakota Reemployment Assistance (RA) law. Benefits are available to workers who become unemployed or whose working hours are reduced to less than full time, if they are:

- Able to work,
- Available for full-time work, and
- Meet certain eligibility requirements.

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- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|
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| • Brookings | • Madison | • Rapid City | • Vermillion | • Yankton |
| • Huron | • Mitchell | • Sioux Falls | • Watertown (Sisseton) | |

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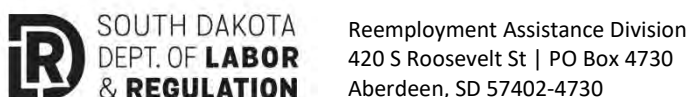
To file a claim online, visit RAclaims.sd.gov 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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You will need to provide the following information for DLR to process your claim:

- Full legal name
- Social Security Number
- Driver's license number or State ID number
- Employment history for the last 18 months
- Authorization to work (if you are not a U.S. citizen or resident)

PLEASE POST THIS NOTICE IN A VISIBLE PLACE.



REV 10/2022

TENNESSEE WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE POSTING NOTICE

How to Report Work-Related Injuries

What should be done if injured at work?

Employee

1. Immediately **report the injury** to the employer representative named below.
2. **Select a treating physician** from a panel provided by your employer.
3. If you have questions or problems, contact the employer representative or the Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

Employer

1. Complete your company's internal "Workplace Injury form" and **notify your workers' compensation insurance company** immediately, even if you have concerns about the validity of the claim.
2. **Offer a panel of physicians** to the employee via Form C-42 available on the Bureau's website. *In cases of emergency, call an ambulance and provide this form as soon as the injured employee has stabilized.*

Dianah Colburn, Compliance and Risk Specialist

Printed **name and title** of the employer representative to be notified in the event of a work-related injury

Steven Skau, VP of Safety

Printed name of an **alternative employer representative** to be notified in the event of a work-related injury

608-317-0407

Telephone number of employer representative to notify in event of a work-related injury ___818

Bainbridge Street La Crosse, WI 54603

Address of employer representative to notify in event of a work-related injury

The Tennessee Bureau of Workers' Compensation is available to help both employees and employers.



220 French Landing Dr. 1-B
Nashville, TN 37243-2667
800-332-2667
615-532-4812 TTD: 800-332-2257
tn.gov/workerscomp

Workers' Compensation law requires this notice to be posted in a conspicuous place at the work site at all times.

TENNESSEE LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY PERSON BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, CREED, RELIGION, SEX, AGE, DISABILITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN IN RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, HIRING, DISCHARGE, PROMOTION, OR ANY CONDITION, TERM OR PRIVILEGE OF EMPLOYMENT.

If you feel that you have been discriminated against, contact the Tennessee Human Rights Commission.



LA LEY DE TENNESSEE PROHIBE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN EN EL EMPLEO

ES EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DISCRIMINAR EN CONTRA DE CUALQUIER PERSONA DEBIDO EN BASE A LA RAZA, COLOR, CREDO, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, EDAD, INCAPACIDAD U ORIGEN EN EL SELECCIÓN, ENTRENAMIENTO, EMPLEO, AL DESPEDIR, PROMOVER O CUALQUIER CONDICIÓN, TÉRMINO O PRIVILEGIO DE EMPLEO.

Si usted cree que ha sido víctima de discriminación, comuníquese con la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Tennessee.

CONTACT US/PARA MAS INFORMACIÓN:

TENNESSEE HUMAN
RIGHTS COMMISSION



WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS TENNESSEE TOWER
312 ROSA L. PARKS AVENUE
23RD FLOOR
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1102

PHONE: (615) 741-5825 OR
1-800-251-3589
ESPAÑOL: 1-866-856-1252
WWW.TN.GOV/HUMANRIGHTS

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace. **IT'S THE LAW!**

- You have the right to notify your employer or TOSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask TOSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request a TOSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You can file a complaint with TOSHA within 30 days of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the TOSHA Act or the Tennessee Hazardous Chemical Right-to-Know Act.
- You have a right to see TOSHA 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 rights under the Tennessee Right to Know Law concerning hazardous chemicals in your work area. Your employer must provide training about health effects, protective measures, safe handling procedures, as well as information on interpreting labels and safety data sheets (SDS). You must be provided access to the safety data sheets and the workplace chemical list.
- 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.



The **Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972**, T.C.A. §§ 50-3-101 et seq., assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women throughout the state. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (TOSHA) has the primary responsibility for administering the TOSHA Act. The rights listed here may vary depending on the particular circumstances. To file a complaint, report an emergency or seek TOSHA advice, assistance or information, call 800-249-8510 or your nearest TOSHA office.

- Chattanooga (423) 634-6424 • Jackson (731) 423-5640 • Kingsport (423) 224-2042 • Knoxville (865) 594-6180 • Memphis (901) 543-7259 • Nashville (615) 741-2793. To file a complaint online or obtain information on Federal OSHA and other state programs, visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. For additional information on TOSHA visit [www. http://tn.gov/workforce/section/tosha](http://tn.gov/workforce/section/tosha).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE POSTER FOR EMPLOYEES



Your employer provides insurance to help protect you when you become unemployed through no fault of your own. Tennessee employers pay the full cost of unemployment insurance for their employees. Nothing is deducted from your pay to cover the cost of this insurance nor does any money come from State of Tennessee funds.

To be eligible for benefits you must

- Be separated from employment through no fault of your own.
- Have qualifying wages in the base period.
- Be able and available for work.
- Search for work by making a minimum of three tangible job contacts and documenting during weekly certification process. You may log in to www.jobs4tn.gov to search for work online.

Failure to make three weekly work searches will result in a loss of benefits unless you are job attached, a member of a hiring union, or attending training approved by the Commissioner.

If you become unemployed you may file for benefits at www.jobs4tn.gov.

Before beginning the claim filing process, you should have your

- Social Security Number
- Telephone Number
- Address
- Name of county of residence
- Employment data for the last 18 months including employer name and address, and
- Bank routing number and bank account number if you elect to receive benefits by direct deposit; otherwise, you will receive benefits on the Way2Go MasterCard.

You must keep your address current with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Go to www.jobs4tn.gov to apply for unemployment benefits, to file a wage protest, to file an appeal of an agency decision, to view/update information, and to view and update your choice of type of unemployment benefit payment.

You may log in to www.jobs4tn.gov to register and search for work by using services offered by our Tennessee American Job Centers. The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development has staff available to help you find a job or pursue training opportunities.

You may go to the Department's website at www.tn.gov/workforce/jobs-and-education/job-search1/find-local-american-job-center.html to find the location of the most convenient Tennessee American Job Center.

Please post in a conspicuous place.

The TN Department of Labor and Workforce Development is committed to principles of equal opportunity, equal access, and affirmative action. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Tennessee Relay Service is 711.





TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

WAGE REGULATIONS ACT

It is unlawful for any employer to employ, permit or suffer to work any person without first informing the employee of the amount of wages to be paid (T.C.A. §50-2-101). All wages or compensation of employees in private employment shall be due and payable not less frequently than once per month. Notice of regular pay day each employer in at least two conspicuous places.



REGULAR PAYDAY POSTED AS FOLLOWS: _____ (T.C.A. §50-2-103).

Each employee must have a 30-minute unpaid rest break in workplace environments that by the nature of business provide for ample opportunity to rest or take an appropriate break. Such break shall not be scheduled during or before the first hour of scheduled work activity (T.C.A. §50-2-103).

No employer shall discriminate between employees in the same establishment on the basis of sex by paying any employee salary or wage rates less than he pays to any employee of opposite sex for comparable skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions (T.C.A. §50-2-202).

CHILD LABOR ACT

Minors 14 and 15 years of age may not be employed (T.C.A. §50-5-104):

1. During school hours;
2. Between 7:00 pm and 7:00 am;
3. More than 3 hours a day on a school day;
4. More than 18 hours a week during school weeks;
5. More than 8 hours a day on non-school days;
6. More than 40 hours a week during non-school weeks.

Minors 16 and 17 years of age may not be employed (T.C.A. §50-5-105):

1. During those hours when the minor is required to attend classes;
2. Between the hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am, Sunday through Thursday evenings preceding a school day, except with parental or guardian consent. Then, the minor may work until midnight no more than 3 of the Sunday through Thursday nights.

BREAK OR MEAL PERIOD (T.C.A. §50-5-115)

A minor must have a 30-minute unpaid break or meal period if scheduled to work 6 hours consecutively. Such break shall not be scheduled during or before the first hour of scheduled work activity.

OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED FOR MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (T.C.A. §50-5-106)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components; 2. Motor vehicle driving occupations; 3. Coal mine occupations; 4. Logging and sawmill operations; 5. Operation of power-driven woodworking machines; 6. Exposure to radioactive substances and ionizing radiations; 7. Operation of elevator and other power-driven hoisting apparatus; 8. Operation of power-driven metal forming, punching and shearing machines; 9. Mining elements other than coal; 10. Slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering; 11. Operation of power-driven bakery machines; 12. Operation of power-driven paper products machines; 13. Manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products; 14. Operation of circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Wrecking, demolition and ship-breaking operations; 16. Roofing operations; 17. Excavation operations; 18. In any place of employment where the average monthly gross receipts from the sale of intoxicating beverages exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total gross receipts of the place of employment, or in any place of employment where a minor will be permitted to take orders for or serve intoxicating beverages regardless of the amount of intoxicating beverages sold in the place of employment; 19. Occupations involved in youth peddling; 20. Posing or modeling alone or with others while engaged in sexual conduct for the purpose of preparing a film, photograph, negative, slide or motion picture; 21. Any occupation which the commissioner shall by regulation declare to be hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety and welfare of minors. |
|---|---|

DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS (T.C.A. §50-5-111)

Employers of minors shall:

1. Maintain a separate file record for each minor employed which shall be kept at the minor's place of employment and shall include the following:
 - a. Employment application;
 - b. Copy of minor's birth certificate, driver's license, state issued ID or passport, as evidence of age by statute;
 - c. Accurate daily time record for all minors subject to the provisions of this Act;
 - d. Any records qualifying a minor for exemption under T.C.A. §50-5-107 (8)-(13).
2. Allow the department to inspect all premises where minors are or could be employed and the contents of the individual file records; and
3. Post in a conspicuous place on the business premises a printed notice of the provisions of the Child Labor Act furnished by the department;
4. Furnish the department with records relative to the employment of minors.
5. If a minor is 16 or 17 years of age and is home schooled, the file must include documentation from the Director of the LEA, the home school, or church-related school that confirms the minor's enrollment and authorization to work (T.C.A. §50-5-105).

For information on state laws contact the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development Labor Standards Unit
Toll Free (844) 224-5818 (REGULATIONS) www.tn.gov/workforce

The TN Department of Labor and Workforce Development is committed to principals of equal opportunity, equal access, and affirmative action. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Callers with hearing impairments may use TTY/TDD 711.

Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development; Authorization #337477; 1,000 copies; August 2017. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$0.09 per copy.



**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS ...
IGUALIDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES EN EL EMPLEO ES ...**

The Law in Texas

The law prohibits employers, employment agencies and labor unions from denying equal employment opportunities in

- **hiring**
- **promotion**
- **discharge**
- **pay**
- **fringe benefits**
- **membership**
- **training**
- **other aspects of employment**

because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability.

The Sex Protected Class includes Sexual Harassment, Gender Stereotyping, Pregnancy Discrimination, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation.

La Ley en Texas

La ley prohíbe a los empleadores, agencias de empleo y sindicatos de negar la igualdad de oportunidades de empleo en

- **ocupar**
- **ascensos**
- **desocupar**
- **pago**
- **beneficios**
- **membrecia**
- **entrenamiento**
- **otros aspectos del empleo**

por causa de raza, color, nacionalidad, religion, sexo, edad, o incapacidad.

La clase protegida por sexo incluye acoso sexual, estereotipos de género, discriminación por embarazo, identidad de género y orientación sexual.

If you believe you have been discriminated against, contact the Texas Workforce Commission, Civil Rights Division

Si usted cree que ha sido discriminado, comuníquese con la Comisión Laboral de Texas, División de Derechos Civiles

Website: www.twc.texas.gov/jobseekers/how-submit-employment-discrimination-complaint

Email: EEOintake@twc.texas.gov

101 E. 15th Street, RM. 154; Austin, TX 78778

(512) 463-2642

Toll Free (within Texas) 1-888-452-4778

TTY (512) 371-7473

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES CONCERNING ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE IN THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION SYSTEM FROM THE OFFICE OF INJURED EMPLOYEE COUNSEL

Have you been injured on the job? As an injured employee in Texas, you have the right to free assistance from the **Office of Injured Employee Counsel (OIEC)**. OIEC is the state agency that assists unrepresented injured employees with their claim in the workers' compensation system.

You can contact OIEC by calling its toll-free telephone number: **1-866-393-6432**.

More information about OIEC and its Ombudsman Program is available at the agency's website (www.oiec.texas.gov).

OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

What Is An Ombudsman? An Ombudsman is an employee of OIEC who can assist you if you have a dispute with your employer's insurance carrier. An Ombudsman's assistance is free of charge. Each Ombudsman has completed a comprehensive training program designed specifically to assist you with your dispute.

An Ombudsman can help you identify and develop the disputed issues in your case and attempt to resolve them. If the issues cannot be resolved, the Ombudsman can help you request a dispute resolution proceeding at the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

Once a proceeding is scheduled an Ombudsman can:

- Help you prepare for the proceeding (Benefit Review Conference and/or Contested Case Hearing);
 - Attend the proceeding with you and communicate on your behalf; and
- Assist you with an appeal or a response to an insurance carrier's appeal, if necessary.



ATTENTION EMPLOYEES

The Texas Payday Law, Title 2, Chapter 61, Texas Labor Code, requires Texas employers to pay their employees who are exempt from the overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 at least once per month. All other employees must be paid at least as often as semi-monthly and each pay period must consist as nearly as possible of an equal number of days.

Scheduled paydays: (You must indicate date or dates of the month for employees paid monthly or semi-monthly, and day of the week for employees paid weekly or at other times.)

MONTHLY	.	_____
SEMI-MONTHLY	.	_____
WEEKLY	.	_____
OTHER	.	_____



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

For more information write or call _____ on in Austin or contact your nearest TWC office. TWC offices are located in major cities throughout the state.

TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION
Labor Law Section
101 East 15th Street, Room 514
Austin, Texas 78778-0001
1-800-832-9243
TDD 1-800-735-2989 (Hearing Impaired)

TO EMPLOYERS: *The law requires that this notice or its equivalent be posted in conspicuous places at your business.*



Are You Owed Wages?

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE TO FILE A WAGE CLAIM UNDER THE TEXAS PAYDAY LAW

Wages are:

- Payment owed to an employee by an employer for labor or services performed
- Calculated based on time, task, piece, commission, etc.
- Owed for vacation, severance, holiday, sick leave or parental leave only if provided for by a written agreement or policy.

