

# COLORADO

## Package Contents:

- CO Employment Discrimination
- CO Employment Security
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- CO Emergency Phone Numbers
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- Federal USERRA

## Package Instructions:

1. Print the following PDF files in 8.5 x11 sheets of paper, unless otherwise specified use the color white.
2. The Federal OSHA poster must be printed in an 8 ½ x 14 sheet of paper to be in compliance.
3. Post the printed sheets in a place frequented by employees (i.e. lunch rooms, HR offices, employee lounges).
4. You may also distribute electronic copies of the Labor Law Notices to all relevant workstations in your facility.



**ALL IN ONE POSTER COMPANY, INC.**

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**COLORADO**

Department of  
Regulatory Agencies

Colorado Civil Rights Division

# Colorado Law Prohibits Discrimination in: **EMPLOYMENT** C.R.S. § 24-34-401 *et seq.*

## **IT SHALL BE A DISCRIMINATORY OR UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE:**

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

## **BECAUSE OF:**

DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION (including TRANSGENDER STATUS), RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN or ANCESTRY, or, in certain circumstances, MARRIAGE TO A COWORKER.

## **REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITIES:**

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

## **PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT – C.R.S. § 24-34-402.3**

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

## **RETALIATION PROHIBITED – C.R.S. § 24-34-402(e)**

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

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

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

## **CROWN Act of 2020:**

Discrimination on the basis of one's race includes hair texture, hair type, or a protective hairstyle commonly or historically associated with race, such as braids, locs, twists, tight coils or curls, cornrows, Bantu knots, Afros, and headwraps. eff. 9/13/20.

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS MUST BE FILED WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS  
AFTER THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATORY ACT OCCURRED.**



# NOTICE TO WORKERS

## YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE:

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

There are resources available to you if you believe you are being subject to improper classification or inaccurate payment practices by your employer. For more information, go to [WorkRight.cdle.co](http://WorkRight.cdle.co).

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS NOTICE

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

Employers can download copies of this poster at [coloradoui.gov/employer](http://coloradoui.gov/employer), then click on Forms / Publications.



**COLORADO**  
Department of  
Labor and Employment



**IT STARTS WITH YOU**  
Building a better Colorado



# COMPS Order #36 Poster

## Colorado Overtime and Minimum Pay Standards Order

### Division of Labor Standards & Statistics

Effective March 16, 2020

#### Colorado Minimum Wage: \$12.00 per hour, or \$8.98 for Tipped Employees, effective 1/1/2020.

- The minimum wage adjusts annually by inflation; next year’s COMPS Order and Poster will provide the 2021 minimum wage.
- The minimum wage applies to all adults and emancipated minors, whether paid hourly or an other basis (salary, commission, piecework, etc.), unless exempted by COMPS Order Rule 2. Unemancipated minors may be paid 15% below the minimum.
- The federal minimum wage (\$7.25) and any local minimum wages (including \$12.85 in Denver as of 1/1/20) may also apply. If work is covered by multiple minimum or overtime wage rules, the rule with the higher wage or standard applies.

#### Overtime: 1½ times the regular pay rate for hours over 40 weekly, 12 daily, or 12 consecutive.

- Hours in two or more weeks cannot be averaged in computing overtime.
- Employers may not provide time off (often called “comp time”) instead of time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime hours.

#### Meal Periods: 30 minutes uninterrupted and duty-free, for shifts over 5 hours.

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

#### Rest Periods: 10 minutes, paid, every 4 hours.

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

- Rest periods need not be off-site but must not include work and should be in the middle of the 4 hours to the extent practical.
- Two 5-minute rest periods, instead of one 10-minute, are permitted if employees and employers agree voluntarily and without coercion, and if 5 minutes is enough to go back and forth to a bathroom or other place where a genuine break would be taken. Additional flexibility with 5-minute periods applies to agriculture, Medicaid home care, and collectively bargained work.
- Employers that do not authorize and permit rest periods must pay extra for the work time that would have been rest periods.

#### Time Worked: Time employers allow performance of labor/services for their benefit must be paid.

- All time on-premises, on duty, or at prescribed workplaces (but not just letting off-duty employees be on-premises), including:
  - putting on or removing work clothes/gear (but not clothes worn outside work), cleanup/setup, or other off-the-clock duty;
  - awaiting assignments at work, or receiving or sharing work-related information; or
  - security/safety screening, clocking/checking in or out; or
  - waiting for any of the above tasks.
- Travel for employer benefit is time worked; normal home/work travel is not.
- For more on travel time and sleep time, see Rule 1.9.2.

