



MICHIGAN

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MINIMUM WAGE AND OVERTIME

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Wage and Hour Division

P.O. BOX 30476 • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909-7976

REQUIRED POSTER

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - MINIMUM WAGE AND OVERTIME

COVERAGE

The Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act (IWOWA), Public Act 337 of 2018, as amended, covers employers who employ 2 or more employees 16 years of age and older.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATE

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate	Tipped Employee		85% Rate**
		Minimum Hourly Rate	Reported Average Hourly Tips	
February 21, 2025	\$12.48	\$4.74	\$7.74	\$10.61

**The minimum hourly wage rate of an employee eligible to be considered tipped employee shall be 38% of the minimum hourly wage rate effective February 21, 2025; beginning January 1, 2026, it shall be 40% of the minimum hourly wage rate; beginning January 1, 2027, it shall be 42% of the minimum hourly wage rate; beginning January 1, 2028, it shall be 44% of the minimum hourly wage rate; beginning January 1, 2029, it shall be 46% of the minimum hourly wage rate; beginning January 1, 2030, it shall be 48% of the minimum hourly wage rate; and beginning January 1, 2031 and thereafter, it shall be 50% of the minimum hourly wage rate.*

85% RATE

**Minors under the age of 18 may be paid 85% of the minimum hourly wage rate.

TRAINING WAGE

A training wage of \$4.25 per hour may be paid to employees under 20 years of age for the first 90 calendar days of employment.

OVERTIME

Employees covered by the IWOWA must be paid 1-1/2 times their regular rate of pay for hours worked over 40 in a 7-day workweek. The following are exempt from overtime requirements: employees exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 USC 201 to 219 (except certain domestic service employees), professional, administrative, or executive employees; elected officials and political appointees; employees of amusement and recreational establishments operating less than 7 months of the year; agricultural employees, and any employee not subject to the minimum wage provisions of the act.

EQUAL PAY

An employer shall not discriminate on the basis of sex by paying employees a rate which is less than the rate paid to employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility performed under similar working conditions - except

where payment is pursuant to a seniority system, merit system or system measuring earnings on the basis of quantity or quality of production or a differential other than sex.

ENFORCEMENT

An employee may either file a civil action for recovery of unpaid minimum wages or overtime, or they may file a complaint with the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity. The department may investigate a complaint and file a civil action to collect unpaid wages or overtime due the employee and all employees of an establishment. Recovery under this act can include unpaid minimum wages and/or overtime, plus an equal additional amount as liquidated damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees. A civil fine of \$1,000 can be assessed to an employer who does not pay minimum wage and/or overtime. A civil fine of \$2,500 can be assessed to an employer who does not pay minimum wage to tipped employees.

LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.
Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations
are available upon request, to individuals with disabilities.

www.michigan.gov/wagehour
Toll Free 1-855-4MI-WAGE (1-855-464-9243)
WHD 9904



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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

EMPLOYEES — KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

- **Remember - It is important to report your injury to your employer.**

- **Medical Care**

You are entitled to reasonable and necessary medical care for work-related injuries or diseases. Employers or their insurance carriers are required by law to provide these services. During the first 28 days of treatment, your employer has the right to choose the physician. After 28 days you are free to change physicians, but you must notify your employer of the change. If you receive treatment from a physician of your choice, you shall obtain and promptly furnish a report to your employer.

If your employer refuses to provide medical care, you should contact Michigan's Workers' Compensation Agency at its toll-free telephone number: **1-888-396-5041**.

You should not receive a bill from a health care provider for treatment of a covered work-related injury or illness. If you do receive such a bill, you should contact your employer or the employer's insurance carrier.

- **Wage Loss Benefits**

You are entitled to weekly workers' compensation benefits if you suffer a wage loss for more than seven consecutive days. These benefits may be claimed as long as a disability and wage loss continue. Generally, the benefit rate is 80% of your after-tax average weekly wage, subject to a maximum rate.