Wages must be paid:

- At least once a month to Fair Labor Standards Act or FLSA-exempt employees
- At least twice a month to FLSA-non-exempt employees
- In full no later than the sixth day following an employee's discharge
- In full no later than the next regular payday for employees who leave for reasons other than discharge
- For bonus-or-commissions-based payments in the same timely manner, and as agreed upon by the employer and employee.

Wages may be withheld or diverted by the employer only if:

- Authorized to do so by a proper court, or
- Authorized to do so by state or federal law, or
- The employee gives written permission to do so for a lawful purpose.

Workers who believe wages are due them...

May file a wage claim using TWC's online system or by using a paper form that you print and mail or fax to TWC. Go to <https://twc.texas.gov/jobseekers/texas-payday-law> to file online, or get a paper wage claim form at a TWC Workforce office, download from our website, or call the numbers listed below to have the form mailed to you. Wage claims must be filed with the Texas Workforce Commission Labor Law Section not later than the 180th day after the wages were due for payment.

It's Your Pay. You're Protected.

Online: twc.texas.gov/jobseekers/texas-payday-law
Use the Quick Response (QR) code to go to the Online form.



Mail your PAYDAY CLAIM to:
Texas Workforce Commission
Wage and Hour department
101 East 15th Street, Room 514
Austin, Texas 78778 Call 800-832-9243



Fax to (512) 475-3025

Go to <https://twc.texas.gov/jobseekers/texas-payday-law> for more information.

Questions: 800-832-9243 or (512) 475-2670 (TDD 800-735-2989)

Reporting Workplace Violence

Employees can report instances of workplace violence or suspicious activity by contacting the Department of Public Safety (DPS) through the iWatchTexas Community Reporting System at www.iwatchtx.org, or by calling 844-643-2251. Employees have the right to make a report to DPS anonymously.

Reportando La Violencia en el Trabajo

Los empleados pueden denunciar casos de violencia en el trabajo o actividades sospechosas comunicándose con el Departamento de Seguridad Pública (DPS) a través del Sistema de Informes Comunitarios iWatchTexas en www.iwatchtx.org, o llamando al 844-643-2251. Los empleados tienen derecho a presentarle una queja al DPS de forma anónima.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NOTICE TO WORKERS

Your work is covered under the provisions of the Utah Employment Security Act for unemployment insurance purposes, unless specifically exempted by the Act.

Unemployment insurance specifically provides payments to qualified workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and are able, available, and seeking full-time work. It is not public assistance, Social Security, or a disability payment. Benefits are based upon your previous earnings—not on economic need. The funds to pay unemployment benefits are paid by your employer. No deductions are made from your wages.

FILING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

To receive unemployment benefits you may file your claim online at jobs.utah.gov, select “Unemployment Benefits,” then choose “File New or Reopen Claims.” You may also call the Claims Center at: Salt Lake/South Davis Counties – (801) 526-4400; Weber/North Davis Counties – (801) 612-0877; Utah County – (801) 375-4067; elsewhere in Utah and out-of-state – (888) 848-0688. No benefits will be paid for weeks prior to the week in which you file your claim. You should, therefore, file immediately after becoming unemployed or when your work hours are reduced to less than full-time.

FILING AFTER RECEIVING WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

If you are separated from employment due to a work-related illness or injury for which you have received Worker's Compensation, your rights to unemployment benefits may be preserved for up to THREE YEARS from the date of your injury. In order to use wages earned prior to such an injury or illness, you must file a claim for unemployment benefits within 90 DAYS of your doctor's release to full time work.

SEPARATION INFORMATION

At the time you are separated from your job, you should request information as to the reasons for your separation. You do not need to have a separation notice to file a claim. Both you and your employer will be requested to provide statements explaining the reason for your separation.

WAGES DETERMINE BENEFIT AMOUNT

The amount of your unemployment benefits will be determined from your wages in covered employment. “Wages” are all payments for personal services performed such as salaries, commissions, bonuses, tips, and the cash value of goods and services received for services performed. Tips received but not reported to your employer generally cannot be used to determine your unemployment benefits.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

If you are classified as “self-employed” (independent contractor), you may want to discuss this with your employer and have your status reviewed by DWS. Work performed in “self employment” cannot be used for unemployment benefits. You are “self-employed” if your work is performed without direction and control and you are in your own established business. This generally means you are properly licensed in business, perform similar services for others, maintain proper accounting records and business reports, pay self-employment taxes, and provide for insurance.

ONLINE SERVICES

Access our web site jobs.utah.gov to search for jobs, find out about available programs, and obtain economic information.

NO FEE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DWS services are available on our web site at jobs.utah.gov/employer or by going to any of our Employment Centers listed below. Employment services include job referrals, career counseling, workshops, employer recruitment, Veterans' services, labor market information, and job training/internships. Supportive services include food stamps, financial assistance, medical assistance, childcare assistance, unemployment assistance, emergency assistance, referrals to community, and other resources. Our Job Connection Rooms provide Internet access along with Information Specialists to assist you in accessing services and resources. Fax and copy machines are also available.

STATE EMPLOYMENT CENTERS

Beaver	875 North Main.....	(435) 438-3580	Ogden	480 27th Street.....	(801) 626-3100
Blanding	544 North 100 East	(435) 678-1400	Panguitch.....	665 North Main.....	(435) 676-1410
Brigham City.....	1050 Medical Drive	(435) 734-4060	Park City	1960 Sidewinder Dr., Ste. 202	(435) 649-8451
Cedar City	176 East 200 North	(435) 865-6530	Price	475 West Price River Dr. #300	(435) 636-2300
Clearfield.....	1290 East 1450 South	(855) 222-7531	Provo	1550 North 200 West	(801) 342-2600
Delta	44 South 350 East.....	(435) 864-3860	Richfield.....	115 East 100 South	(435) 893-0000
Emery County	550 West Hwy 29.....	(435) 381-6100	Roosevelt.....	140 West 425 South 330-13.....	(435) 722-6500
Heber City.....	69 North 600 West, Ste. C	(435) 654-6520	Roy.....	1951 West 5400 South	(801) 626-3100
Junction	550 North Main.....	(435) 577-2443	Salt Lake Metro	720 South 200 East.....	(801) 536-7000
Kanab	468 East 300 South	(435) 644-8910	Salt Lake So County	5735 South Redwood Rd.	(801) 269-4700
Lehi	557 W. State Street.....	(801) 753-4500	South Davis	763 West 700 South W. Cross.....	(801) 626-3100
Loa	18 South Main.....	(435) 836-2406	Spanish Fork	1185 North Chappel Drive.....	(801) 794-6600
Logan	180 North 100 West	(435) 792-0300	St. George	162 North 400 East Bldg. B	(435) 674-5627
Manti	55 South Main #3	(435) 835-0720	Tooele	305 North Main, Ste. 100	(435) 833-7310
Midvale	7292 South State St.....	(801) 567-3800	Vernal.....	1050 West Market Dr.....	(435) 781-4100
Moab	457 Kane Creek Blvd.....	(435) 719-2600	West Valley	2750 South 5600 West Ste. A.....	(801) 840-4400
Nephi.....	625 North Main.....	(435) 623-1927			

INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS

Utah law requires that each employee's wages must be reported each quarter with the regular quarterly contribution (tax) report. All wage and separation information and correspondence must include your unemployment insurance registration number. You must also maintain and make available records of wages and separation information on all workers for at least four (4) calendar years.

When an unemployment claim is filed by a former employee, the Department of Workforce Services will send Form 606 “Notice of Claim Filed.” This notice will provide an opportunity for you to report details of the reason for the claimant's separation and, in some cases, to request relief of potential charges. You will also receive a Form 65 “Employer Notice of Potential Liability” showing any wages from your firm being used on the claim and your firm's potential benefit costs.

If you have classified or contemplate classifying any of your workers as “self-employed” (independent contractors), notify the Department in order that a proper determination of status can be made. By doing this, you may avoid unpaid contributions (tax) liabilities, interest, and penalties.

Additional information is available in the “Employer Handbook” which you can access on the Internet at jobs.utah.gov/employer.

In accordance with Section 35A-4-406(1)(b) of the Utah Employment Security Act, this notice must be permanently posted by each employer at suitable points (on bulletin boards, near time clocks, etc.) in each work place and establishment.



Pregnancy and Related Conditions under the Utah Antidiscrimination Act

- The Utah Antidiscrimination Act requires an employer to make a **reasonable accommodation** for an employee for **pregnancy, child birth, breastfeeding, or a related condition**, upon the employee's request. UTAH CODE § 34A-5-106(1)(g) (2016).
- Unless the employer can show that the **reasonable accommodation** is an **undue hardship** as defined by the Act, it cannot require an employee to end the employment if a reasonable accommodation may be given, or deny employment opportunities to the employee if the denial is based on the need to make a reasonable accommodation. UTAH CODE § 34A-5-102(1)(w) (2016).
- An employer **may require** an employee seeking a reasonable accommodation based on pregnancy or a related condition to provide a **medical certification**. A medical certification must include:
 - the date the reasonable accommodation becomes medically advisable;
 - the probable duration of the accommodation; and
 - a statement regarding the medical advisability of the accommodation. UTAH CODE § 34A-5-106(7)(a) (2016).
- An employer **may not** require an employee to obtain a certification from the employee's health care provider for more frequent **restroom, food, or water breaks**. UTAH CODE § 34A-5-106(7)(c) (2016).

To learn more about your rights, please contact the Utah Antidiscrimination & Labor Division by calling 801-530-6801 or emailing discrimination@utah.gov.

Workplace Safety and Health in the State of Utah

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN THE WORKPLACE

The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires Utah employers to provide a safe and healthful workplace, free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division (UOSH) of the Utah Labor Commission, has the primary responsibility for administering the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

You have **the obligation to comply** with all workplace safety and health rules established by your employer.

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

You have the right to **request a UOSH inspection** if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthful conditions in your workplace.

You can **file a complaint with UOSH** if you feel that your employer has retaliated against you for making safety or health complaints, or for exercising your rights under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act. Such whistleblower complaints must be filed within 30 days.

You have a right to **see all UOSH citations issued to your employer**. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation. You may request an informal review of the abatement period granted to the employer.

You have the right to **know your employer is obligated to 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.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

UTAH EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EMPLOYEES A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORKPLACE

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Employers are required to notify UOSH at (801) 530-6901 **within 8 hours of occurrence of all fatalities, disabling, significant, and serious injuries or illnesses to workers**. You can call in your report 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Tools, equipment, materials, or other evidence that might pertain to the cause of such accidents shall not be removed or destroyed until authorized by UOSH. You are also required to investigate all incidents of worker injuries and occupational illnesses.

REPORTING GUIDANCE

“Disabling and serious” includes, but is not limited to any injury or illness resulting in immediate admittance to the hospital, permanent or temporary impairment where part of the body is made functionally useless or is substantially reduced in efficiency and which would require treatment by a medical doctor, such as amputation, fracture, deep cuts, severe burns, electric shock, sight impairment, loss of consciousness, and concussions; illnesses that could shorten life or significantly reduce physical or mental efficiency inhibiting the normal function of a part of the body, such as cancer, silicosis, asbestosis, hearing impairment and visual impairment.

INSPECTIONS, CITATIONS, ASSESSED PENALTIES

UOSH may enter at reasonable times without delay any work place under its jurisdiction to conduct an inspection, investigation, or interview a reasonable number of employees to determine compliance with the Utah Act, rules and standards. Citations may be issued if an employer is in violation of any of those rules or standards. A serious violation may be assessed a proposed penalty of up to \$7,000. Willful or Repeated violations may be assessed a proposed penalty up to \$70,000. Failure to correct or abate a violation may result in additional penalties not to exceed \$7,000 for each day each violation is not corrected.

CONTESTS, APPEALS, INFORMAL REVIEW

The Utah Labor Commission will provide an adjudicative formal hearing with its Division of Adjudication, when an employer files a written notice of contest within 30 days of receipt of the citation. Upon expiration of that 30 day period, the citation and proposed penalties are final and not subject to review by any court or agency. Employers may also request an informal review of any citation, proposed penalty or abatement period. Informal reviews do not extend the 30 days in which an employer must file a written notice of contest for a formal hearing.

To report a workplace fatality or injury, file a workplace safety complaint, or for assistance please call (801) 530-6901 or (800) 530-5090. To file a safety complaint online or obtain more information about UOSH programs please visit our website www.laborcommission.utah.gov. To obtain more information about safety and health in the workplace, please contact the Consultation Program at (801) 530-6855

State of Utah Labor Commission
Utah Occupational Safety and Health
160 East 300 South, Third Floor
PO Box 146650
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6650
(801) 530-6901
Fax (801) 530-7606
Toll-Free 1-800-530-5090
www.laborcommission.utah.gov



Reporting Injuries (801) 530-6901
Compliance Program (801) 530-6901
Consultation Program (801) 530-6855



WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE

Employer: J.F. Brennan Company, Inc

has complied with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act (§34A-2-101, Utah Code Annotated), the Utah Occupational Disease Act (§34A-3-101, Utah Code Annotated), and the rules of the Labor Commission by insuring the liability to pay the compensation and other benefits provided by said Acts through:

Insurance Company: Arch Indemnity Insurance Company

Policy Number: 44WCI8957605 Address _____

for the above insurance company: 30 East 7th Street, Ste 2270 St. Paul, MN 55101

Telephone number: 651-855-7100

Check here if the employer has been authorized by the Division of Industrial Accidents to self-insure and directly pay workers' compensation benefits.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' Compensation is insurance which pays medical expenses and helps offset lost wages for employees with work-related injuries or illnesses. If you have an on-the-job injury or occupational disease, it may pay for: hospital and medical bills, time lost from work, permanent loss of body function, prosthetic devices, and burial and dependent benefits in case of death.

HOW TO REPORT AN ACCIDENT

1. Report the injury, no matter how slight, immediately to your supervisor. You may lose your rights if your injury is not reported within 180 days of the injury or work-related illness.
2. Ask your employer where you should go for treatment. If your employer has a first-aid room or company designated doctor, go there promptly for treatment. If not, go to a doctor of your choice.
3. Tell the doctor **HOW, WHEN and WHERE** the accident happened. The doctor will fill out a physician's initial report form. A copy of the report is given to you and copies of the report are sent to the insurance company and the Labor Commission within seven (7) days of your doctor visit.
4. Your employer shall fill out the employer's first report of injury form. A copy of this report is sent to the insurance company within seven (7) days of the accident. The insurance company will report the injury to the Labor Commission.

HOW TO START COMPENSATION

1. Ask your employer which insurance company pays workers' compensation benefits for the company.
2. Ask your employer to report the accident to the insurance company and give you the claim number.
3. Call the insurance company and ask them to start your workers' compensation benefits. The insurance company will require the employer's report, the physician's report, and may ask you to fill out a request for compensation. Cooperate with the adjuster's investigation of the injury.
4. Ask your doctor to send medical reports to the insurance company, including the work status statement.

