





FLORIDA & FEDERAL LABOR LAW POSTER

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment.

FLORIDA

Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees Job applicants Union members and applicants for membership in a union **Vhat Organizations are Covered?** Most private employers State and local governments (as employers) All aspects of employment, including:

Educational institutions (as employers) Staffing agencies What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal? Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the Color Religion

National origin Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity) Age (40 and older)

other applicants or employ

of employment, including the executive level.

include the right to:

Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)

from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation Occurred? Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways: Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx Call 1-800-669-4000 (toll free) 1-800-669-6820 (TTY)

· Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone

1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone) Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office) E-Mail info@eeoc.gov Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

EEOC - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

· Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing

discrimination, or participating in a discrimination

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as

Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for

condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief,

Obtaining or disclosing genetic information

· Requesting or disclosing medical information

a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical

If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding

Pay (unequal wages or compensation)

Discharge, firing, or lay-off

physical conduct)

Hiring or promotion

observance or practice

Job training

Classification

of employees

of employees

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) Protected Veteran Status The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and inforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release inder Federal law from discrimination on the following bases: from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans. Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal Retaliation Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws. Any person who pelieves a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations aspects of employment. Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay Executive Order 11246, as amended, under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) U.S. Department of Labor 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. sability Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified Washington, D.C. 20210 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access relecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/, or by calling individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, rohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or ctivities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of

individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay,

fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment

by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact Individuals with Disabilities Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is

prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or

without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal

FLORIDA MINIMUM WAGE



to tips, through September 29, 2024.

MINIMUM WAGE IN FLORIDA **Notice to Employees**

agency providing such assistance.

Effective September 30, 2023, the Florida minimum wage will be \$12.00 per hour, with a minimum wage of at least \$8.98 per hour for tipped employees, in addition

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

Resuming in 2027, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually for inflation. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for exercising his or her right to receive the minimum wage. Rights protected by the State of Florida Constitution

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

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

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

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

DISCRIMINATION

FLORIDA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION BASED ON: RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE, PREGNANCY OR MARITAL STATUS WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW: • EMPLOYMENT • PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS • RETALIATION AFTER FILING A CLAIM • STATE EMPLOYEE WHISTLE-BLOWER RETALIATION vou feel that you have been discriminated against, visit our web site or call us! FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS 40/5 Esplanade Way Suite 1 Tallahassee, Florida 32399 | http://FCHR.state.fl.us

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

LA LEY DE LA FLORIDA PROHIBE DISCRIMINACIÓN BASADA EN: RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, ORIGEN NACIONAL NCAPACIDAD, EDAD, EMBARAZO, O ESTADO CIVIL. LO QUE ESTÁ CUBIERTO BAJO LA LEY: • EMPLEO • LUGARES DE ACOMODO PÚBLICO • ACCIÓN VENGATIVE DESPUES DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA • ACCIÓN VENGATIVA EN CONTRA DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA BAJO LALEY DE "SOPLAÓN" (WHISTLE-BLOWER) ¡Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado, visite nuestra página web o llámenos! LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES HUMANAS DE LA FLORIDA 4075 Esplanade Way Suite 11 Tallahassee, Florida 32399 | http://FCHR.state.fl.us

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

CHILD LABOR LAWS



CHILD LABOR LAWS The State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

Protecting the Health, Education and Welfare of Minors in the Workplace. This chart summarizes the child labor laws of the State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA). The stricter provisions must be observed and are denoted by bold lettering. The Federal law in italics.

Florida: May NOT work during school hours SCHOOL unless they meet a criterion of the Hour ATTENDANCE Restrictions listed below. FLSA: No limitations **PERMITS TO** HOURS OF WORK, Florida: May work up to 30 hours per week. WHEN SCHOOL IS Not before 6:30 a.m. or later than 11 p.m.

HOURS OF WORK. Florida: No Limitations

WHEN SCHOOL IS FLSA: No limitations.