- **Vocational Rehabilitation**

If you are unable to perform the work that you have done previously, you are entitled to vocational rehabilitation. The number one goal is your return to work with your employer. If you cannot do this or require assistance in finding a new job, vocational rehabilitation services can help.

To be completed by the employer:

Employer Name

Employer Contact Person and Telephone Number

Workers' Compensation Insurance Carrier Name

If you have questions, please call the State of Michigan Workers' Compensation Agency
Toll-free 1-888-396-5041

Additional information is on the agency's website at www.michigan.gov/wca

EMPLOYER: PLEASE POST THIS NOTICE FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES TO SEE!



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SAFETY & HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

MICHIGAN SAFETY & HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

THE MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, 1974 P.A. 154, AS AMENDED,
REQUIRES POSTING OF THIS DOCUMENT IN A CENTRAL AND CONSPICUOUS LOCATION. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN A PENALTY.

The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSH Act), Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of 1974, as amended, provides job safety and health protection for Michigan employees through the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions. Under the MIOSH Act and a state plan approved in September 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor, the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity is responsible for administering the Act. Department representatives conduct job site inspections and investigations to ensure compliance with the Act and with safety and health standards.

The contents of this poster describe many important provisions of the Act. These provisions apply equally to employers and employees in either private industry or the public sector.

EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS:

MIOSH requires that each employer:

1. Furnish to each employee employment and a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to the employee.
2. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
3. Post this and other notices and use other appropriate measures to keep his or her employees informed of their protection and obligations under the Act, including the provisions of applicable rules and standards.
4. Notify the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 8 hours of any work-related fatality. Notification may be accomplished by calling 1-800-858-0397.
5. Notify the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 24 hours of all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye. Notification may be accomplished by calling 1-844-464-6742 (4MIOSH).
6. Make available to employees, for inspection and copying, all medical records and health data in the employer's possession pertaining to that employee.
7. Afford an employee an opportunity with or without compensation to attend all meetings between the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity and the employer relative to any appeal of a citation by the employer.
8. Give the representative of employees the opportunity to accompany the department during the inspection or investigation of a place of employment and to prohibit the suffering of any loss of wages or fringe benefits or discriminate against the representative of employees for time spent participating in the inspection, investigation, or opening and closing conferences.
9. Provide personal protective equipment, at the employer's expense, when it is specifically required by a MIOSH standard.
10. Not permit an employee, other than an employee whose presence is necessary to avoid, correct or remove an imminent danger, to operate equipment or engage in a process which has been tagged by the Department and which is the subject of an order issued by the Department identifying that an imminent danger exists.
11. To promptly notify an employee who was or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents in concentrations or at levels which exceed those prescribed by a MIOSH standard.

EMPLOYEE REQUIREMENTS:

MIOSH requires that each employee:

1. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
2. Not remove, displace, destroy, or carry off a safeguard furnished or provided for use in a place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person.

INSPECTIONS/INVESTIGATIONS:

Inspections and investigations are conducted by trained personnel. The Act requires that an employer representative and a representative of employees be given an opportunity to accompany the department representative for the purpose of aiding in the inspection or investigation.

If a representative of employees does not participate, the department representative will consult with a number of employees concerning matters of safety or health in the place of employment.

COMPLAINTS:

Employees and employee representatives who believe that an unsafe or unhealthful condition exists in their workplace have the right to request an inspection by giving written notice to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity. If a condition exists which may present an immediate danger, the Department should be notified in the most expedient manner without regard to a written notice. The names of complainants will be kept confidential and not revealed upon the request of the employee. Employees also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthful conditions to the attention of the department representative during the conduct of an inspection or investigation.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or in any manner discriminated against for filing a complaint or exercising any of their rights under the Act. An employee who believes he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

The U.S. Department of Labor is monitoring the operation of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSH) to assure the effective administration of the state act.

Any person may make a written complaint regarding the state administration of the state act directly to the Regional Office of OSHA, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

CITATIONS:

If upon inspection or investigation the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity believes that a requirement of the Act has been violated, a citation alleging such violation and setting a time period for correction will be issued to the employer. The citation must be prominently posted at or near the place of the alleged violation for three days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is later.