REHABILITATION

If you cannot return to work, you may be eligible for a rehabilitation program. Contact the insurance company listed above or the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation.

FRAUD STATEMENT: "Any person who knowingly presents false or fraudulent underwriting information, files or causes to be filed a false or fraudulent claim for disability compensation or medical benefits, or submits a false or fraudulent report or billing for health care fees or other professional services is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison."



160 East 300 South 3rd Floor P.O. Box 146610 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6610
Office: (801)-530-6800 Fax: (801)-530-6804 Toll Free: (800)-530-5090 www.laborcommission.utah.gov

If you want copy of an *Employee's Guide to Workers' Compensation* booklet or have questions, contact the Labor Commission or go to the webpage at www.laborcommission.utah.gov.

Note: This notice must be posted and kept continuously in public and conspicuous places in the office, shop or place of business of the employer as per §34A-2-204 and §34A-2-104.5, Utah Code Annotated.

Effective 5/8/2018

67-21-3 Reporting of governmental waste or violations of law -- Employer action -- Exceptions.

- (1)
- (a) An employer may not take adverse action against an employee because the employee, or a person authorized to act on behalf of the employee, communicates in good faith:
 - (i) the waste or misuse of public funds, property, or manpower;
 - (ii) a violation or suspected violation of a law, rule, or regulation adopted under the law of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or any recognized entity of the United States; or
 - (iii) as it relates to a state government employer:
 - (A) gross mismanagement;
 - (B) abuse of authority; or
 - (C) unethical conduct.
 - (b) For purposes of Subsection (1)(a), an employee is presumed to have communicated in good faith if the employee gives written notice or otherwise formally communicates the conduct described in Subsection (1)(a) to:
 - (i) a person in authority over the person alleged to have engaged in the conduct described in Subsection (1)(a);
 - (ii) the attorney general's office;
 - (iii) law enforcement, if the conduct is criminal in nature;
 - (iv) if the employee is a public entity employee, public body employee, legislative employee, or a judicial employee:
 - (A) the state auditor's office;
 - (B) the president of the Senate;
 - (C) the speaker of the House of Representatives;
 - (D) the Office of Legislative Auditor General;
 - (E) the governor's office;
 - (F) the state court administrator; or
 - (G) the Division of Finance;
 - (v) if the employee is a public entity employee, but not an employee of a state institution of higher education, the director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services;
 - (vi) if the employee is a political subdivision employee:
 - (A) the legislative body, or a member of the legislative body, of the political subdivision;
 - (B) the governing body, or a member of the governing body, of the political subdivision;
 - (C) the top executive of the political subdivision; or
 - (D) any government official with authority to audit the political subdivision or the applicable part of the political subdivision; or
 - (vii) if the employee is an employee of a state institution of higher education:
 - (A) the State Board of Regents or a member of the State Board of Regents;
 - (B) the commissioner of higher education;
 - (C) the president of the state institution of higher education where the employee is employed;
 - or
 - (D) the entity that conducts audits of the state institution of higher education where the employee is employed.
 - (c) The presumption described in Subsection (1)(b) may be rebutted by showing that the employee knew or reasonably ought to have known that the report is malicious, false, or frivolous.

UTAH PROTECTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ACT--PROTECTIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

- (2) An employer may not take adverse action against an employee because an employee participates or gives information in an investigation, hearing, court proceeding, legislative or other inquiry, or other form of administrative review held by the public body.
- (3) An employer may not take adverse action against an employee because the employee has objected to or refused to carry out a directive that the employee reasonably believes violates a law of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States, or a rule or regulation adopted under the authority of the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States.
- (4) An employer may not implement rules or policies that unreasonably restrict an employee's ability to document:
 - (a) the waste or misuse of public funds, property, or manpower;
 - (b) a violation or suspected violation of any law, rule, or regulation; or
 - (c) as it relates to a state government employer:
 - (i) gross mismanagement;
 - (ii) abuse of authority; or
 - (iii) unethical conduct.

Amended by Chapter 178, 2018 General Session

NOTICE

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL

Under Vermont Law, sexual harassment and is illegal and is prohibited by **the Vermont Fair Employment practices act** (VFPEA) (Title 21, Chapter 5, Subchapter 6 of the Vermont Statutes) and **Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964** (42 United State Code Section 2000e et seq.)

Vermont law protects all workers not just employees. Effective July 1, 2018, Vermont's protections against sexual harassment extend to all individuals engaged "to perform work or services," even if they are not "employees" under state or federal law. References to "employer," "employee," and "employment" below should be understood to apply to work agreements beyond the traditional employer-employee relationship.

"Sexual Harassment" is a form of sex discrimination and means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, physical, written, auditory, or visual conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (A) Submission to that conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of work, or
- (B) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as a component of the basis for work related decisions affecting that individual, or
- (C) The conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with the individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

Sexual harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be unlawful.

It is unlawful to retaliate against an individual performing work or services for filing a complaint of sexual harassment or for cooperating in an investigation of sexual harassment.

Employers **must** ensure a workplace free of sexual harassment for all individuals performing work or services. Every supervisor is responsible for promptly responding to or reporting any complaint or suspected acts of sexual harassment.

Examples of sexual harassment include:

Unwelcome sexual advances • Suggestive or lewd remarks • Unwanted hugs, touches, kisses • Requests for sexual favors • Pornographic posters, cartoons, or drawings • Unwelcome sexual jokes and banter.

Consequences for committing sexual harassment may include:

Disciplinary action • From a verbal warning to dismissal • Damages and other relief for the victim civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation • Criminal penalties.

Employees or individuals engaged to perform work or services who believe that they have been sexually harassed or retaliated against for complaining of sexual harassment are encouraged to report the situation as soon as possible to one or more of the following.

- (a) His or her supervisor;
- (b) Matt Binsfeld (the head of this organization);
- (c) The person who is designated to receive such complaints and reports:
Name and Title: Janelle Pogodzinski, Chief Human Capital Officer
- (d) Number 608-519-5364

The above-named individuals can also provide copies of this employer's written sexual harassment policy.

The employer will promptly investigate and respond to all reports and knowledge of sexual harassment.

You may also contact the **State of Vermont Attorney General's Office**, 109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05609-1001 (888-745-9195 (Toll Free VT) or 802-828-3657; ago.civilrights@vermont.gov. If you work for an employer with at least 15 employees, you may also contact the **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, 475 Government Center, Boston, MA 02203 (617-565-3196). You may also contact the **Human Rights Commission**, 14-16 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, VT 05633-6301 (800-416-2010 (Toll Free VT) or 802-828-2480; human.rights@vermont.gov) if you work for a Vermont State Agency.

Accommodations for Pregnant Employees In Vermont

Notice of Employee Rights

WHAT IS THE LAW?

An employee with a pregnancy-related condition has a right to reasonable accommodations in the workplace to perform her job. A pregnancy-related condition is one caused by pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth. The law applies to all Vermont workplaces and all pregnant employees.

WHEN DOES IT BECOME EFFECTIVE?

January 1, 2018

WHAT ARE THE EMPLOYER'S OBLIGATIONS?

When employees request a reasonable accommodation pertaining to pregnancy, the employer should take time to work with the employee to fulfill the request. Ignoring a request, retaliating against, or firing the employee requesting a reasonable accommodation could expose the employer to damages and civil penalties.

DOES AN EMPLOYER HAVE TO GRANT EVERY ACCOMMODATION REQUEST?

An employer may decline a reasonable accommodation if the accommodation would constitute an undue hardship. An accommodation creates an undue hardship if it would be significantly difficult, unduly expensive or unworkable to put into place.

WHAT ARE THE EMPLOYEE'S RIGHTS?

If you feel you need reasonable accommodations to perform your job, you must request the accommodation by communicating with your employer. Examples of pregnancy-related accommodations include, but are not limited to:

- More breaks for the bathroom, water intake, or rest
- Access to a chair or stool
- Time off for prenatal appointments
- A private, clean space for breast feeding.
- Assistance with specific duties, such as manual labor or heavy lifting
- Time off to recover from medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth

If you feel you need reasonable accommodations to perform the essential functions of your job, you must request the accommodations by communicating with your employer.



VERMONT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.labor.vermont.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

STATE OF VERMONT
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE:
109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
888-745-9195 or 802-828-3657
AGO.CivilRights@vermont.gov

You may also contact the
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
14-16 Baldwin St., Montpelier, VT 05633
800-416-2010 or 802-828-2480
human.rights@vermont.gov
www.hrc.vermont.gov

CHILD LABOR POSTER



NON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT:

Children Age 14 and 15 MAY NOT work in any of the hazardous occupations above and may not work in communications or public utilities jobs, construction or repair jobs, driving a motor vehicle or helping a driver, manufacturing and mining occupations, power-driven machinery or hoisting apparatus other than typical office machines, processing occupations, public messenger jobs, transporting of persons or property, workrooms where products are manufactured, mined or processed, or warehousing and storage.

Children Age 14 and 15 MAY work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs under the following conditions:

No more than 3 hours on a school day or 18 hours in a school week; 8 hours on a non-school day or 40 hours in a non-school week. Also, work may not begin before 7 a.m. or end after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day, when evening hours are extended to 9 p.m. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

Examples of permitted jobs include office, grocery store, retail store, restaurant, movie theater, baseball park, amusement park, or gasoline service station.

Children Age 16 - 18

An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs. No person less than 18 years old may work in any occupation declared hazardous by the Secretary of the USDOL or the Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Labor. The following occupations have been declared hazardous (see child labor rules for additional information):

Hazardous Occupations

Manufacturing and storing of explosives, driving a motor vehicle and being an outside helper on a motor vehicle; coal mining, logging and sawmilling, power-driven woodworking machines, exposure to radioactive substances, power-driven hoisting apparatus, power-driven metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines, mining, other than coal mining, meat packing or processing (including the use of power-driven meat slicing machines), power-driven bakery machines, power-driven paper-product machines, manufacturing brick, tile, and related products, power-driven circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears, wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking operations, roofing operations, or excavation operations. There are some exemptions for apprentice/student-learner programs in some of these hazardous occupations.

A person must be at least 18 to work in any of the hazardous non-farm jobs listed above.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT:

Once a person turns **16 years old**, he or she can do any job in agriculture.

A youth **14 or 15 years old** can work in agriculture, on any farm, but only in non-hazardous jobs.

A youth **12 or 13 years of age** can only work in agriculture on a farm if a parent has given written permission or if a parent is working on the same farm as his or her child, and only in non-hazardous jobs.

If the youth is **younger than 12**, he or she can only work in agriculture on a farm if the farm is not required to pay the Federal minimum wage. Under the FLSA, "small" farms are exempt from the minimum wage requirements. "Small" farm means any farm that did not use more than 500 "man-days" of agricultural labor in any calendar quarter (3-month period) during the preceding calendar year. "Man-day" means any day during which an employee works at least one hour. If the farm is "small," workers under 12 years of age can only be employed with a parent's permission and only in non-hazardous jobs.

Hazardous agricultural occupations include:

- Operating a tractor of over 20 PTO (Power-Take-Off) horsepower, or connecting or disconnecting implements or parts to such a tractor.
- Operating or helping to operate Corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner, Feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyor, or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity-type self-unloading wagon or trailer; or, Power post-hole digger, power post driver, or nonwalking-type rotary tiller, Trencher or earthmoving equipment; Fork lift; Potato combine; or Power-driven circular, band or chainsaw.
- Working on a farm in a yard, pen, or stall occupied by Bull, boar, or stud horse for breeding, or Sow with suckling pigs, or cow with newborn calf with umbilical cord present.
- Loading, unloading, felling, bucking, or skidding timber with a butt (large end) diameter of more than 6 inches.
- Working from a ladder or scaffold at a height of over 20 feet.
- Driving a bus, truck, or automobile when transporting passengers, or riding on a tractor as a passenger or helper.

Equal Opportunity is the Law

The State of Vermont is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, individuals with disabilities, and people from diverse cultural backgrounds are encouraged. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. 711 (TTY/Relay Service) or 802-828-4203 TDD (Vermont Department of Labor).

Employment Protections for Victims of Crime

Notice of Employee Rights

WHAT IS THE LAW?

Under Vermont law, alleged victims are protected from harassment or other discrimination by employers based on their status as an alleged victim. Employers are also required to provide alleged victims with job-protected, unpaid leave to attend certain legal proceedings relating to a relevant crime.

EFFECTIVE AS OF:

July 1, 2022

WHO IS AN ALLEGED VICTIM?

Under the law, a "alleged victim" is a person who:

- Is alleged to have sustained;
- Physical, emotional, or financial injury or death;
- As a direct result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime;
- As a direct result of the commission or attempted commission of an act of delinquency;
- In an affidavit filed by law enforcement with a prosecuting attorney of competent jurisdiction; or
- The family member of an alleged victim who: is a minor, found to be incompetent, alleged to have suffered physical or emotional injury as a result; or was killed as a result of the alleged crime or act of delinquency.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Employees who are alleged victims have the right to take unpaid leave to attend:

- Criminal proceedings where the employee is an alleged victim and has a legal right or obligation to appear at the proceeding;
- Relief from abuse hearings and neglect or exploitation hearings under when the employee is a plaintiff; or
- Hearings concerning an order against stalking or sexual assault.

While on alleged victim leave, employees may use any accrued sick leave, vacation leave, or any other paid leave. Employees must continue to receive employment benefits while on leave and have the right to return to their same job or a comparable position upon return.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

VERMONT ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

109 State St., Montpelier, VT 05062
888-745-9195 OR 802-828-3657
AGO.CivilRights@Vermont.gov

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

14-16 Baldwin St., Montpelier, VT 05062
800-416-2010 OR 802-828-2480
www.hrc.Vermont.gov

Vermont's Earned Sick Time Act

Notice of Employee Rights

HOW IS SICK TIME EARNED?

An employee will earn one hour of earned sick time for every 52 hours of actual work, including overtime. An employee will be entitled to use up to 40 hours in 2019 and subsequent years.

HOW CAN SICK TIME BE USED?

An employee can use sick time when the employee or employee's child, parent, grandparent, spouse, or parent-in-law is sick or injured. This includes helping a family member obtain health care or travel to an appointment related to his or her long-term care, or to address the effects of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. An employee may use earned sick time to care for a family member because the school or business where the family member is located is closed for public health or safety reasons.



FOR MORE INFORMATION,

or to report suspected violations of the Act, contact the
Vermont Department of Labor at
1-802-828-0267

WHEN DOES ACCRUAL BEGIN?

An employee begins accruing sick leave on January 1st, 2017 or on the first day of employment, whichever comes later.

IS THERE AN EXCEPTION FOR SMALL BUSINESSES?

A small business that employs five or fewer full-time employees will not be subject to the Act until January 1st, 2018.

WHEN WILL PAID SICK TIME BE AVAILABLE TO USE?