NOT IN SESSION

winter, spring

breaks)

BREAKS

Minors 14 & 15 - Under 14 years old MAY NOT WORK Florida & FLSA: May not work during school hours (some exceptions apply). Florida & FLSA: Not required, except the FLSA requires the employer to maintain date of birth information for all employees under 19 years old.

and for no more than 8 hours a day when hours on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and on non-school days, when school days do not school is scheduled the following day. On follow, until 9 p.m. days when school does not follow, there are FLSA: Daily maximum of 3 hrs. on school days, 8 hours non-school days; weekly maximum is 18 hours; not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Note: Application of both state and federal law no hour restrictions. allows this age group to work up to 8 hours on Saturday, Sunday and non-school days, FLSA: No limitations. when school days do not follow, until 7 p.m.

Florida: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. per week; may not work before FLSA: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. per week. Work must be performed Note: Hazardous occupations still apply for between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; from June 1 to Labor Day may work until 9 p.m.

Minors 14 and 15 may not work in these occupations:

all power mowers and cutters

· Operating motor vehicles

manufactured, mined, or processed

· Working in public messenger services

** Handling certain dangerous animals

Loading and unloading trucks

** Spray painting

Cooking (some exceptions apply) & baking

· Operating any power-driven machinery other than office machines, including

• Operating, setting up, adjusting, or cleaning power-driven meat or vegetable

Communications, and Construction (except clerical); boiler or engine rooms

** Conducting door-to-door sales of products as employment (some exceptions)

· Maintaining or repairing an establishment, machines, or equipment

slicers, grinders, food choppers, and cutters, and bakery-type mixers

Manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations where goods are

Working in occupations in Transportation, Warehouse & Storage,

Florida: May work up to 15 hours per week. Not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. and for no

more than 3 hours a day on school days, when a school day follows. May work up to 8

DAYS PER WEEK Florida: No more than 6 consecutive days in any one week. FLSA: No limitations. Florida: Minors may work no more than 4 consecutive hours without a 30 minute uninterrupted break. FLSA: No limitations. Florida: Minors participating in farm work, not on their parents or guardian's farm, must comply with the same restrictions as in other AGRICULTURE

FLSA: No employment permitted during school hours. May work after school in occupations not declared hazardous in agriculture. See Child Labor Bulletin 102. Exception: 12 and 13 year-olds may be employed with written parental consent or on a farm where the minor's parent is also employed; minors under 12 may be employed with written parental consent on farms where employees are exempt from the Federal minimum wage provisions.) **RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS** The State of Florida has incorporated the 17 Hazardous Occupations (HOs) of the FLSA into the Florida law and Child Labor Rule.

For more info on HOs, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. This poster represents a combination of those laws with an ** annotating

Operating Motor vehicles Operating power-driven meat processing machines to include meat and vegetable slicers; slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering Working on any scaffolding, roofs or ladders above 6 feet; roofing Wrecking, demolition or excavation

Minors under the age of 18 may not work in below occupations:

Working in or around explosives or radioactive substances

Operating power-driven bakery; metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines; woodworking, paper products or hoisting machines Manufacturing brick and tile products Operating circular saws, band saws, & guillotine shears * Working with compressed gases exceeding 40 p.s.i.

Working in or around toxic substances, corrosives or pesticides

* Working with electrical apparatus or wiring * Operating or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, any harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery or any moving machinery

Hour Restrictions – (from hour restrictions only; hazard restrictions still apply until Age Restrictions — (from age requirements; hazard restrictions still apply)

Minors who hold waivers from a public school or Child Labor Compliance Minors who have been married

Minors who have either graduated from an accredited high school, or hold a high • Minors in the entertainment industry registered with Child Labor Compliance school equivalency diploma Minors who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces

· Minors who work for their parents in occupations not declared hazardous Pages in the Florida legislature Newspaper delivery (10 years old)

A court may authorize an exemption from age and hour restrictions.