The Act provides for first instance penalties of up to \$7,000 for a violation. Penalties of up to \$7,000 per day may be assessed for failure to correct a violation within a proposed abatement period. Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to \$70,000 for each such violation. Employers may appeal the alleged citation, the proposed penalties or the abatement periods to the Department and to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals. Employees may appeal the abatement period in a similar manner. Employees also may appeal to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals any decision issued by the Department in response to an employer appeal.

Criminal penalties also are provided for in the Act. A person who knowingly makes a false statement or report pursuant to the Act upon conviction is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or may be imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both. A second conviction doubles the maximum monetary penalty and is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE:

The act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily.

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity offers limited on-site consultation assistance to employers to assist them in achieving compliance with occupational safety and health standards. Training specialists are available and can give advice on the correction of hazardous conditions and on the development of safety and health systems. Department staff are available to conduct seminars and training relative to occupational safety and health for both employer and employee groups. Requests for service should be addressed to the department at the address shown below.

The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to enforce federal standards governing maritime operations of long shoring, shipbuilding, ship breaking and ship repairing. These issues are not covered by the Michigan Plan for Occupational Safety and Health.

MORE INFORMATION:

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration
530 W. Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30643
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8143
www.michigan.gov/miosha

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT - DO NOT COVER!

MIOSH Complaint Hotline..... 1-800-866-4674
Fatality Hotline 1-800-858-0397
MIOSH Injuries/Illnesses Reporting 1-844-464-6742
Consultation and Training Assistance 1-517-284-7720

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) is an equal opportunity employer/program.



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EARNED SICK TIME ACT

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Opportunity | Wage and Hour Division
PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976
REQUIRED POSTER | GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – EARNED SICK TIME ACT*

SUSAN CORBIN
DIRECTOR

Your employer's 'year' for the purposes of the Earned Sick Time Act is: _____

EARNED SICK TIME ACCRUAL		
Number of Employees	Minimum Accrual Rate	Employer May Limit Use To:
10 or fewer employees	1 hour for every 30 hours	40 hours in a year
11 or more employees	1 hour for every 30 hours	72 hours in a year

- Determined by Employer written policy earned sick time may be carried over from year to year or paid out. A business with 10 or fewer employees is not required to permit an employee to use more than 40 hours of paid earned sick time in a single year, employers with 11 or more employees are not required to permit an employee to use more than 72 hours of paid earned sick time in a single year.
- Earned sick time shall begin to accrue on the effective date of this law, or upon commencement of the employee's employment, whichever is later.
- An employee may use accrued earned sick time as it is accrued. Newly hired employees may be subject to a 120 day wait period for use.
- An employer is in compliance with the act if it provides any paid leave in at least the same amounts as that provided under this act that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions provided in this act and that is accrued at a rate equal to or greater than the rate described in subsections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the act. Paid leave includes, but is not limited to, paid vacation days, personal days, and paid time off.

Earned Sick Time Uses

An employer shall permit an employee to use the earned sick time accrued for any of the following:

- The employee's or the employee's family member's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of the employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or preventative medical care for the employee.
- If the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault, for medical care or psychological or other counseling for physical or psychological injury or disability; to obtain services from a victim services organization; to relocate due to domestic violence or sexual assault; to obtain legal services; or to participate in any civil or criminal proceedings related to or resulting from the domestic violence or sexual assault.
- For meetings at a child's school or place of care related to the child's health or disability, or the effects of domestic violence or sexual assault on the child; or
- For closure of the employee's place of business by order of a public official due to a public health emergency; for an employee's need to care for a child whose school or place of care has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency; or when it has been determined by the health authorities having jurisdiction or by a health care provider that the employee's or employee's family member's presence in the community would jeopardize the health of others because of the employee's or family member's exposure to a communicable disease.
- An employer shall not require an employee to search for or secure a replacement worker as a condition for using earned sick time.