An employer may elect to allow the use of earned sick time as it accrues, or may impose a waiting period of up to one year after January 1st, 2017 or the first day of employment, whichever comes later.

ARE ALL EMPLOYEES ENTITLED TO SICK TIME?

Not all employees are subject to the protections of the Act. There are limited exemptions for certain types of employment, as well as for certain seasonal and part time employees. For a complete list, go to:

<http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/21/005/00481>

NOTICE

MINIMUM WAGE FOR VERMONT EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS

MINIMUM WAGE RATE

Effective 01/01/24	\$13. 67 per hour
Effective 01/01/23	\$13.18 per hour
Effective 01/01/22	\$12.55 per hour

BASIC WAGE RATE (TIPPED EMPLOYEES)

Effective 01/01/24	\$6. 84 per hour
Effective 01/01/23	\$6.59 per hour
Effective 01/01/22	\$6.28 per hour

MAXIMUM TIP CREDIT ALLOWED

Effective 01/01/24	\$6. 83 per hour
Effective 01/01/23	\$6.59 per hour
Effective 01/01/22	\$6.28 per hour

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Service or Tipped Employees: “A service or tipped employee” means an employee of a hotel, motel, touristplace, or restaurant who customarily and regularly receives more than \$120.00 a month in tips for direct and personal customer service.

Basic Wage Rate: The basic wage rate is the minimum required employer contribution towards the minimum wage for service or tipped employees. If an employee does not receive sufficient tips in the work week to at least achieve the minimum wage for all hours worked that week, the employer must make up the difference.

63 Pearl Street Burlington, Vermont 05401

Labor.WageHour@vermont.gov

Phone: (802) 951-4083 | Fax: (802) 865-7655



Labor.Vermont.gov/Rights-and-Wages



Employer's Liability and Workers' Compensation
NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

This employer, J.F. Brennan Company, Inc , has complied with the provisions of Title 21 of the Vermont Statutes, Annotated §687, by obtaining Workers' Compensation Insurance coverage through:

Arch Indemnity Insurance Company
(Insurance Carrier)

Workers' Compensation benefits for lost time, medical expenses, disability or death because of a work-related injury are available through the above named company.

- An injured employee **MUST** immediately notify his/her employer of an injury.
- The employer **MUST** file an Employee Claim and Employer's First Report of Injury (Form 1) with the Vermont Department of Labor within 72 hours of the notice of an injury that requires medical attention or results in time lost from work. The employer must also provide a copy of the Form 1 to the injured worker and to the insurance carrier.
- If the employer fails to file a First Report, an employee may file a Notice of Injury and Claim for Compensation (Form 5) with the Vermont Department of Labor within six months of the date of injury.
- Information concerning injured worker rights and benefits is available on the department's Workers' Compensation website at <http://www.labor.vermont.gov> or by calling (802) 828-2286.

Equal Opportunity is the Law

The State of Vermont is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, individuals with disabilities, and people from diverse cultural backgrounds are encouraged. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. 711 (TTY/Relay Service) or 802-828-4203 TDD (Vermont Department of Labor).

Parental Leave, Family Leave, and Short-Term Family Leave

Vermont's **Parental Leave** Law covers employers with 10 or more workers who work an average of 30 hours per week over the course of a year.

Vermont's **Family Leave** Law, which includes Short-Term Family Leave, covers employers with 15 or more workers who work an average of 30 hours per week over the course of a year.

A worker who has worked for a covered employer for an average of 30 hours a week for a year is entitled to leave under these laws. During any 12 month period, the worker is entitled to up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave:

- **Parental Leave:** during the pregnancy and/or after childbirth; or, within a year following the initial placement of a child 16 years of age or younger with the worker for the purpose of adoption;
- **Family Leave:** for the serious illness of the worker, worker's child, stepchild, ward, foster child, party to a civil union, parent, spouse, or parent of the worker's spouse;

and, in addition to the leave provided in 21 V.S.A. Sec. 472, a worker is entitled to **short-term family leave** of up to 4 hours in any 30 day period (but not more than 24 hours in any 12 month period) of unpaid leave:

Short-Term Family Leave: to participate in preschool or school activities directly related to the academic advancement of the worker's child, stepchild, foster child or ward who lives with the worker; to attend or to accompany the worker's child, stepchild, foster child or ward who lives with the worker or the worker's parent, spouse or parent-in-law to **routine medical or dental appointments**; to accompany the worker's parent, spouse, or parent-in-law to **other appointments for professional services** related to their care and well-being; to respond to a **medical emergency** involving the employee's child, stepchild, foster child or ward who lives with the worker or the employee's parent, spouse or parent-in-law.

The worker must give reasonable written notice of intent to take **family** or **parental** leave, including the anticipated dates the leave will start and end. The employer may not require notice more than 6 weeks prior to birth or adoption. If serious illness is claimed, the employer may require certification from a physician. For **short-term family leave**, a worker must give notice as early as possible, at least seven days before the leave is to be taken unless waiting seven days could have a significant adverse impact on the employee's family member.

A worker may choose to use sick leave, or vacation leave, or any other accrued paid leave time during the leave, up to six weeks. The employer may not require the worker to do so. Use of paid leave does not extend the overall leave time to which the worker is entitled.

The employer must continue to provide all worker benefits unchanged during the leave period, but may require the worker to contribute to the cost at the existing rate of worker contribution.

Upon return from leave, a worker must be offered the job held previously or a comparable one at equal pay, benefits, seniority, and other terms and conditions.

Exceptions: A worker is not entitled to leave under the Parental and Family Leave Act if the employer can prove by clear and convincing evidence that:

- **Layoff:** during the period of leave the employee's job would have been terminated or the worker would have been laid off for reasons unrelated to the leave; or
- **Unique Services:** the worker performed unique services and hiring a permanent replacement during the leave, after giving the worker notice of intent to do so, was the employer's only available alternative to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury.

This law sets a minimum standard for parental and family leave rights. It does not prevent an employer from offering a more generous leave policy and does not reduce an employer's obligation under a collective bargaining agreement or existing program that provides greater leave rights than the law requires.

**EMPLOYEES ARE PROTECTED FROM RETALIATION OF ANY KIND IN CONNECTION
WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS LAW.**

A worker aggrieved by a violation of this law may:

- bring a private lawsuit for injunctive relief, economic damages including prospective lost wages for a period not to exceed one year, attorney fees and court costs;
- **(if you are not a state worker)** lodge a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General at **828-3657**, or **(if you are a state worker)** lodge a complaint with the Vermont Human Rights Commission at **828-2480**. These agencies may investigate your complaint and bring action in court to enforce this law.

**To obtain copies of this poster, call the Vermont Department of Labor at 828-0267 or visit our website at:
<http://www.labor.vermont.gov/>**

Equal Opportunity is the Law

The State of Vermont is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications from women, individuals with disabilities, and people from diverse cultural backgrounds are encouraged. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. 711 (TTY/Relay Service) or 802-828-4203 TDD (Vermont Department of Labor).



POSTING OF SAFETY RECORDS NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Under Vermont law (21 V.S.A. §691a) all Vermont employers must advise their employees of where they may review the employer's record of workplace safety, including workplace injury and illness. The employer's data shall be available for review by any employee and by the Commissioner of Labor, but this information shall not otherwise be public information.

The employer's data is available at:

Brennan Safety Department

(Location)

Employer Contact: Steven Skau

(Name)

Work Telephone: 608-519-5269

Email: sskau@jfbrennan.com

For more information, contact the Vermont Department of Labor at (802) 828-2286.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

If you have become unemployed, or your work hours have been reduced, you may be eligible for

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Call the
Vermont Department of Labor

1-877-214-3330

(toll free)

TTY/Relay Service at 711
TDD services at 1-800-650-4152

If you are forced to leave your job as a result of domestic violence, sexual violence, or stalking, you may be eligible for benefits under the Domestic and Sexual Violence Survivor's Transitional Employment Program. When speaking with a representative at the toll-free number listed above, please ask to speak with the Domestic Violence Program Manager.

For free professional help in finding a job, an internship, or job training opportunities, visit a Department of Labor Job Center near you.

**To find your local Center, visit:
labor.vermont.gov or call 833-719-1051**

Auxiliary aides and services are available upon request for individuals with disabilities. Interpretive services are also available for persons with limited English proficiency.



NOTICE

Workers' Compensation Reinstatement Rights

VERMONT LAW REQUIRES POSTING OF THIS NOTICE

21 VSA §643b Reinstatement; seniority and benefits protected

This law provides that an employer who regularly employs **ten or more** people (at least 10 of whom work more than 15 hours a week), has an obligation to rehire a worker who has suffered a work related injury **provided** that the following conditions are met:

1. The worker recovers from the injury within two (2) years of the onset of disability; and
2. The worker keeps the employer informed of his or her interest in reinstatement and his or her current mailing address; and
3. The worker had an expectation of continuing work had the injury not occurred; and
4. The worker is physically capable of performing either his or her prior job, if available, or an alternative suitable position.

Reinstatement must be with all benefits earned up to the date of injury, including both seniority and accrued leave time. Obviously, such benefits need not accrue **during** the period of actual disability.

Please note that the right to reinstatement applies only to the first **available** suitable job. Thus, the employer is not obligated either to create an "extra" position for a returning worker or to lay-off a current employee in order to comply with this law.

Should you have questions regarding the above, please contact the Vermont Department of Labor, Workers' Compensation and Safety Division at 802-828-2286 or our website: www.labor.vermont.gov.

www.labor.vermont.gov

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Vermont Department of Labor
P. O. Box 488
Montpelier, Vermont 05601-0488

Email: LABOR.WCComp@vermont.gov

Telephone: (802) 828-2286

TDD: (800) 650-4152

Fax: (802) 828-2195



Look Below the Surface

Human Trafficking is Modern Day Slavery

Do you ever feel like you are a slave?

It is possible you could be a victim of human trafficking without even realizing it

Ask yourself

Has anyone ever convinced you to have sex for money?

Has anyone forced you to work to pay off a debt to them or anyone else?

Has anyone ever lied to you about the type of work you would be doing?

Has anyone made threats against you or your family?

You need to know

It is illegal for someone to do this to you

Your immigration status does not matter

You can find help

Victims of human trafficking are protected under both United States and Virginia Law

If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave, whether it is commercial sex, housework, farm work, or any other activity - call the trafficking hotline to access help and services.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline: **1-888-373-7888**

The hotline is available

24/7 Toll Free

Anonymous Confidential

Able to provide help and referral to

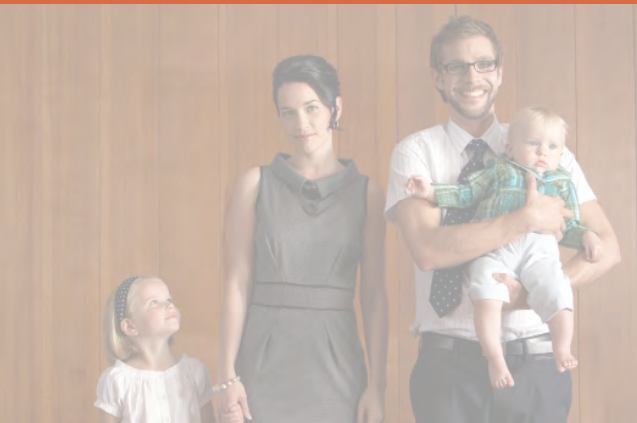
Services, Training, General Information

Available to Non-English Speakers

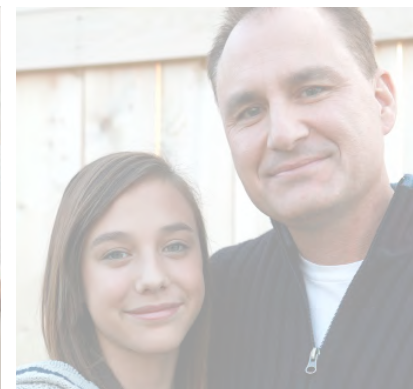


<http://www.doli.virginia.gov>

Did you know Virginia has an income tax credit for low-income, working individuals and families?



Could you be eligible?



FIND OUT IF YOU QUALIFY for the Commonwealth of Virginia income tax credit today! Visit the Low Income Individuals Credit page on the Virginia Tax site: www.tax.virginia.gov/low-income-individuals-credit

Two ways to increase your income:

- ✓ The Federal Earned Income Tax Credit
- ✓ The Virginia Credit for Low Income Individuals

Call the **Virginia Department of Taxation** at: (804) 367-8031, PAY-VTAX at: (804) 339-1307

▶ or visit: www.tax.virginia.gov



NOTICE TO WORKERS

Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are available to workers who are unemployed and who meet the requirements of Virginia UI eligibility laws. You may file a UI claim in the first week that employment stops or work hours are reduced.

YOU MAY APPLY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS IF:

- You are totally unemployed.
- You are working reduced wages or hours.

YOU WILL NEED TO PROVIDE:

- Your full legal name
- Your Social Security Number
- Your authorization to work (if you are not a US Citizen or resident)

IF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, ON A TEMPORARY LAYOFF, OR IF WORKING REDUCED HOURS:

The first week you are unemployed, register for work, and file a claim for benefits. You can file your claim online at www.vec.virginia.gov or by calling our Customer Contact Center at 1-866-832-2363. Register for work online at www.vawc.virginia.gov.

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS, THE LAW REQUIRES THAT YOU:

- File a claim with the Virginia Employment Commission.
- Have earned sufficient wages from employers who are subject to the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Act or any other State within your Base Period.
- Must be unemployed through no fault of your own.
- Must be able and available for work and actively searching for work.
- Continue to report as instructed by the Virginia Employment Commission.

You cannot be paid unemployment benefits until you have filed your claim and have met all eligibility requirements. You should file your claim as soon as you become unemployed, or your hours are reduced. If you have any questions about your rights and responsibilities under the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Act, visit website www.vec.virginia.gov or call our Customer Contact Center at 1-866-832-2363.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO POST THIS NOTICE IN A PLACE VISIBLE TO ALL WORKERS.

EFFECTIVE MARCH, 14, 2024, EMPLOYERS MUST ALSO PROVIDE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE TO EACH WORKER AT THE TIME OF SEPARATION FROM EMPLOYMENT ([42 USC, §1103 \(h\)\(2\)](#)).

An Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Please call 866-832-2363 or
Email: translation@vec.virginia.gov for Language Access/Assistance.

This notice is available in Spanish.
Direct requests to: **Employer Accounts**
P.O. Box 26441
Richmond, VA 23261-6441

Seizure First Aid

How to help someone having a seizure

1

STAY with the person until they are awake and alert after the seizure.

- ✓ Time the seizure
- ✓ Remain **calm**
- ✓ Check for **medical ID**



2

Keep the person **SAFE**.

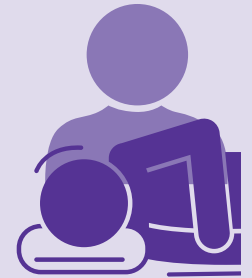
- ✓ Move or guide away from **harm**



3

Turn the person onto their **SIDE** if they are not awake and aware.