PARTIAL WAIVERS The Florida Child Labor law is designed to serve and protect minors and encourage them to remain in school. At times, some minors may feel that the law conflicts with their best interest or their life circumstances; therefore, they have the right to request an exemption from the law. If a minor is attending the (-12 public school, a waiver may be obtained and granted by the local school district. All other minors may request an application by contacting the Department of Business and Professional Child Labor Program. Waiver applications are reviewed and granted on a case by case basis. To qualify, applicants must demonstrate that nents of Florida law need to be waived. Employers must keep a copy of partial waivers of employed minors. PENALTIES Florida: Employment of minors in violation of Florida Child Labor laws may result in fines up to \$2,500 per offense and/or be guilty of a second degree

meanor. FLSA: Maximum fines up to \$11,000 per minor / per violation. WORKERS' COMPENSATION Florida: If an injured minor is employed in violation of any provisions of the Child Labor Laws of Florida, an employer may be ibject to up to double the compensation otherwise payable under Florida Workers' Compensation law. POSTING REQUIREMENTS Florida: All employers of minors must post in a conspicuous place on the property or place of employment, where it may be easily

read, a poster notifying minors of the Child Labor laws. For information on Florida laws contact:

2016 May 16

Minors who are enrolled in high school work programs

Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Child Labor Program 2601 Blair Stone Road • Tallahassee, FL 32399-2212 • Telephone 850.488.3131; Toll-Free 1.800.226.2536 • www.myfloridalicense.com

For information on Federal laws contact: U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, listed in the telephone directory under U.S. Government; www.dol.gov/elaws/flsa.htm. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the United States Department of Labor "Working Together for Florida's Workforce"

FMLA - FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

/hat is FMLA leave? The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal You do not have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave amily and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees. Eligible employees FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when can take up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for: The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable

health condition, and Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember. An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a overed servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember. You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information. FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you

may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employerprovided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave. Am I eligible to take FMLA leave? You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply: You work for a covered employer You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,

> 12 months before your leave, and Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work irline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements You work for a covered employer if one of the following applies: You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year, You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government

low do I request FMLA leave? Generally, to request FMLA leave you Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave, Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or

If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

requesting additional leave. Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights. State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

* * * * * *

What does my employer need to do? If you are eligible for FMLA leave, Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason, · Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and · Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave. Your employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your

employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigatio After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer must notify you in writing: About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and · How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more inform Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more. If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated. you may file a complaint with WHD or SCAN ME file a private lawsuit against your agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, employer in court.

Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

OF LABOR

WH1420 REV 04/23

USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and: you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service; you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer

you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and discharge or under other than honorable conditions. f you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the and benefits you would have attained if you had not been osent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job. you: • are a past or present member of the uniformed service: have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or • are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you: • initial employment: • reemployment: • retention employment; • promotion; or • any benefit of employment,

addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone sisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying r making a statement in connection with a proceeding under JSERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

· If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while • Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military

service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints

on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra · If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation. You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action

· For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information

against an employer for violations of USERRA.

e rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on he internet at this address: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster. Federal law requires employers to notify mployees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they omarily place notices for employees



employer did you...

capital gains, etc.)?

started or ended a job)?

Your itemized deductions

f you can answer "YES"...

Were there major changes to...

· Your non-wage income (interest, dividends

Your family wage income (you or your spouse

any of these questions or you owed extra

tax when you filed your last return, you may

· Marry or divorce? Gain or lose a dependent Change your name?





of USERRA violations



· You must report all earnings while claiming benefits. Failure to do

in disqualification with a penalty period AND remain in effect until

a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.

employer may result in disqualification until a set amount of

benefits, contact the Florida Department of Commerce,

wages have been earned with new employment.