Exercise of Rights

- An employer or any other person shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right protected under this act.
- An employer shall not take retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against an employee because the employee has exercised a right protected under this act. "Retaliatory personnel action" means any of the following:
 - Denial of any right guaranteed under this act.
 - A threat, discharge, suspension, demotion, reduction of hours, or other adverse action against an employee or former employee for exercise of a right guaranteed under this act.
 - Sanctions against an employee who is a recipient of public benefits for exercise of a right guaranteed under this act.
 - Interference with, or punishment for, an individual's participation in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this act.
- An employer's absence control policy shall not treat earned sick time taken under this act as an absence that may lead to or result in retaliatory personnel action.

Complaint Filing

An employee affected by an alleged violation, at any time within 3 years after the alleged violation or the date when the employee knew of the alleged violation may file a complaint with the Wage & Hour Division.

*For precise language of the statute, see Public Act 338 of 2018, as amended
Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available, upon request, to individuals with disabilities.
www.michigan.gov/wagehour • Toll Free 1-855-4MI-WAGE (1-855-464-9243)

WHD 9911



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This Workplace Covered by the Michigan Right To Know Law



LARA
LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

Employers must make available for employees in a readily assessable manner, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)* for those hazardous chemicals in their workplace.

Employees cannot be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights including the request for information on hazardous chemicals.

Employees must be notified and given direction (by employer posting) for locating Safety Data Sheets and the receipt of new or revised SDS(S).

***When the employer has not provided a SDS, employees may request assistance in obtaining SDS from the:**

SDS(s) For This Workplace Are Located At

Location(s)

Location(s)

Person(s) Responsible for SDS(s)

Phone

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration
General Industry Safety & Health Division
(517) 284-7750
Construction Safety & Health Division & Asbestos Licensing
(517) 284-7680
www.michigan.gov/miosha





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As Required by the Michigan Right To Know Law



TO BE POSTED THROUGHOUT THE
WORKPLACE NEXT TO THE SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)
LOCATION POSTERS

New or Revised SDS

New or Revised	Receipt Date	Posting Date	Location of New or Revised SDS
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____



Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration
Consultation Education & Training Division
(517) 284-7720





2025 POSTING REQUIREMENTS

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DISCRIMINATION

MICHIGAN LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, HOUSING, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, LAW ENFORCEMENT OR PUBLIC SERVICE

Based on religion, race (including hair texture and protective hairstyles), color, national origin, sex, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age¹, marital status¹, height², weight², arrest record², genetic information², and familial status³

Persons with disabilities needing accommodations for employment must notify their employers in writing within 182 days.

¹ Under the education article age and marital status are prohibited considerations for admissions only

² in employment only

³ in housing only

If you think you have been **discriminated** against, you may file a **complaint** with the Michigan Department of Civil rights.

Call 1-800-482-3604
Video Phone: 313-437-7035
www.michigan.gov/mdcr

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL RIGHTS

Post in a conspicuous place.



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WHISTLEBLOWERS' PROTECTION ACT

ATTENTION EMPLOYEES

(469 P.A. 1980) 1980) creates certain protections and obligations for employees and employers under Michigan law.

PROTECTIONS:

It is illegal for employers in Michigan to discharge, threaten or otherwise discriminate against you regarding your compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because you or a person acting on your behalf reports or is about to report a violation or a suspected violation of federal, state or local laws, rules or regulations to a public body.

It is illegal for employers in Michigan to discharge, threaten or otherwise discriminate against you regarding your compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because you take part in a public hearing, investigation, inquiry or court action.

OBLIGATIONS:

The Act does not diminish or impair either your rights or the rights of your employer under any collective bargaining agreement.

The Act does not require your employer to compensate you for your participation in a public hearing, investigation, inquiry or court action.

The Act does not protect you from disciplinary action if you make a report to a public body that you know is false.

ENFORCEMENT:

If you believe that your employer has violated this Act you may bring civil action in circuit court within 90 days of the alleged violation of the Act.

PENALTIES:

Persons found in violation of this Act may be subject to a civil fine of up to \$500.00.