- ✓ Keep **airway clear**
- ✓ **Loosen tight clothes** around neck
- ✓ Put **something small and soft** under the head



Call
911
if...

- ▶ Seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes
- ▶ Person does not return to their usual state
- ▶ Person is injured, pregnant, or sick
- ▶ Repeated seizures
- ▶ First time seizure
- ▶ Difficulty breathing
- ▶ Seizure occurs in water

Do
NOT

- ✗ Do **NOT** restrain.
- ✗ Do **NOT** put any objects in their mouth.
- ✓ **Rescue medicines can be given** if prescribed by a health care professional

Learn More and Register for Training: epilepsy.com/firstaid



EPILEPSY
FOUNDATION

epilepsy.com

24/7 Helpline: 1-800-332-1000

In Partnership with
Virginia Department
of Labor and Industry





Job Safety and Health Protection

THE VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (VOSH) LAW, BY AUTHORITY OF TITLE 40.1 OF THE LABOR LAWS OF VIRGINIA, PROVIDES JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION FOR WORKERS. THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW IS TO ASSURE SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORKING CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THE VIRGINIA SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD PROMULGATES AND ADOPTS JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS, AND EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THESE STANDARDS. THESE STANDARDS MAY BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING WEB ADDRESS: http://www.doli.virginia.gov/doli_regulations/doli_regulations.html. YOU MAY ALSO CONTACT THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY OFFICES LISTED BELOW TO RECEIVE PRINTED COPIES OF THE VIRGINIA UNIQUE STANDARDS AND OBTAIN THE NAMES OF PUBLISHERS OF THE FEDERAL IDENTICAL STANDARDS.

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.

Inspection

The Law requires that a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the VOSH inspector for the purpose of aiding the inspection.

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

Citation

If upon inspection VOSH 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 VOSH citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for three days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

Proposed Penalty

The Law provides for mandatory penalties against private sector employers of up to \$15,375 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$15,375 for each other-than-serious violation. Penalties of up to \$15,375 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 \$153,742 for each such violation.

Public Sector employers, all departments, agencies, institutions or other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, are subject to the penalty provisions of 16VAC 25-60-260.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Law. Any willful violation resulting in the death of an employee is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$70,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Subsequent conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

Complaint

Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint with the nearest VOSH office requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or

unhealthy conditions exist in their workplace. VOSH will withhold, on request, names of employees filing complaints. Complaints may be made at the Department of Labor and Industry addresses shown below.

Discrimination

It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their right under the law, including raising a safety or health concern with the employer or VOSH, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.

An employee who believes they have been discriminated against for exercising their rights under the Law, may file a complaint with the Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry within 60 days of the alleged discrimination.

CASPA

Complaints about State Plan Administration: Any person may complain to the Regional Administrator of OSHA (address below) concerning the Administration of the State Safety and Health Program.

State Coverage

The VOSH program shall apply to all public and private sector businesses in the State except for Federal agencies, businesses under the Atomic Energy Act, railroad rolling stock and tracks, certain Federal enclaves, and businesses covered by the Federal Maritime jurisdiction.

Voluntary Activity

Voluntary efforts by the employer to assure its workplace is in compliance with the Law are encouraged. Voluntary Safety and Health Consultation and Training Programs exist to assist employers. These services may be obtained by contacting the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry addresses

Recordkeeping

Employers now have a new system for tracking workplace injuries and illnesses. OSHA's new recordkeeping log (Form 300) is simpler to understand and use. Using a question and answer format, the revised recordkeeping rule provides guidance for recording occupational injuries and illnesses and explains how to classify specific cases. Smaller employers (10 or fewer employees) are exempt from most requirements. To see if your industry is partially exempt, visit the OSHA Website at www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/pub3169text.html.

Accident Reporting

All fatalities must be reported to VOSH within eight (8) hours. All injuries or illnesses that result in an in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye must be reported to VOSH within twenty-four (24) hours. Failure to report may result in significant monetary penalties.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Main Street Centre
600 East Main Street, Suite 207
Richmond, Virginia 23219
VOICE (804) 371-2327
FAX (804) 371-6524

Headquarters
Main Street Centre
600 East Main Street, Suite 207
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 371-2327

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICE LOCATIONS

Northern Virginia/Manassas
9400 Innovation Drive, Suite 120,
Manassas, VA 20110.
(703) 392-0900

Abingdon
The Johnson Center
468 East Main Street,
Suite 114,
Abingdon, VA 24210
(276) 676-5465



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Gary G. Pan
Commissioner

VIRGINIA SAFETY AND HEALTH CODES BOARD

www.doli.virginia.gov

U.S. Department of Labor OSHA
Regional Administrator The Curtis
Center, STE 740 West 170 South
Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3309
(215) 861-4900

Central Virginia/Richmond
North Run Business Park
1570 East Parham Road
Richmond, VA 23228
(804) 371-3104

Tidewater/Norfolk
6363 Center Drive
Building 6, Suite 101
Norfolk, VA 23502
(757) 455-0891

Lynchburg
3704 Old Forest Road
Suite B
Lynchburg, VA 24501
(434) 385-0806

Southwest/Roanoke
Brammer Village
3013 Peters Creek Road
Roanoke, VA 24019
(540) 562-3580

Verona
P.O. Box 772
201 Lee Highway
Verona, VA 24482
(540) 248-9280

EMPLOYERS: THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A PROMINENT PLACE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT TO WHICH YOUR EMPLOYEES NORMALLY REPORT TO WORK.

Revised August, 2023

WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE

The employees of this business are covered by the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act. In case of injury by accident or notice of an occupational disease:

THE EMPLOYEE SHOULD:

1. Immediately give notice to the employer, in writing, of the injury or occupational disease and the date of accident or notice of the occupational disease.
2. Promptly give to the employer and to the Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission notice of any claim for compensation for the period of disability beyond the seventh day after the accident. In case of fatal injuries, notice must be given by one or more dependents of the deceased or by a person in their behalf.
3. In case of failure to reach an agreement with the employer in regard to compensation under the act, file application with the Commission for a hearing within two years of the date of accidental injury or first communication of the diagnosis of an occupational disease.
4. If medical treatment is anticipated for more than two years from the date of the accident and no award has been entered, the employee should file a claim with the Commission within two years from the date of the accident.

NOTE: The employer's report of accident is not the filing of a claim for the employee.

THE EMPLOYER SHOULD:

1. At the time of the accident, give the employee the names of at least three physicians from which the employee may select the treating physician.
2. Report the injury to the Commission through your carrier or directly to the Commission.
3. Accurately determine the employee's average weekly wage, including overtime, meals, uniforms, etc.

Questions may be answered by contacting the Commission. A booklet explaining the Workers' Compensation Act is available without cost from:

THE VIRGINIA WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION
333 E. Franklin St
Richmond, Virginia 23219

1-877-664-2566
www.workcomp.virginia.gov

Every employer within the operation of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act **MUST POST THIS NOTICE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE** in his place of business.

VIRGINIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACT REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PREGNANCY

Protections from Discrimination – Va. Code § 2.2-3909

Effective July 1, 2020, employers with five or more employees for a 20-week period in the current or preceding year must provide reasonable accommodations for pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, including lactation, unless the accommodation would impose an undue hardship. Employers also may not, in response to a request for a reasonable accommodation for pregnancy:

- take adverse actions against an employee;
- deny employment or promotions; or
- require an employee to take leave if another reasonable accommodation can be provided.

Reasonable Accommodations

Examples of reasonable accommodations include more frequent or longer bathroom breaks, breaks to express breast milk, access to a private location other than a bathroom for the expression of breast milk, acquisition or modification of equipment or access to or modification of employee seating, a temporary transfer to a less strenuous or hazardous position, assistance with manual labor, job restructuring, a modified work schedule, light duty assignments, and leave to recover from childbirth.

Interactive Process

When an employee requests an accommodation, employers must engage in a timely, good faith interactive process with the employee to determine if the requested accommodation is reasonable and, if not, discuss alternative reasonable accommodations that may be provided.

Complaints

Any person who believes they were discriminated against on this basis may file a complaint with the Division of Human Rights or seek relief by filing a civil action in state court.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Division of Human Rights
202 North 9th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
www.ag.virginia.gov

human_rights@oag.state.va.us

P: (804) 225-2292; F: (804) 225-3294





Washington State Law Prohibits Discrimination in Employment

Protected Classes

- Race
- Color
- National Origin
- Sex
- Creed
- Disability—Sensory, Mental or Physical
- HIV, AIDS, and Hepatitis C
- Age (40 yrs old and older)
- Marital Status
- Pregnancy or maternity
- Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity
- Use of a service animal by a person with a disability
- Honorably discharged Veteran or Military status
- Retaliation for filing a whistleblower complaint with the state auditor
- Retaliation for filing a nursing home abuse complaint
- Retaliation for opposing an unfair practice

PROHIBITED UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

**AN EMPLOYER OF EIGHT (8) OR MORE EMPLOYEES MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS:
FOR EXAMPLE, AN EMPLOYER CANNOT:**

- *Refuse to hire you or discharge you from employment*
- *Discriminate in compensation or other terms or conditions of employment*
- *Print, circulate, or use any discriminatory statement, advertisement, publication, or job application form*
- *Make any discriminatory inquiries in connection with prospective employment.*

LABOR UNIONS MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS.

FOR EXAMPLE, A LABOR UNION CANNOT:

- *Deny membership or membership rights and privileges*
- *Expel from membership*
- *Fail to represent a person in the collective bargaining unit.*

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS.

FOR EXAMPLE, AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY MAY NOT:


- *Discriminate in classification or referrals for employment*
- *Print or circulate any discriminatory statement, advertisement, or publication*
- *Use discriminatory employment application forms, or make discriminatory inquiries in connection with prospective employment.*

**If you have been discriminated
against, please call or go to:**

1-800-233-3247 or www.hum.wa.gov

Washington State
Human Rights Commission

Everyone deserves a healthy relationship



No one ever deserves to be mistreated.

Abuse is a pattern of behavior that one person uses to gain power and control over another. These behaviors can include isolation, emotional abuse, monitoring, controlling finances, or physical and sexual assault.

Everyone should be free to make their own choices in relationships. If you are experiencing harm or need advice, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline. You can reach their advocates 24/7/365 to get the support you deserve. No names, no fees, and no judgement. Just help.
800-799-SAFE (7233) or 800-787-3224 (TTY).

www.thehotline.org

You can also find a program in your area that can help. Find out more about what kind of help is available at wscadv.org/get-help-now.



Employment Security Department

WASHINGTON STATE

Workplace posters available at esd.wa.gov

The Employment Security Department is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Language assistance services for limited English proficient individuals are available free of charge. Washington Relay Service: 711

It's the law! Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.
(Chapter 49.17 RCW)

All workers have the right to a safe and healthy workplace.

Employees — Your employer must protect you from hazards you encounter on the job, tell you about them and provide training.

You have the right to:

- Notify your employer or L&I about workplace hazards. You may ask L&I to keep your name confidential.
- Request an L&I inspection of the place you work if you believe unsafe or unhealthy conditions exist. You or your employee representative may participate in an inspection, without loss of wages or benefits.
- Get copies of your medical records, including records of exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- File a complaint with L&I within 90 days if you believe your employer fired you, or retaliated or discriminated against you because you filed a safety complaint, participated in an inspection or any other safety-related activity.
- Appeal a violation correction date if you believe the time allowed on the citation is not reasonable.

The law requires you to follow workplace safety and health rules that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

Employers — You have a legal obligation to protect employees on the job.

Employers must provide workplaces free from recognized hazards that could cause employees serious harm or death.

Actions you must take:

- Comply with all workplace safety and health rules that apply to your business, including developing and implementing a written accident prevention plan (also called an APP or safety program).
- Post this notice to inform your employees of their rights and responsibilities.
- Prior to job assignments, train employees how to prevent hazardous exposures and provide required personal protective equipment at no cost.
- Allow an employee representative to participate in an L&I safety/health inspection, without loss of wages or benefits. The L&I inspector may talk confidentially with a number of employees.
- If you are cited for safety and/or health violations, you must prominently display the citation at or near the place of the violation for a minimum of seven working days, excluding weekends and holidays. It must remain posted until all violations have been corrected.

Firing or discriminating against any employee for filing a complaint or participating in an inspection, investigation, or opening or closing conference is illegal.



Employers must report all deaths, in-patient hospitalizations, amputations or loss of an eye.

Report any work-related death or in-patient hospitalization to L&I's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) within 8 hours.

Report any work-related non-hospitalized amputation or loss of an eye to DOSH within 24 hours.

For any work-related death, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye, you must report the following information to DOSH:

- Employer contact person and phone number.
- Name of business.
- Address and location where the work-related incident occurred.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Number of employees and their names.
- Brief description of what happened.

Where to report:

- Any local L&I office or
- 1-800-423-7233, press 1 (available 24/7)

This poster is available free from L&I at
Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters.

Free assistance from the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

- Training and resources to promote safe workplaces.
- On-site consultations to help employers identify and fix hazards, and risk management help to lower your workers' compensation costs.



Division of Occupational Safety and Health
www.Lni.wa.gov/go/F416-081-909 | 1-800-423-7233

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

Ley de seguridad y salud en el trabajo

¡Es la ley! Los empleadores deben colocar este aviso en un lugar donde puedan leerlo los trabajadores.

Todos los trabajadores tienen derecho a un lugar de trabajo seguro y saludable.

Trabajadores — Su empleador debe protegerlo de los peligros que encuentra en el trabajo, informarle sobre ellos y proporcionarle capacitación.

Usted tiene el derecho de:

- Notificarle a su empleador o a L&I sobre los peligros en el lugar de trabajo. Usted puede pedirle a L&I que mantenga su nombre confidencial.
- Solicitar una inspección de L&I del lugar donde trabaja si cree que existen condiciones no saludables o inseguras. Usted y el representante de los trabajadores pueden participar en una inspección.
- Obtener copias de sus archivos médicos, incluyendo los archivos sobre exposiciones a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y peligrosas.
- Presentar una queja con L&I dentro de 90 días si usted piensa que su empleador lo despidió o tomó represalias o lo discriminó porque presentó una queja de seguridad, participó en una inspección u otra actividad de seguridad relacionada.
- Apelar la fecha de corrección de una infracción, si usted considera que el tiempo permitido en la citación no es razonable.

La ley requiere que usted siga las reglas de seguridad y salud en el lugar de trabajo que se apliquen a sus propias acciones y conducta en el trabajo.

Empleadores — Ustedes tienen la obligación legal de proteger a los trabajadores en el trabajo.

Los empleadores deben proporcionar lugares de trabajo libres de riesgos reconocidos que puedan causar lesiones serias o muerte a los trabajadores.