#### Deductions, Credits, & Charges from Wages: Subject to limits in C.R.S. 8-4-105 and below.

- Tip credits of up to \$3.02 per hour (lowering minimum wages to \$8.98) are allowed for those regularly, customarily receiving over \$30 per month in tips. If hourly pay plus tips is below the full minimum wage, the employer must pay the difference.
- Meal credits are allowed for the cost or value (without employer profit) of a voluntarily accepted meal.
- Lodging deductions are allowed only if housing is voluntarily accepted by the employee, primarily for the employee’s (not employer’s) benefit, recorded in writing, and limited to \$25 or \$100 per week (depending on the housing type).
- Uniforms that are ordinary clothes, without special material or design, need not be provided; other uniforms must be provided at no cost. Employers must pay for any special cleaning required, and cannot require deposits or deduct for ordinary wear and tear.

#### Exemptions from the COMPS Order: All listed in Rule 2; key exemptions listed below.

- Executives/supervisors, decision-making administrative employees, and professionals (Rule 2.2.1-3) paid the exempt salary:

Salary through 6/20	7/20-12/20	2021	2022	2023	2024	Each Year After 2024
Equal to at least minimum wage for all hours	\$35,568	\$40,500	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	Prior year’s salary, inflation-adjusted

- 20% owners, or at a nonprofit the highest-paid/highest-ranked employee, if actively engaged in management (2.2.5).
- Highly technical computer-related employees (defined in 2.2.10), if paid at least \$27.63 per hour.
- Various in-residence workers, including property managers, range workers, and camp/outdoor education field staff (2.2.7).
- Various, but not all, types of salespersons (2.2.4, 2.4.1, 2.4.2) and transportation workers (2.2.6).
- Certain medical transportation and hospital/nursing home employees have modified overtime rules (2.4.4, 2.4.5).
- Downhill ski/snowboard employees, including on-mountain food but not lodging, are exempt from 40-hour overtime (2.4.3).
- Agriculture jobs are exempt from overtime and meal periods, and have more flexibility as to rest periods (2.3).

#### Complaint & Anti-Retaliation Rights.

- The Division of Labor Standards and Statistics (contact info at the top of this Poster) accepts complaints for unpaid minimum or overtime wages required by federal, state, or local law. Alternatively, employees may file lawsuits in court.
- Parties liable for unpaid wages include the employer an an entity, and individuals with operational control over the entity.
- Employers cannot retaliate by threatening, coercing, or discriminating for purposes of reprisal, interference, or obstruction, as to actual or anticipated wage investigations, hearings, complaints, or proceedings.
- Violations of wage or anti-retaliation provisions may be reported to the Division as complaints or as anonymous tips.

#### Posting & Translation of COMPS Order Poster.

- Posting: Employers must display this Poster where employees can easily read it during the workday. If physical posting is impractical, employers must provide copies of this Poster or the COMPS Order to each employee in the first month of work.
- Distribution: Employers must provide this Poster upon request, and include a copy with any written handbook or policies.
- Translation: If employees have limited English language ability and speak Spanish, employers must post this Poster in Spanish. If employees speak a language other than Spanish, the employer must ask the Division for a Poster in that language.

**This Poster summarizes key wage rules in the COMPS Order, but not all, and should not be relied upon as complete information on wage rules.**

**For the full COMPS Order and other wage law information, or with wage law questions, contact:**

**Division of Labor Standards and Statistics, [coloradolaborlaw.gov](http://coloradolaborlaw.gov), [cdle\\_labor\\_standards@state.co.us](mailto:cdle_labor_standards@state.co.us), 303-318-8441 / 888-390-7936.**

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

## **Colorado Workers' Compensation Information**

**Your employer has workers' compensation coverage for employees through:**

Workers' compensation is a type of insurance coverage that employers must provide to their employees. The cost of workers' compensation insurance is paid entirely by the employer and may not be deducted from an employee's wages.

If you are injured or sustain an occupational disease while at work, you may be entitled to compensation benefits as provided by law. **WRITTEN NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO YOUR EMPLOYER WITHIN 4 WORKING DAYS OF THE ACCIDENT.** If you don't report your injury or occupational disease promptly your benefits may be reduced.

If you are unable to work as the result of a work-related injury or occupational disease, compensation (wage replacement) benefits will be based on 2/3 of your average weekly wage up to a maximum set by law. No compensation is payable for the first 3 days' disability unless the period of disability exceeds two weeks.

You are entitled to reasonable and necessary medical treatment of compensable injuries or occupational diseases. If you notify your employer of an injury or occupational disease and are not offered medical care, you may select the services of a licensed physician or chiropractor.

You may file a Worker's Claim for Compensation with the Division of Workers' Compensation. To obtain forms or information regarding the workers' compensation system, you may call Customer Service at 303-318-8700 or toll-free at 1-888-390-7936 or visit our website at [www.colorado.gov/cdle/dwc](http://www.colorado.gov/cdle/dwc).