If your employer has violated this Act the court can order your reinstatement, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, actual damages, or any combination of these remedies. The court may also award all or a portion of the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees to the complainant if the court believes such an award is appropriate.



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UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES: INFORMATION ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

This employer is covered by the...

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT

Unemployment benefits are payable to qualified and eligible workers of this employer through Michigan's Unemployment Insurance Agency (UIA).

HOW TO FILE AN UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIM:

If you become unemployed, you can file your new unemployment claim or reopen an established claim by:

Online through the Michigan Web Account Manager (MiWAM): www.michigan.gov/uia

By Phone - call UIA's toll free claims line: **1-866-500-0017**

Payment Options: When you file for unemployment benefits, you will choose how you want to receive your benefit payments. You can select a **debit card** or **direct deposit** into your checking or savings account. For more information about these payment options, visit UIA's website at www.michigan.gov/uia.

STATE OF MICHIGAN • TALENT INVESTMENT AGENCY **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AGENCY**

TIA is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Authority: Michigan Administrative Code, Section R 421.105



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RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

WORKERS' COMPENSATION AGENCY

Michigan's workers' compensation system provides wage replacement, medical treatment, and vocational rehabilitation benefits to individuals who are injured while at work. Each party in this system has rights and responsibilities that ensure the successful operation of the process.

EMPLOYEES

- Most workers are covered under workers' compensation from the date of employment.
- Report all injuries to your supervisor immediately.**
- When injured, you can receive wage loss benefits, medical care, and rehabilitation services.
- A compensable injury is one that has arisen "out of and in the course of employment." The work must cause the disability.
- Workers' compensation is the "exclusive remedy" for work injuries, meaning that in most cases you cannot sue for other damages.
- There is a 7-day waiting period for benefit payments.** You will not receive a workers' compensation check for disability lasting less than 7 days. However, medical benefits should be provided from the day of injury. If your wage loss lasts longer than 7 consecutive days, you are entitled to benefits as of the 8th day. If your wage loss continues for 14 days or longer, you are entitled to receive payment for that first week of disability.
- In most cases, wage loss benefits are calculated by taking the average of the highest 39 weeks of the last 52 weeks of gross wages prior to injury. This is your Average Weekly Wage (AWW). Generally you should receive 80% of the after-tax value of your AWW.
- In certain circumstances, the value of discontinued "fringe benefits" such as the cost of health insurance, employer contributions to a pension plan, and vacation and holiday pay may be included in determining the AWW.
- You should be paid your benefit on a weekly basis, and payments should continue as long as you are disabled and are suffering a wage loss.
- Your first check is due and payable on the 14th day of disability. However, a benefit check is not considered "late" until 30 days after the due date.
- If you have **more than one job** covered under the Act, the earnings from Michigan employers are added together to calculate the AWW.
- You may also be eligible for Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) benefits. If you have questions, you should contact the U.S. Department of Labor.
- Medical Benefits:** You are entitled to all reasonable and necessary medical care including surgical, hospital, and dental services, as well as crutches, hearing apparatus, chiropractic treatment, and nursing care. These services are provided indefinitely as long as there is a need.
- Choosing A Doctor:** During the first 28 days of treatment, the employer has the right to choose the doctor. After that, you are free to change doctors providing that you notify the employer and insurance company, preferably in writing. You do not need authorization from the insurance company or the employer to be medically treated, as long as the treatment is reasonable and necessary, and your claim is not in dispute.
- Maintaining Contact:** It is extremely important that you maintain regular contact with your employer throughout the treatment and recovery period so that they are aware of your progress. Provide your employer with updated work status reports and discuss early return to work options.
- Vocational Rehabilitation:** If you have a work-related injury or illness which prevents you from returning to your job and you are currently receiving workers' compensation benefits, you are entitled to a maximum of 104 weeks of vocational assistance in returning to work. Vocational rehabilitation can help you return to your current job or a new one by identifying interests, skills and abilities, evaluating accommodations, providing job readiness assistance, outlining career objectives, and arranging retraining opportunities. Vocational rehabilitation services create a "win-win" scenario for employers, carriers, and injured employees, especially when utilized as an early intervention tool.