Acciones que usted debe tomar:

- Cumpla con todas las reglas de seguridad y salud en el lugar de trabajo que se apliquen a su negocio, incluyendo el desarrollo y la implementación de un Plan de Prevención de Accidentes por escrito (también llamado un APP en inglés o un programa de seguridad).
- Ponga este aviso en un lugar visible para informarle a los trabajadores de sus derechos y responsabilidades.
- Antes de asignar trabajos, capacite a los trabajadores sobre cómo prevenir exposiciones peligrosas y proporcione el equipo de protección personal requerido sin costo alguno.
- Permítale a un representante de los trabajadores que participe en una inspección de seguridad/salud de L&I sin descontarle salarios o beneficios. Es posible que el inspector de L&I hable en forma confidencial con otros trabajadores.
- Si recibe una citación por una infracción de salud y seguridad usted debe poner a la vista la citación en o cerca del lugar de la infracción por un mínimo de siete días laborales, excluyendo los fines de semana y los días festivos. Debe permanecer en un lugar visible hasta que se hayan corregido todas las infracciones.

Es ilegal despedir o discriminar a cualquier trabajador por haber presentado una queja o por haber participado en una inspección, investigación o conferencias de apertura o cierre de las mismas.



Los empleadores deben reportar todas las muertes, hospitalizaciones de pacientes, amputaciones o pérdida de ojos.

Reporte a la División de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (DOSH) de L&I cualquier muerte u hospitalización relacionada con el trabajo dentro de 8 horas.

Reporte a DOSH cualquier amputación sin hospitalización o pérdida de un ojo dentro de 24 horas.

Para cualquier muerte relacionada con el trabajo, hospitalización, amputación o pérdida de un ojo, debe reportar la siguiente información a DOSH:

- Nombre del empleador y número de teléfono.
- Nombre del negocio.
- Dirección y lugar donde ocurrió el incidente
- Fecha y hora del incidente.
- Número de trabajadores y sus nombres.
- Breve descripción de lo sucedido.

Dónde reportar:

- Cualquier oficina local de L&I o
- Puede llamar a DOSH al 1-800-423-7233, presione 1 (disponible las 24 horas)

Este cartelón es gratis y está disponible en el sitio Web de L&I en Lni.wa.gov/CartelesRequeridos.

Ayuda gratuita de la División de Salud y Seguridad (DOSH)

- Capacitación y recursos para promover lugares de trabajo seguros.
- Consultas en su lugar de trabajo para ayudar a los empleadores a identificar y corregir peligros y manejo de riesgos para reducir los costos de compensación para los trabajadores.



División de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional
www.Lni.wa.gov/go/F416-081-909 | 1-800-423-7233

A petición del cliente, hay ayuda disponible para personas que hablan otros idiomas y otros formatos alternos de comunicación para personas con discapacidades. Llame al 1-800-547-8367. Usuarios de dispositivos de telecomunicaciones para sordos (TDD, por su sigla en inglés) llamen al 711. L&I es un empleador con igualdad de oportunidades.

It's the law! Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

(Revised Code of Washington 51.14.100)

If a job injury occurs

Your employer is self-insured. You are entitled to all of the benefits required by the state of Washington's workers' compensation (industrial insurance) laws. These benefits include medical treatment and partial wage replacement if your work-related injury or disease requires you to miss work. Compliance with these laws is regulated by the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I).

What you should do

Report your injury. If you are injured, no matter how minor the injury seems, contact the person listed on this poster.

Get medical care. The first time you see a doctor, you may choose any health-care provider who is qualified to treat your injury. For ongoing care, you must be treated by a doctor in the L&I medical network. (Find network providers at www.Lni.wa.gov/FindADoc.)

Qualified health-care providers include: medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, naturopathic and podiatric physicians; dentists; optometrists; ophthalmologists; physician assistants; and advanced registered nurse practitioners.

File your claim as soon as possible. For an on-the-job injury, you must file a claim with your employer within one year after the day the injury occurred. For an occupational disease, you must file a claim within two years following the date you are advised by a health-care provider in writing that your condition is work related.

To report an injury:

If you should become injured on the job or develop an occupational disease, immediately report your injury or condition to the person designated below:

Name: Gallagher Bassett Services

Phone: 630-694-5319

For additional information or help with a workers' compensation issue you can contact the Ombudsman for Self-Insured Injured Workers at 1-888-317-0493.

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 360-902-5797. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

About required workplace posters

Go to www.Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

Self-Insurance Section
Department of Labor & Industries
P.O. Box 44890
Olympia WA 98504-4890

It's the law! Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Every worker is entitled to workers' compensation benefits. You cannot be penalized or discriminated against for filing a claim. For more information, call toll-free **1-800-547-8367**.

If a job injury occurs

Your employer is insured through the Department of Labor & Industries' workers' compensation program. If you are injured on the job or develop an occupational disease, you are entitled to workers' compensation benefits.

Benefits include:

Medical care. Medical expenses resulting from your workplace injury or disease are covered by the workers' compensation program.

Disability income. If your work-related medical condition prevents you from working, you may be eligible for benefits to partially replace your wages.

Vocational assistance. Under certain conditions, you may be eligible for help in returning to work.

Partial disability benefits. You may be eligible for a monetary award to compensate for the loss of body functions.

Pensions. Injuries that permanently keep you from returning to work may qualify you for a disability pension.

Death benefits for survivors. If a worker dies, the surviving spouse or registered domestic partner and/or dependents may receive a pension.

About required workplace posters

Go to Lni.wa.gov/Posters to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

On the Web: Lni.wa.gov

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

What you should do

Report your injury. If you are injured, no matter how minor the injury seems, contact the person listed on this poster.

Get medical care. The first time you see a doctor, you may choose any health-care provider who is qualified to treat your injury. For ongoing care, you must be treated by a doctor in the L&I medical network. (Find network providers at Lni.wa.gov/FindADoc.)

Qualified health-care providers include: medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, naturopathic and podiatric physicians; dentists; optometrists; ophthalmologists; physician assistants; and advanced registered nurse practitioners.

Tell your health-care provider and your employer about your work-related injury or condition. The first step in filing a workers' compensation (industrial insurance) claim is to fill out a Report of Accident (ROA). You can do this online with FileFast (Lni.wa.gov/FileFast), by phone at 1-877-561-FILE, or on paper in your doctor's office. Filing online or by phone speeds the claim and reduces hassle.

File your claim as soon as possible. For an on-the-job injury, you must file a claim and the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I) must receive it within one year after the day the injury occurred. For an occupational disease, you must file a claim and L&I must receive it within two years following the date you are advised by a health-care provider in writing that your condition is work related.

Report your injury to:

(Your employer fills in this space.)

Helpful phone numbers:



Refer to safety grab & go

Paid time off. Peace of mind.

Paid Family and Medical Leave provides paid time off when a serious health condition prevents you from working, when you need to care for a family member or a new child, or for certain military-related events. It's here for you when you need it most, so you can focus on what matters.

How it works



Nearly every Washington worker—whether you work full time or part time in a small to large business—is eligible for up to 12 weeks of Paid Family and Medical Leave. You need to work 820 hours in Washington, or about 16 hours per week, over the course of about a year. You can get up to 16 weeks if you have family and medical events in the same year, or up to 18 weeks in some cases. Leave doesn't have to be taken all at once. You can use these weeks within your "claim year," which starts when you apply and then runs for the next 52 weeks. When that claim year expires you can then be eligible for leave again.

You apply for leave with the Employment Security Department and will get partial wage replacement, up to 90 percent of your typical pay, capped at **\$1,456** per week.

Your rights



If you meet the requirements, you have the right to take paid time off using Paid Family and Medical Leave.

If you qualify for Paid Family and Medical Leave, your employer cannot prevent you from taking it. Your employer also cannot require you to use other types of leave, such as sick or vacation days, before or after taking Paid Family and Medical Leave. The program is funded by premiums shared between workers and many employers. The premium is **0.74%** of your wage. You may pay about **71%** of that total, and your employer (if they have 50 or more employees) pays the rest. A calculator to estimate premiums is available on our website.

To file a complaint against your employer about Paid Family and Medical Leave, email or call our Customer Care Team at paidleave@esd.wa.gov or (833) 717-2273.

You may also contact the Office of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Ombuds. The Ombuds is appointed by the governor and serves as a neutral, independent third party to help workers and employers in their dealings with the Department. The Office of the Ombuds investigates, reports on and helps settle complaints about service deficiencies and concerns with the Paid Family and Medical Leave program. Learn more at www.paidleaveombuds.wa.gov or call the Ombuds' office at 844-395-6697.

Learn more and apply at
paidleave.wa.gov

Washington
Paid Family & Medical Leave

Employment
Security
Department
WASHINGTON STATE

You may be eligible for
**UNEMPLOYMENT
BENEFITS**
if you lose your job

Visit www.esd.wa.gov to apply and click "Sign in or create an account"



To apply for unemployment, you will need

- Your Social Security number.
- Names and addresses of everyone you worked for in the last 18 months.
- Dates you started and stopped working for each employer.
- Reasons you left each job.
- Your alien registration number if you are not a U.S. citizen.
- Your SF8 and SF50 (if you worked for the Federal Government in the last 18 months).
- Your Washington State ID or License, if applicable.

If you were in the military within the last 18 months, we will also ask you to fax or mail us a copy of your discharge papers (Form DD214 member 4 or higher).

The fastest way to apply is online at esd.wa.gov

If you don't have a home computer, you can access one at a WorkSource center or your local library.

If you can't apply online, try contacting us over the phone

Call 800-318-6022. Persons with hearing or speaking impairments can call Washington Relay Service 711. We are available to help you Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on state holidays. You may experience long wait times.

You must look for work each week that you claim benefits

Visit WorkSource to find all the FREE resources you need to find a job. These include workshops, computers, copiers, phones, fax machines, Internet access, and job listings. Log onto WorkSourceWA.com to find the nearest office.

If your work hours have been reduced to part-time, you may qualify for partial unemployment benefits.

If you have been unemployed due to a work-related injury or non-work-related illness or injury and are now able to work again, you may be eligible for Temporary Total Disability (TTD) unemployment benefits.

For more information, please refer to the Handbook for Unemployed Workers at ESD.WA.GOV.



**Employment
Security
Department**
WASHINGTON STATE

Employers are legally required to post this notice in a place convenient for employees to read (see RCW 50.20.140).

The Employment Security Department is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Language assistance services for limited English proficient individuals are available free of charge. Washington Relay Service: 711

ESD.WA.GOV

It's the law!

Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Wage and Overtime Laws

Workers must be paid the Washington minimum wage

- Most workers who are 16 years of age or older must be paid at least the minimum wage for all hours worked. See www.Lni.wa.gov/MinWage.
- Workers who are 14 or 15 may be paid 85% of the minimum wage.
- Tips cannot be counted as part of the minimum wage. Employers must pay all tips to employees.

Overtime pay is due when working more than 40 hours

Most workers must be paid one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a fixed seven-day workweek.

Workers Need Meal and Rest Breaks

Meal period

Most workers are entitled to a 30-minute unpaid meal period if working more than five hours in a day. If you must remain on duty during your meal period, you must be paid for the 30 minutes. Agricultural workers are entitled to a second 30-minute unpaid meal period if they work more than 11 hours in a day. Learn more at www.Lni.wa.gov/MealAndRestBreaks.

Breaks

- Most workers are entitled to a 10-minute paid rest break for each four hours worked and must not work more than three hours without a break.
- Agricultural workers must have a 10-minute paid rest break within each four-hour period of work.
- If you are under 18, see “Teen Corner” at right.

Pay Requirements

Regular Payday

Workers must be paid at least once a month on a regularly scheduled payday. Your employer must give you a pay statement showing the number of hours worked, rate of pay, number of piece work units (if piece work), gross pay, the pay period and all deductions taken.

For more information regarding authorized deductions, go to www.Lni.wa.gov/Wages and click on “Paycheck deductions.”

Equal Pay and Opportunities Act

Under this law, your employer is prohibited from providing unequal pay or career advancement opportunities based on gender. You also have the right to disclose, compare, or discuss your wages or the wages of other employees. Your employer cannot take any adverse action against you for discussing wages, filing a complaint, or exercising other protected rights under the Equal Pay and Opportunities Act. Employers also are prohibited from requesting a job applicant's wage or salary history, except under certain circumstances, and cannot require an applicant's wage or salary history meet certain criteria. Job applicants also have the right to certain salary information if the employer has 15 or more employees. For more information or to file a complaint, go to www.Lni.wa.gov/EqualPay.

Teen Corner — Information for Workers Ages 14–17

- The minimum age for work is generally 14, with different rules for ages 14–15 and ages 16–17.
- Employers must have a minor work permit to employ teens. This requirement applies to family members except on family farms. Teens do not need a work permit.
- Teens are required to have authorization forms signed before they begin working. For summer employment, parents must sign the Parent Authorization for Summer Work form. If you work during the school year, a parent and a school official must sign the Parent/School Authorization form.
- Many jobs are not allowed for anyone under 18 because they are not safe.
- Work hours are limited for teens, with more restrictions on work hours during school weeks.

Meal and rest breaks for teens

- In agricultural work, teens of any age get a meal period of 30 minutes if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked.
- In all other industries, teens who are 16 or 17 must have a 30-minute meal period if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked. They must have the rest break at least every three hours.
- Teens who are 14 or 15 must have a 30-minute meal period no later than the end of the fourth hour, and a 10-minute paid break for every two hours worked.

To find out more about teens in the workplace: www.Lni.wa.gov/TeenWorkers, 1-866-219-7321, TeenSafety@Lni.wa.gov.

Leave Laws

Paid sick leave

Most workers earn a minimum of one hour of paid sick leave for every 40 hours worked. This leave may be used beginning on the 90th calendar day of employment. Employers must provide employees with a statement that includes their accrued, used and available hours of this leave at least once per month. This information may be provided on your regular pay statement or as a separate notification. Workers must be allowed to carry over a minimum of 40 hours of any unused paid sick leave to the following year. For details on authorized use, accrual details, and eligibility, see www.Lni.wa.gov/SickLeave.

Washington Family Care Act: Use of paid leave to care for sick family

Employees are entitled to use their choice of any employer provided paid leave (sick, vacation, certain short-term disability plans, or other paid time off) to care for:

- A child with a health condition requiring treatment or supervision;
 - A spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent with a serious health condition or an emergency health condition; and
 - Children 18 years and older with disabilities that make them incapable of self-care.
- For more information, see www.Lni.wa.gov/FamilyCareAct.

Leave for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking

Victims and their family members are allowed to take reasonable leave from work for legal or law enforcement assistance, medical treatment, counseling, relocation, meetings with their crime victim advocate, or to protect their safety. Employers are also required to provide reasonable safety accommodations to victims. For more information, see www.Lni.wa.gov/DVLeave.

Leave for military spouses during deployment

Spouses or registered domestic partners of military personnel who receive notice to deploy or who are on leave from deployment during times of military conflict may take a total of 15 days unpaid leave per deployment.