**COLORADO DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION**  
**633 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO 80202-3626**

**Any information provided below comes from your employer and is specific to this place of employment:**

# **WARNING**

**IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB, WRITTEN NOTICE OF YOUR INJURY MUST BE GIVEN TO YOUR EMPLOYER WITHIN FOUR WORKING DAYS AFTER THE ACCIDENT, PURSUANT TO SECTION 8-43-102(1) AND (1.5), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.**

**IF THE INJURY RESULTS FROM YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, YOUR WORKERS' COMPENSATION DISABILITY BENEFITS MAY BE REDUCED BY ONE-HALF IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8-42-112.5, COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.**



# PAY DAY NOTICE

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT DIVISION OF LABOR  
[www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor](http://www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor)

## NOTICE OF PAYDAYS

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

Every employer shall post and keep posted conspicuously at the place of work if practicable, or otherwise where it can be seen as employees come or go to their places of work, or at the office or nearest agency for payment kept by the employer a notice specifying the regular paydays and the time and place of payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 8-4-103, and also any changes concerning them that may occur from time to time. Pay periods can be no greater duration than a calendar month or 30 days, whichever is longer. Paydays must occur no later than 10 days following the close of each pay period. 8-4-103, C.R.S.

### EMPLOYEES ARE PAID ON REGULAR PAYDAYS AS FOLLOWS:

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Place:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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## EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

**For**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Give Exact address of This Worksite Location)

**Physicians:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Hospitals:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ambulances: 911 or** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fire Department 911 or:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Police: 911 or** \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION**



# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

**The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.**

### PROHIBITIONS

Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

### EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

### EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

### ENFORCEMENT

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

**THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)





# Equal Employment Opportunity is **THE LAW**

## **Private Employers, State and Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Employment Agencies and Labor Organizations**

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

### **DISABILITY**

Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship.

### **AGE**

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

### **SEX (WAGES)**

In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

### **GENETICS**

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers' acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

### **RETALIATION**

All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

### **WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED**

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected:

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov) or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov).

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## Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

### **DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS**

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within

three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

### **RETALIATION**

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at [OFCCP-Public@dol.gov](mailto:OFCCP-Public@dol.gov), or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

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## Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

### **RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX**

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

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

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



# Job Safety and Health

## IT'S THE LAW!

### All workers have the right to:

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

### Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

*This poster is available free from OSHA.*

***Contact OSHA. We can help.***

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



**1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)**

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

### FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

**\$7.25** PER HOUR  
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

**OVERTIME PAY** At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

**CHILD LABOR** An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

**TIP CREDIT** Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

**NURSING MOTHERS** The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLSA’s overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

**ENFORCEMENT** The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA’s child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

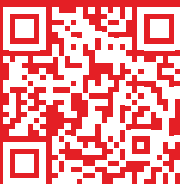
**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)

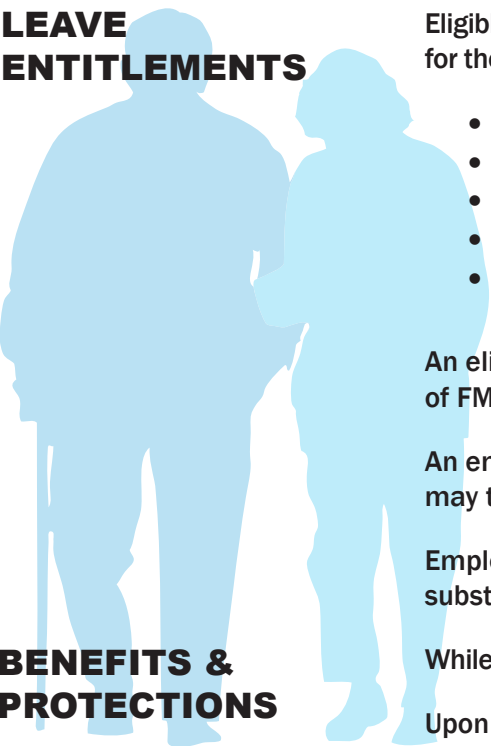




# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS



Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child’s birth or placement);
- To care for the employee’s spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee’s own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee’s job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee’s spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember’s spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer’s normal paid leave policies.

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual’s FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

## BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;\* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee’s worksite.

\*Special “hours of service” requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

## REQUESTING LEAVE

Generally, employees must give 30-days’ advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days’ notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer’s usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee’s need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

## EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

## ENFORCEMENT

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.



For additional information or to file a complaint:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

**www.dol.gov/whd**

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division







# YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

## THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

### REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- ★ you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- ★ you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- ★ you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ★ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

### RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- ★ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ★ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ★ are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- ★ initial employment;
- ★ reemployment;
- ★ retention in employment;
- ★ promotion; or
- ★ any benefit of employment

because of this status.

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

### HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ★ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ★ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

### ENFORCEMENT

- ★ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ★ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its **website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **<http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>**.
- ★ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ★ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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



**U.S. Department of Labor**  
**1-866-487-2365**



**U.S. Department of Justice**



**Office of Special Counsel**



**EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF  
THE GUARD AND RESERVE**  
**1-800-336-4590**

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