EMPLOYERS

- All public and most private employers in Michigan are covered by workers' compensation. Every employer subject to the Act must provide proof of insurance or be approved for self-insurance to ensure benefits can be paid to its workers should they become injured.
- Eligible employees are covered under workers' compensation from the date of employment.
- There are severe penalties if an employer fails to provide workers' compensation coverage.
- Minors:** The Act provides that an illegally employed minor is entitled to double compensation if injured.
- Reporting:**
 - All claims must be reported to your insurance carrier.
 - Form WC-100: must be filed with the Workers' Compensation Agency and your insurance carrier immediately upon the disability exceeding 7 consecutive days, death or specific loss. A copy of this form must also be given to the employee.
- You must ensure that reasonable and necessary medical treatment is provided promptly.
- You will need to provide a wage history report to the insurance carrier in order to calculate the correct benefit amount.
- You are encouraged to maintain contact with your employees while they are off work, and provide appropriate light-duty work options and accommodations when possible.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

- Prompt and regular payment of benefits is required by law.
 - Form WC-701: must be filed with the Workers' Compensation Agency (WCA) when wage loss benefits begin, change or stop.
 - Form WC-110: must be filed with the WCA 3 months post-injury, and every 4 months after, to report on vocational rehabilitation activity.
 - Form WC-107: must be filed with the WCA if a claim is disputed.
- Medical services rendered are subject to the State of Michigan Health Care Rules and Fee Schedules. Injured employees are not to be "balance billed" for charges over and above the fee schedule.
- Benefits are not to be stopped for non-cooperation with vocational rehabilitation, but a hearing can be requested.



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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

INFORMATIONAL SHEET: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ACT 90 OF 1978, AS AMENDED

Michigan Department of Education
(517) 335-6041
www.michigan.gov/mde

POSTING REQUIREMENT

MCL 409.110: Minor under 16 years; days and hours of employment

Sec. 10. A minor under 16 years shall not be employed in an occupation subject to this act for more than 6 days in 1 week, nor for a period longer than a weekly average of 8 hours per day or 48 hours in 1 week, nor more than 10 hours in 1 day.

The minor shall not be employed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. A minor who is a student in school shall not be employed more than a combined school and work week of 48 hours during the period when school is in session.

MCL 409.111: Minor 16 years and over; days and hours of employment; employment in agricultural processing

Sec. 11. (1). Except as provided in subsection (3), a person shall not employ a minor 16 years of age or older in an occupation subject to this act for more than any of the following periods:

- (a) Six days in 1 week.
- (b) An average of 8 hours per day in 1 week.
- (c) Ten hours in 1 day.
- (d) Subject to subdivision (e), 48 hours in 1 week.
- (e) If the minor is a student in school and school is in session, 24 hours in 1 week.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person shall not employ a minor 16 years of age or older between 10:30 p.m. and 6 a.m. However, except as provided in subsection (3), a person may employ a minor 16 years of age or older who is a student in school until 11:30 p.m. on any of the following days:

- (a) On Fridays and Saturdays.
- (b) During school vacation periods.
- (c) During periods when the minor is not regularly enrolled in school.

- (3) A person may employ a minor 16 years of age or older farming operations involved in the production of seed or in agricultural processing for a period greater than the periods described in subsections (1) and (2) if all of the following conditions are met:

If a minor is a student in school, the period greater than the periods described in subsections (1) and (2) occurs when school is not in session.

- (a) The minor is employed for not more than 11 hours in 1 day.
- (b) The minor is employed for not more than 62 hours in any week. However, the employer shall not require the minor to work more than 48 hours during any week without the consent of the minor.
- (c) The minor is not employed between 2 a.m. and 5:30 a.m.
- (d) The agricultural processing employer maintains on file a written acknowledgment of the minor's parent or guardian consenting to the period of employment authorized under this subsection.