Reemployment Assistance Program at:

PAYDAY NOTICE **Regular Paydays for Employees of**

(Company Name Shall be as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

To Employees:

so is a third-degree felony with a maximum penalty of 5 years Your Employer is registered with the Florida Department of Revenue as an employer who is liable under the Florida Discharges related to misconduct connected with work may result Reemployment Assistance Law. This means that You, as employees, are covered by the Reemployment Assistance Program, formerly known as Unemployment Compensation Program. Voluntarily quitting a job without good cause attributable to the Reemployment assistance taxes finance the benefits paid to eligible unemployed workers. Those taxes are paid by your employer and, by law, cannot be deducted from If you have any questions regarding reemployment assistance employee's wages.

f you meet the following requirements: . You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault You must apply for benefits at https://connect.myflorida.com. You must register for work at www.employflorida.com. You must have a history of sufficient employment and wages

5. You must be Able to work and Available for work. You may file a claim for partial unemployment for any week you work less than full time due to lack of work if your wages during that week are less than your weekly benefit amount.

Florida Department of Commerce **Division of Workforce Services** Reemployment Assistance Program

1-800-204-2418 www.floridajobs.org This notice must be posted in accordance with Section 443.151(1) Florida Statutes,

imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

WITHHOLDING STATUS YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING Since you last filed form W-4 with your See your employer for a copy of Form W-4 or call the IRS at 1-800-829-3676 Now is the time to check your withholding. For more details, get Publication 919, How Do www.irs.gov/individuals on the IRS web site.

imployer: Please post or publish this Bulletin Board Poster so that your employees will see it Please indicate where they can get forms and (Rev. 8-2009) Cat. No. 11047P

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE \$7.25

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it. VERTIME PAY At least 1 ½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a 8 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old P CREDIT Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a partial age credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a ash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage ligation. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's cash wage of at least \$2.13 per our do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference. ployee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time e employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a hroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which nay be used by the employee to express breast milk. NT The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in

ages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Departmen ay litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money alties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provision of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA's child labor ovisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that sults in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be oubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits staliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime

pay provisions. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requir Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ome state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both. Some employers incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they are actually mployees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay rotections and correctly classified independent contractors are not. Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be

paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.







EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases: against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race,

color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sex stereotyping, transgender status, and gender identity), national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or political affiliation or belief, or, against any beneficiary of, applicant to, or participant in programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, on the basis of the individual's citizenship status or participation in any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas: deciding who will be

admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity;

providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or

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

you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title Ifinancially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either: the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose); Julisa Nnorom, Equal Opportunity Officer Office for Civil Rights (OCR) Department of Economic Opportunity Caldwell Building - MSC 150

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

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

107 East Madison Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4129

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

OSHA - THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a workrelated injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your
- 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.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.

amputation, or loss of an eye.

- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization,
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can
- understand. Prominently display this poster in the
- workplace. Post OSHA citations at or near the place
- of the alleged violations. On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers,



EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS | EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment. PROHIBITIONS Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities. The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers. The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, mbezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests. **EXAMINEE RIGHTS** Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and

> disclosed to unauthorized persons. **ENFORCEMENT** The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights,

including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to

refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results



www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

It is illegal to discriminate against work-authorized individuals. Employers CANNOT specify which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documents have a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

For information, please contact The Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices Office at 800-255-7688. **WORKERS' COMPENSATION**

WORKERS' COMP WORKS FOR YOU



If you are injured on the job:

- 1. Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don't report your injury promptly to
- 2. Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be
- 3. If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida's Division of Workers'

Workers' Compensation pays for all authorized medically necessary care and treatment related to your injury or illness.

If you are unable to work or your earnings are lower because of a work related injury or illness, and you have been disabled for more than seven calendar days, you may be eligible for some wage replacement benefits.

and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of employment. State of Florida Division of Workers' Compensation.

> Liberty Mutual (704)759-2561

\$25,000 REWARD ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM

Rewards of up to \$25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Department of Financial Services leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage.

Persons may report suspected fraud to the

such information, if such person acts without malice,

department at 1-800-378-0445 or online at https://first.fldfs.com A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice DFS-F4-1548 Revised March 2010 (Fraud reporting link updated May 2021)

fraud or bad faith.

your employer. properly filed.

- Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

This notice of Compliance must be posted by the employer

FL-1023-F04