Your employer may not fire or retaliate against you for exercising your rights or filing a complaint related to minimum wage, overtime, paid sick leave or protected leave.

Administered by other agencies

Paid Family and Medical Leave: Administered by Washington Employment Security Department. Washington offers paid family and medical leave benefits to workers. This insurance program is funded by premiums paid by both employees and many employers. Workers are allowed to take up to 12 weeks, as needed, when they welcome a new child into their family, are struck by a serious illness or injury, need to take care of an ill or ailing relative, and for certain military connected events. www.paidleave.wa.gov.

Pregnancy disability leave: Enforced by the Washington State Human Rights Commission under the Washington State Law Against Discrimination (WLAD). www.hum.wa.gov or 1-800-233-3247

Family and Medical Leave Act: Administered by the U.S. Department of Labor. Eligible employees can enforce their right to protected family and medical leave under the FMLA by contacting the Department of Labor at www.dol.gov/whd/fmla or 1-866-487-9243.

Contact L&I

For more information or assistance



www.Lni.wa.gov/workers-rights

Call: 1-866-219-7321, toll-free
Visit: www.Lni.wa.gov/Offices
Email: ESgeneral@Lni.wa.gov


About required workplace posters

Go to www.Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

Human trafficking is against the law

For victim assistance, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888, or the Washington State Office of Crime Victims Advocacy at 1-800-822-1067.

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.



PROHIBITED WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

WRITTEN POLICY AVAILABLE FROM:
West Virginia Division of Personnel
State Capitol Complex, Bldg. 3, Suite 500
304-558-3950
OR ON THE WEB AT:
www.personnel.wv.gov

Illegal harassment based on sex (with or without sexual conduct), race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, genetics, and protected activity (i.e., opposition to prohibited discrimination or participation in the complaint process), or status explicitly defined as protected under applicable State and federal law, as well as nondiscriminatory hostile workplace harassment (bullying), is prohibited in the workplace.

If you feel you are a victim of illegal harassment, you have a duty to promptly report the incident to your agency's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Coordinator/Counselor or your supervisor. In addition, you have the right to file a complaint/grievance with the:

- West Virginia Equal Employment Opportunity Office: 304-558-0400
- West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board: 304-558-3361
- West Virginia Human Rights Commission: 304-558-2616
- U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: 800-669-4000; 800-669-6820 (TTY)

If you feel you are a victim of nondiscriminatory hostile workplace harassment, you should immediately notify your manager or Human Resources Office. You may also file a grievance with the West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board.

If you believe you have witnessed harassment of another, please report the incident(s) to your agency EEO Coordinator/Counselor, supervisor, or Human Resources Office.

If you any have questions about the West Virginia Division of Personnel's statewide Prohibited Workplace Harassment Policy, call the Employee Relations Section at 304-558-3950.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF LABOR

1900 Kanawha Boulevard East - State Capitol Complex – Building 3, Room 200 - Charleston, WV 25305

Telephone: (304)558-7890

labor.wv.gov

Fax: (304)558-3797



MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENTS

An employer employing 6 or more employees in any one separate, distinct and permanent location during any calendar week, including the State of West Virginia, and its agencies and departments, must comply with the state minimum wage law, §21-5C.

Required Minimum Wage Rate

- Beginning January 1, 2016, employers must pay employees at least \$8.75 per hour.

Required Minimum Training Wage Rate

- An employer may pay an employee under the age of 20 years, first hired on or after January 1, 2015, a training wage of at least \$6.40 per hour for the first 90 days of employment.
- Beginning with the 91st day of employment, an employer must pay the employee the required minimum wage rate.

Permissible Minimum Wage Credit for Tipped Employees

- Beginning January 1, 2016, employers may take up to a 70% credit, or \$6.13 per hour, against the required minimum wage rate for employees who customarily receive tips, resulting in a reduced hourly wage rate of at least \$2.62 per hour.
- To qualify for the credit, employers must ensure that the employees' tips and the reduced hourly wage rate equal at least the required minimum wage rate and must keep accurate records of employees' tips.



**SMOKING IS
PROHIBITED**

**BOTH INDOORS
AND**

**WITHIN 15 FEET OUTSIDE OF
ANY ENTRY/EXIT FOR
FACILITIES OF
THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA**

In Accordance with State Policy
“Smoking Restrictions in the Workplace”

The policy and posters are available at:

www.personnel.wv.gov/rules/policies/Pages/default.aspx

or call, 304-414-1853, to request that forms be emailed to you

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION



**PROHIBITED
FIREARMS
DANGEROUS/DEADLY WEAPONS
THREATENING/ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR**

The possession of firearms or dangerous/deadly weapons on these premises by any individual, including any individual who possesses a license to carry a concealed weapon, is prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS

- On-duty federal, state, or local government law enforcement/security personnel or employees authorized to carry a firearm only while engaged in official duties.
- State property specifically designated for hunting or target shooting.
- Unless otherwise prohibited, any person lawfully allowed to be present in the area may keep a lawfully possessed firearm stored out of view, locked inside, or locked to a personal motor vehicle. A canister of pepper spray less than or equal to one ounce used solely for self-defense purposes by any person over the age of sixteen (16) at the Capitol Complex, and other State government workplaces, is also allowed.

Individuals seeking entrance to State-owned, leased, or operated facilities may be subject to security screening procedures which include:

- ✓ Passing through a metal detector, and
- ✓ Having personal possessions (e.g., purses, briefcases, backpacks, etc.) x-rayed or manually searched.

Threatening or assaultive behavior is prohibited. Any person who exhibits threatening or assaultive behavior, physical or verbal, or who otherwise willfully disrupts the orderly and peaceful process of any department, division, or agency of State government, may be subject to arrest and criminal prosecution.

PENALTIES

Any person who, upon request, refuses to vacate the premises while unlawfully possessing a firearm or other deadly/dangerous weapon may be charged with a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, may be fined not more than \$1000 or be confined in jail for not more than 6 months, or both. (*W. Va. Code § 61-7-14*)

Any person who engages in threatening or assaultive behavior may be subject to arrest and criminal prosecution. (*W. Va. Code §§ 61-6-1b and 61-6-19*)

Any employee who violates the provisions of the West Virginia Division of Personnel's *Workplace Security* policy is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

The policy and posters are available at: www.personnel.wv.gov/rules/policies/Pages/default.aspx or call 304-558-3950 to request that forms be emailed to you.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION



WELCOME TO OUR DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-FREE WORKPLACE



- **The possession, use, distribution, or dispensing of alcohol; the reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, or having alcohol in the body system at work, whether the alcohol was consumed at work or away from work, are all prohibited in the workplace.**
- **The unlawful possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance or illegal drug; the reporting to work under the influence of a controlled substance or illegal drug; having an illegal drug in the body system; or possession of drug paraphernalia are all prohibited in the workplace.**

The provisions of this policy apply to all employees of West Virginia Executive agencies, or any affiliated political subdivision, including executive, administrative, classified, non-classified, exempt, volunteer and temporary employees, and employees of county health departments affiliated with the West Virginia Division of Personnel, as well as vendors/independent contractors.

We promote the use of the **Employee Referral Program** to any employee who seeks professional assistance for substance abuse.

We do not discriminate against any employee who voluntarily seeks help.

We honor the confidentiality of all requests for assistance.

Contact your supervisor or human resources office to inquire about employee referral services offered by your agency. You may also obtain information on the State of West Virginia's Employee Referral Program by contacting the Division of Personnel at 304-414-1853, or by visiting the web site at <https://personnel.wv.gov/employees/benefits/Pages/referral.aspx>.

POLICY AND POSTERS AVAILABLE

www.personnel.wv.gov/rules/policies/Pages/default.aspx
Call 304-558-3950 to request that forms be emailed to you.

JOIN US IN KEEPING OUR WORKPLACE FREE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

NOTICE

THE WEST VIRGINIA HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

Prohibits Discrimination in Employment and Places of Public Accommodations Based On:
Race, Religion, Color, National Origin, Ancestry, Sex, Age (40 or above), Blindness , or Disability

THE WEST VIRGINIA FAIR HOUSING ACT

Prohibits Discrimination in Housing Based On:
Race, Religion, Color, National Origin, Ancestry, Sex, Blindness, Disability , Familial Status

THE WEST VIRGINIA PREGNANT WORKERS' FAIRNESS ACT

Prohibits Discrimination in Employment Based On:
Pregnancy , Childbirth or Related Medical Conditions

For Further Information or to File a Complaint, Visit, Call or Write to the WV Human Rights Commission at:



WV Human Rights Commission
Room 108 A
1321 Plaza East
Charleston, WV 25301-1400

Phone: 304-558-2616
(Toll Free) 888-676-5546
Fax: 304-558-0085
Website: www.hrc.wv.gov

BrickStreet Insurance provides workers' compensation coverage for your employer.



400 Quarrier Street Charleston, WV 25301 www.brickstreet.com

1.866.45BRICK

Your Employer Information:

State Agencies of WV
WCB1025339

Your Employer Contact:

West Virginia law requires you to notify your employer **immediately** upon sustaining a workplace injury.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF LABOR

1900 Kanawha Boulevard East - State Capitol Complex – Building 3, Room 200 - Charleston, WV 25305

Telephone: (304)558-7890

labor.wv.gov

Fax: (304)558-3797



WEST VIRGINIA WAGE PAYMENT AND COLLECTION ACT

This abstract must be placed in an area accessible to all employees in accordance with the requirements of W. Va. Code §21-5-9.

§21-5 REQUIRES THE EMPLOYER TO:

Pay employee wages at least twice a month, with no more than 19 days between paydays.

Compensate employees for services rendered by cash, check, direct deposit, or money order, and make arrangements with a bank convenient to the place of employment for employees to have immediate access to their wages.

When an employee is discharged, quits, resigns, is laid off, or is on strike, pay the employee on or before the next regularly scheduled payday for all work he or she performed prior to his or her separation from employment.

On separation from employment, pay an employee the fringe benefits due and payable according to the time, terms, and conditions of an employer-employee agreement, whether verbal or written, if any.

Notify employees in writing at the time of hire, or by a posted notice that is accessible to all employees, identifying the employer's established work week, pay periods, regularly scheduled pay days, and employment practices and policies regarding vacation, sick leave and other fringe benefits, if any.

Provide employees with at least 1 full pay period's written notice before making any changes to an employee's rate of pay, fringe benefits, the time and place for meeting payroll, or any other existing terms or conditions of employment.

Furnish each employee with a written itemized statement of deductions withheld from his or her wages each pay period.

§21-5 PREVENTS THE EMPLOYER FROM:

Selling goods or supplies to employees at prices higher than the current market value.

Deducting more than 25% of an employee's net earnings under a wage assignment (excluding amounts required by law to be withheld or paid for union or club dues, pension plans, payroll savings plans, credit unions, charities, and hospitalization and medical insurance).

Accepting a wage assignment that does not contain the employee's notarized signature, specify the total amount due and the amount to be deducted, and state that 75% of the employee's net wages are exempt from assignment.

Refusing to pay wages owed, up to \$800.00, to the relatives of a deceased employee.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF LABOR

1900 Kanawha Boulevard East - State Capitol Complex – Building 3, Room 200 - Charleston, WV 25305

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PARENTAL LEAVE ACT

PARENTAL LEAVE ACT – (W. Va. Code §21-5D-1, *et. seq.*). This legislation, enacted in 1989, covers employees of all departments, divisions, boards, bureaus, agencies, commissions or other units of State Government and County Boards of Education.

Under this law, an employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 weeks of unpaid *Parental Leave* following the exhaustion of all his or her annual and personal leave, during any 12-month period. The unpaid leave shall be granted to an employee for any of the following reasons:

- The birth of a son or daughter of the employee
- The placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption
- To care for the employee's son or daughter, spouse, parent, or dependent who has a serious health condition

The statute further states that in the case of a serious health condition, the leave may be taken intermittently when medically necessary.

If a leave of absence due to the birth or adoption of a child is foreseeable, the employee shall provide the employer with a two weeks written notice. If a leave of absence is foreseeable due to planned medical treatment or medical supervision, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the leave of absence so as not to disrupt the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider.

If an employee requests *Parental Leave* to care for a family member with a serious health condition, the employer may require the employee to provide certification by a health care provider of the family member's health condition and that the employee's assistance is necessary. The certification shall be sufficient if it contains the following:

- That the child, dependent, parent, or employee has a serious health condition
- The date the serious health condition commenced and its probable duration
- The medical facts regarding the serious health condition, upon release by the patient

The position held by an employee immediately before the leave of absence shall be held and the employee shall be returned to that position upon his or her return to work. However, the employer may hire a temporary employee to fill the position for the period of time the employee is off work.

No employer may, because an employee received *Parental Leave*, reduce or deny any employment benefit or seniority which accrued to the employee before his or her leave commenced.

Wisconsin Fair Employment Law

Section 111.31-111.395 Wisconsin Statutes and DWD 218 Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that all employers prominently display this Poster in all places of employment.

It is unlawful to discriminate against employees and job applicants because of their:

- Sex
- Color
- Ancestry
- Disability
- Marital Status
- Race
- Creed (Religion)
- Age (40 or Over)
- Declining to Attend a Meeting or Participate in any Communication About Religious or Political Matters
- Use of Lawful Products
- Arrest or Conviction
- Honesty Testing
- National Origin
- Pregnancy or Childbirth
- Sexual Orientation
- Genetic Testing
- Military Service

This law applies to employers, employment agencies, labor unions and licensing agencies.

Employers may not require certain types of honesty testing or genetic testing as a condition of employment, nor discipline an employee because of the results.

Employees may not be harassed in the workplace based on their protected status nor retaliated against for filing a complaint, for assisting with a complaint, or for opposing discrimination in the workplace.

There is a 300-day time limit for filing a discrimination complaint.

For more information or a copy of the law and the administrative rules contact:

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION**

201 E WASHINGTON AVE ROOM A100
PO BOX 8928
MADISON WI 53708

Telephone: (608) 266-6860

819 N 6TH ST
ROOM 723
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Telephone: (414) 227-4384

Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

The Department of Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need to access this information in an alternate format or need it translated to another language, please contact us.



Title VI – Nondiscrimination Notice

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other related nondiscrimination statutes. Title VI and other related nondiscrimination statutes prohibit unfair and inequitable treatment of any person based on race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability.

If you believe that while accessing WisDOT’s programs, activities or services, you have been discriminated against because of your race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability, you may file a complaint by mail, fax or email.