- (4) As used in this section:

- (a) "Agricultural processing" means the cleaning, sorting or packaging of fruits or vegetables.
- (b) "Farming operations involved in the production of seed" means farming activities and research involved in the production of seed, including plant detasseling, hand-pollination, roguing, or hoeing, and any other similar farming activity required for commercial seed production.

History: Am. 1978, Act 90, Eff. June 1, 1978; -- Am. 1995, Act 251, Eff. Mar. 28, 1996; -- Am. 1996, Act 499, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 1997; -- Am. 2000, Act 418, Imd. Eff. Jan. 8, 2001; -- Am. 2011, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Oct. 18, 2011.

MCL 409.112 Meal and rest period

Sec. 12. A minor shall not be employed for more than 5 hours continuously without an interval of at least 30 minutes for a meal and rest period. An interval of less than 30 minutes shall not be considered to interrupt a continuous period of work.

MCL 409.112A Prohibition of minors working alone in occupation involving a cash transaction after sunset or 8 p.m. at fixed location

Sec. 12a. A minor who would otherwise be permitted under this act to be employed in an occupation subject to this act shall not be employed in an occupation that involves a cash transaction subject to this act after sunset or 8 p.m., whichever is earlier, at a fixed location unless an employer or other employee 18 years of age or older is present at the fixed location during those hours.

History: Add. 1980, Act 436, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981.

IMPORTANT: Administrative Rule, R408.6207 REQUIRES A MINOR SUBJECT TO ACT 90 BE SUPERVISED BY THE EMPLOYER OR ANOTHER EMPLOYEE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.

Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available, upon request, to individuals with disabilities.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

P.O. Box 30476 • Lansing, Michigan 48909-7976

OVERNIGHT MAIL ADDRESS: 2407 N. GRAND RIVER • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48906

Toll Free: 1-855-4MI-WAGE (1-855-464-9243) • (517) 284-7800 • FAX (517) 763-0110

www.michigan.gov/wagehour



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FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

\$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 your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

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

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

PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

ENFORCEMENT The Department of Labor 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 also 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.

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

1-866-487-9243 | TTY: 1-877-889-5627

www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



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WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of special minimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay special minimum wages to workers with disabilities applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such special minimum wages are referred to as “**commensurate wage rates**” and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour beginning July 24, 2009**. A “commensurate wage rate” is based on the worker’s individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as:

- An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.
- Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include blindness, mental illness, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

OVERTIME Generally, if you are performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, you must be paid at least 1 ½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR Minors younger than **18 years** of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of FLSA. No persons under 16 may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

FRINGE BENEFITS Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). **Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the wage determination.**

WORKER NOTIFICATION Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

PETITION PROCESS Workers with disabilities paid at special minimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Employers shall display this poster where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.

For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

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



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POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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.

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

1-866-487-9243 | TTY: 1-877-889-5627

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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 & 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 <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 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:

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster>. 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 Justice
Office of Special Counsel
U.S. Department of Labor:
1-866-487-2365

Employer Support of The Guard and Reserve:
1-800-336-4590



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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who Is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Organizations Are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Types Of Employment Discrimination Are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding.

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.



EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability

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

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

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

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

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

What Employment Practices Can Be Challenged As Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation or pregnancy accommodation)

What Can You Do If You Believe Discrimination Has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: <https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

Call 1-800-669-4000 (toll free)
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

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

Individuals with Disabilities

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

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.



2025 POSTING REQUIREMENTS

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Job Safety and Health *IT'S THE LAW!*

OSHA

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

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

Contact OSHA. We can help.



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



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FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

WHAT IS FMLA LEAVE?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take up to **12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

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

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is **not paid leave**, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

AM I ELIGIBLE TO TAKE FMLA LEAVE?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

HOW DO I REQUEST FMLA LEAVE?

Generally, to request FMLA leave you **must**:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You **do not** have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You **must** also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your employer **may** request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

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

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

WHAT DOES MY EMPLOYER NEED TO DO?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer **must**:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your employer **cannot** interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer **must** confirm whether you are eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer **must** notify you in writing:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**

SCAN ME



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Wage and Hour Division

Scan the QR code to file a complaint.