Taqwanya Smith

Senior Title VI and ADA Coordinator
Office of Business Opportunity and Equity Compliance

Wisconsin Department of Transportation
4822 Madison Yards Way, 5th Floor-South
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Phone: (608) 266-8129
TTY: (800) 947-3529; WI Relay 7-1-1
Fax: (608) 267-3641

Email: taqwanya.smith@dot.wi.gov

Website: <https://wisconsin.gov/pages/doing-bus/civil-rights/titlevi-ada/filingcomplaint.aspx>



You may also file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Transportation:



Federal Highway Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of Civil Rights
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, 8th Floor E81-105
Washington, DC 20590

Phone: (202) 366-0693
Email: FHWA.TitleVIcomplaints@dot.gov
Website: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/civilrights/file/>



Federal Transit Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of Civil Rights
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, East Building, 5th Floor – TCR
Washington, DC 20590

Phone: (888) 446-4511 or 711 (relay)
Email: FTACivilRightsCommunications@dot.gov
Website: <https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/civil-rights-ada/file-complaint-fta>

For more information, visit wisconsin.gov and search “Title VI”

Employee Rights under Wisconsin's Business Closing/Mass Layoff Notification Law

Under Wisconsin law, employees have certain rights and employers have certain obligations to give proper notice to their employees and others before taking certain actions.

What is a "business closing" or "mass layoff?"

A "business closing" requires notice if there is a permanent or temporary shutdown of an employment site or of one or more facilities or operating units at an employment site or within a single municipality that affects 25 or more employees (not including "new" or "low-hour" employees).

A "mass layoff" requires notice if there is a reduction in the workforce that is not a "business closing" and which affects the following number of employees (excluding new or low hour employees) at an employment site or within a single municipality:

1. At least 25% of the employer's workforce or 25 employees, whichever is greater or
2. At least 500 employees.

Employees are counted if their employment is terminated (not including discharges for cause, voluntary departures, or retirements), if they are laid off for more than 6 months, or if their hours are reduced more than 50 percent during each month of any 6-month period, as the result of a business closing or mass layoff. New or low-hour employees - who have been employed for fewer than 6 of the 12 months preceding the date on which a notice is required or who average fewer than 20 hours of work per week - are **not** counted.

Who must provide notice and when?

With certain exceptions, businesses employing 50 or more persons in the State of Wisconsin must provide written notice 60 days before implementing a "business closing" or "mass layoff" in this state. The federal or state government (and their political subdivisions), charitable or tax exempt institutions and organizations, and independent contractors are not covered under this law and do not have to provide notice. Additional exceptions exist in various situations involving strikes or lockouts, sales, relocations, temporary or seasonal employment, unforeseeable circumstances, natural or man-made disasters, temporary cessation in operations, or businesses in financial trouble.

What employees are entitled to receive notice?

Employees are entitled to receive notice if they are counted as part of "business closing" or "mass layoff." New or low-hour employees may also be entitled to receive notice in situations where there is a "business closing" or "mass layoff."

What can employees recover if notice is required and not given?

If an employer implements a "business closing" or "mass layoff" without providing required notice, an affected employee may recover back pay and benefits for each day that required notice was not provided (up to a maximum of 60 days). An affected employee may also recover attorney fees and costs in a lawsuit.

If you have questions regarding this law or wish to file a complaint, call or write us at:

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION**

201 E WASHINGTON AVE ROOM A100
PO BOX 8928
MADISON WI 53708

Telephone: (608) 266-6860

819 N 6th ST
ROOM 723
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Telephone: (414) 227-4384

Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

The Department of Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need to access this information in an alternate format or need it translated to another language, please contact us.

Wisconsin Family and Medical Leave Act

Section 103.10, Wisconsin Statutes, requires that all employers with 50 or more employees display a copy of this poster in the workplace. Employers with 25 or more employees are required to post their particular leave policy

Under state law all employers with 50 or more permanent employees must allow employees of either sex:

- **Up to six (6) weeks leave in a calendar year for the birth or adoption of the employee's child, providing the leave begins within sixteen (16) weeks of the birth or placement of that child.**
- **Up to two (2) weeks of leave in a calendar year for the care of a child, spouse, domestic partner, as defined in § 40.02(21c) or 770.01(1) or parent or a parent of a domestic partner with a serious health condition.**
- **Up to two (2) weeks leave in a calendar year for the employee's own serious health condition.**

This law only applies to an employee who has worked for the employer more than 52 consecutive weeks and for at least 1000 hours during that 52-week period. The law also requires that employees be allowed to substitute paid or unpaid leave provided by the employer for Wisconsin Family and Medical Leave. Employers may have leave policies, which are more generous than leaves required by the law.

A complaint concerning a denial of rights under this law **must be filed within 30 days** after the violation occurs or the employee should have reasonably known that the violation occurred, whichever is later.

For answers to questions about the law, a complete copy of the law, or to make a complaint about a denial of rights under the law contact:

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION**

201 E WASHINGTON AVE ROOM A100
PO BOX 8928
MADISON WI 53708

Telephone: (608) 266-6860

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MILWAUKEE WI 53203

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Advance Notice Required When Employers Decide to Cease Providing a Health Care Benefit Plan

Wisconsin law (Wis. Stat. § 109.075) requires employers who plan to discontinue health care benefits to current employees, retirees, and dependents of employees or retirees in some instances to provide the affected individuals with 60 days' notice of the cessation of benefits.

Q: Which employers must comply with this requirement?

A: An employer who operates a business enterprise in Wisconsin that employs 50 or more persons in the state must provide written notice of its intention to cease providing health care benefits to affected parties.

Q: Who is an affected individual entitled to this notice?

A: Employees, any union representing employees of the business, retirees, and dependents of employees and retirees currently covered by the health care plan are entitled to receive 60 days' written notice that the benefits will cease.

Q: Why should an affected person file a complaint about not receiving 60 days' notice of the cessation of a health care benefit plan?

A: A person who did not receive proper notice may receive either the value of the insurance premium(s) for the period without notice or the actual value of medical expenses incurred during the non-notification period (maximum of 60 days).

Q: If I have questions concerning this requirement or if I wish to file a complaint about not receiving notice, whom should I contact?

A: Contact either the Equal Rights Division in Milwaukee or Madison listed below.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION**

201 E WASHINGTON AVE, ROOM A100
PO BOX 8928
MADISON WI 53708

Telephone: (608) 266-6860

819 N 6th ST
ROOM 723
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Telephone: (414) 227-4384

Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

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Notice to Employees About Applying for WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS



dwd.wisconsin.gov/uiiben/handbook/apply.htm

When To Apply

- You are totally unemployed,
- Your weekly earnings are reduced,
- You expect to be laid off within the next 13 weeks, or
- You are participating in the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program.

Unsure if you will qualify? Apply to find out if you are eligible. Only DWD can determine if you will qualify.

IMPORTANT: You must file an initial claim application within seven days of the end of the calendar week in which you want to receive a UI benefit payment.

Information You Need To Apply

- A username and password (for filing online).
- A valid email address or mobile phone number.
- Your current address.
- Your social security number.
- Your Wisconsin driver license or identification number (if you have one).
- Your work history for the last 18 months, including:
 - Employers' business names.
 - Employers' addresses (including zip code).
 - Employers' phone number.
 - First and last dates of work with each employer.
 - Reason for no longer working with each employer.
- If you are not a U.S. citizen, your alien registration number, document number and expiration date.
- If you served in the military in the last 18 months, Form DD-214.
- If you are a federal civilian employee, Form SF-50 or SF-8.
- If you are a union member, the name and local number of your union hall.
- If you want UI benefit payments by direct deposit, your bank's routing number and your account number.

DWD is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need assistance with this information, please dial 7-1-1 for Wisconsin Relay Service. Please contact the Unemployment Insurance Division at (414) 435-7069 or toll-free at (844) 910-3661 to request information in an alternate format, including translated to another language.

How To Apply

1. Go to my.unemployment.wisconsin.gov
2. Read and accept terms and conditions.
3. Create a username and password.
Note: When you authorize to use online services, you may be mailed an identity verification letter with a code that **must** be entered within seven days.
4. Log on to access your claimant portal.
5. Complete your initial claim application.

Apply online during these times:

Sunday	9:00 AM – Midnight
Monday – Friday	Available 24 Hours
Saturday	Midnight – 3:00 PM

Need Help?

For access to a computer and workforce services:

- Visit your closest Job Center
wisconsinjobcenter.org/directory

For help using online services or if you are unable to go online:

- Call Unemployment Insurance (UI) at (414) 435-7069 or toll-free (844) 910-3661 during business hours.

STATE OF WISCONSIN



Department of Workforce Development

dwd.wisconsin.gov/ui

Notice to Employers: All employers covered by Wisconsin's Unemployment Insurance law are required to prominently display this poster where employees will easily see it. If employers do not have a permanent work site regularly accessed by employees, an individual copy is to be provided to each employee. For additional copies, visit: dwd.wisconsin.gov/dwd/publications/ui/notice.htm or call (414) 438-7705.

Notice to Employees: The federal Social Security Act requires that you give us your social security number. It will be used to verify your identity and determine your eligibility. If you do not provide your social security number, we cannot take your claim.

WISCONSIN BONE MARROW AND ORGAN DONATION LEAVE ACT

Section 103.11, Wisconsin Statutes, requires all employers with 50 or more employees to display a copy of this poster in the workplace. Employers with 25 or more employees are required to post their particular leave policies.

Under state law all employers with 50 or more permanent employees must allow employees of either sex:

- ▶ Up to six (6) weeks leave in a 12-month period for the purpose of serving as a bone marrow or organ donor, provided that the employee provides his or her employer with written verification that the employee is to serve as a bone marrow or organ donor and so long as the leave is only for the period necessary for the employee to undergo the bone marrow or organ donation procedure and to recover from the procedure.

This law applies only to an employee who has worked for the employer more than 52 consecutive weeks and for at least 1000 hours during that 52-week period. The law also requires that employees be allowed to substitute paid or unpaid leave provided by the employer for Wisconsin Bone Marrow or Organ Donation Leave. Employers may have leave policies, which are more generous than leaves required by the law.

A complaint concerning a denial of rights under this law must be filed within 30 days after the violation occurs or the employee should have reasonably known that the violation occurred, whichever is later.

For answers to questions about the law, a complete copy of the law, or to make a complaint about a denial of rights under the law contact:



**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION**



PO BOX 8928
MADISON WI 53708

Telephone: (608) 266-6860

819 N 6TH ST, ROOM 723
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Telephone: (414) 227-4384

Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

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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 Wisconsin, 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**
2850 Golf Rd., 3rd Floor
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
630-694-5319

Policy Effective Dates: 4/1/2024 to 4/1/2025

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.



HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTION ON THE JOB

Page 1 of 2

Wyoming Department of Workforce Services Notice to Employees Health and Safety Protection on the Job

The Wyoming Occupational Health and Safety Act provides job health and safety protection for workers employed by general business and industry throughout the state as well as for all employees of the state and its political sub-divisions.

The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, OSHA Division, created by the Act, has primary responsibility for administering the Act, and the Occupational Health and Safety Commission promulgates rules and regulations for workplace health and safety standards as authorized by the Act.

Safety on the job is everybody's responsibility!

Employers

Each employer shall provide a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

Employees

Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations and orders issued pursuant to this Act, which are applicable to their own action and conduct.

Employer Reporting Requirements

Report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye within 24 hours.

Inspection

The Act requires that a representative or representatives of the employers and a representative or representatives authorized by the employees shall be given an opportunity to accompany the Compliance Officer before or during the physical inspection of any workplace for the purpose of aiding such inspection.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the authorized Compliance Officer shall consult

with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health.

Violation

If upon inspection Wyoming OSHA Division determines that an employer has violated the Act, a citation and notification of penalty will be issued to the employer within 180 days following the occurrence of the violation. Each notice of violation will specify a time period within which the violation must be corrected.

The notice of violation must be prominently posted in a conspicuous place at or near the site of the violation until the violation is corrected, or for three working days, whichever period is longer.

Voluntary Action

Consultative Services is responsible for providing free technical assistance to all employers, associations, state and local governments working within the boundaries of Wyoming. These services are available upon a written request from employers. These services include but are not limited to courtesy visits (without assessment of penalties), health and safety training and consultative services.

Complaint

Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint with Wyoming OSHA requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. Wyoming OSHA will withhold complainant names.

The Act 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 Act. Note: Discrimination cases do not have a set number of days to issue a citation for protected activity.

An employee who believes he or she has been discriminated against through retaliatory action by



your employer may file a complaint with Wyoming OSHA Division, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 and/or the Regional Office of OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, at the Address listed below this notice within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

Penalty

Any willful violation resulting in the death of an employee, upon conviction of an employer, is punishable by fines, by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

All Workers have the right to...

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

Employers must...

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- 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 for a minimum of 3 days or until all the citations are abated.

Note: Additional information may be obtained from...

Wyoming OSHA
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) 777-7786 | dws.wyo.gov

THIS NOTICE SHALL BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED IN EACH PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF WYOMING AS REQUIRED BY THE RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE.

Under a plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Wyoming 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 Regional Office of OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1999 Broadway #1690, Denver, CO 80202-5716, Phone: (303) 844-1600.



WYOMING STATE MINIMUM WAGE

\$5.15

Per Hour

A training wage of \$4.25 per hour is allowed for employees under age 20 during the first 90 days of employment.



WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claims may be filed by unemployed workers by telephone or by the Internet. Unemployment insurance taxes are paid by employers.

You are insured under the law

**Department of Workforce Services
Unemployment Insurance
Division**

PO Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602

Wyoming Claims Center
In-State (307) 473-3789;
Out-of-State (866) 729-7799

Internet Claims
dws.wyo.gov

Unemployment Insurance Information
dws.wyo.gov

HireWYO
(find a job in Wyoming)
HireWYO.com



WORKERS RIGHTS

Attention Employees

YOUR RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED!

The State of Wyoming requires labor law to be displayed in a conspicuous location accessible to all employees.



ATTENTION EMPLOYEES AND APPLICANTS

This information must be posted at all times and available for your review. If you have any questions about these postings, please call the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services at (307) 777-8650 or 877-WORK-WYO.

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WYOMING WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Your employer may have qualified with the Workers' Compensation Division for the coverage of injuries arising out of and in the course of employment. While at work in or about the premises occupied, used or controlled by the employer. This coverage is required for extra hazardous industries and occupations. Employers in non-extra hazardous industries may opt for this coverage level, as well.

In the event of a work-related injury

1. Notify your employer how and when you were injured within 72 hours of the incident.
2. Submit a written report of your injury to Wyoming Workers' Compensation within 10 days of the incident. You must complete and sign the "Wyoming Report of Injury" form. If your employer does not have any forms, call (307) 777-7441, or contact your nearest Workforce Center, for information on how or where to obtain an injury report form. This form can also be found on our website at dws.wyo.gov.
3. Submit the form to a local Workers' Compensation office or representative, or mail it to:

Wyoming Workers' Compensation
PO Box 20207
Cheyenne, WY 82002

The filing of an injury report is not a claim for lost wages or any other Workers' Compensation benefit. You must apply for benefits. To obtain the appropriate application form, contact Workers' Compensation. For more detailed information or assistance concerning benefits and procedures, call the Wyoming Workers' Compensation Division at (307) 777-7441 or visit dws.wyo.gov.

Wyoming-Specific Labor Law Posters

Last Updated: December 21, 2023