

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 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.

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, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

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.

La igualdad de oportunidades de empleo es LA LEY

Empleadores privados, gobiernos locales y estatales, instituciones educativas, agencias de empleo y organizaciones de trabajo

Los postulantes y empleados de la mayoría de los empleadores privados, los gobiernos locales y estatales, las instituciones educativas, las agencias de empleo y las organizaciones de trabajo están protegidos por la ley federal contra la discriminación en función de:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, PROCEDENCIA

El Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles (Civil Rights Act) de 1964, con sus modificaciones, protege a los postulantes y a los empleados contra la discriminación en lo que respecta a la contratación, los ascensos, los despidos, los pagos, las compensaciones adicionales, la capacitación laboral, la clasificación, las referencias y los demás aspectos del empleo, en función de raza, color, religión, sexo (incluidas las embarazadas) o procedencia. La discriminación religiosa se refiere a la falta de adaptación razonable a las prácticas religiosas de un empleado, siempre y cuando dicha adaptación no provoque una dificultad económica desmedida para la compañía.

DISCAPACIDAD

Los Títulos I y V de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (Americans with Disabilities Act) de 1990, con sus modificaciones, protege a las personas idóneas contra la discriminación por discapacidad en lo que respecta a la contratación, los ascensos, los despidos, los pagos, las compensaciones adicionales, la capacitación laboral, la clasificación, las referencias y los demás aspectos del empleo. La discriminación por discapacidad se refiere a la falta de adaptaciones razonables para las limitaciones físicas o mentales de una persona idónea que tiene una discapacidad y que es un postulante o un empleado, salvo que dichas adaptaciones provoquen una dificultad económica desmedida para la compañía.

EDAD

La Ley contra la Discriminación Laboral por Edad (Age Discrimination in Employment Act) de 1967, con sus modificaciones, protege a los postulantes y empleados de 40 años o más contra la discriminación por cuestiones de edad en lo que respecta a la contratación, los ascensos, los despidos, los pagos, las compensaciones adicionales, la capacitación laboral, la clasificación, las referencias y los demás aspectos del empleo.

SEXO (SALARIOS)

Además de lo establecido en el Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles, con sus modificaciones, la Ley de Igualdad en las Remuneraciones (Equal Pay Act) de 1963, con sus modificaciones, también prohíbe la discriminación sexual en el pago de los salarios a las mujeres y los hombres que realicen básicamente el mismo trabajo, en empleos que requieran las mismas habilidades, esfuerzo y responsabilidad, en condiciones laborales similares, en el mismo establecimiento.

GENÉTICA

El Título II de la Ley de No Discriminación por Información Genética (Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, GINA) de 2008 protege a los postulantes y empleados contra la discriminación basada en la información genética en lo que respecta a la contratación, los ascensos, los despidos, los pagos, las compensaciones adicionales, la capacitación laboral, la clasificación, las referencias y los demás aspectos del empleo. La GINA también limita la adquisición de información genética por parte de los empleadores y condiciona de manera estricta su divulgación. La información genética incluye las pruebas genéticas de los postulantes, empleados o integrantes de sus familias, la manifestación de enfermedades o trastornos de los miembros de la familia (historia médica familiar) y las solicitudes o la recepción de servicios genéticos por parte de los postulantes, empleados o integrantes de sus familias.

REPRESALIAS

Todas estas leyes federales prohíben a las entidades cubiertas que tomen represalias en contra de una persona que presenta una carga por discriminación, participa en un procedimiento por discriminación o que, de algún otro modo, se opone a una práctica laboral ilícita.

QUÉ DEBE HACER SI CONSIDERA QUE ES VÍCTIMA DE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN

Existen plazos estrictos para presentar cargos por discriminación laboral. A fin de preservar la capacidad de la Comisión para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEOC) de actuar en representación suya y proteger su derecho a iniciar una demanda privada si fuese necesario en última instancia, debe comunicarse con la EEOC apenas sospeche que se produjo un hecho de discriminación: Comisión para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo de los Estados Unidos, 1-800-669-4000 (línea gratuita) o 1-800-669-6820 (línea gratuita TTY para las personas con problemas auditivos). Puede encontrar información sobre las sucursales de la EEOC en www.eeoc.gov o en la mayoría de las guías telefónicas en la sección Gobierno Federal o Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. También puede obtener información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluso cómo presentar un cargo, en www.eeoc.gov.

Empleadores que tengan contratos o subcontratos con el gobierno federal

Los postulantes y empleados de las compañías que tengan un contrato o subcontrato con el gobierno federal están protegidos por la ley federal contra la discriminación en función de:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, PROCEDENCIA

El Decreto Ejecutivo 11246, con sus modificaciones, prohíbe la discriminación en el trabajo en función de raza, color, religión, sexo o procedencia y exige que se implementen acciones afirmativas para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos laborales.

PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES

La Sección 503 de la Ley de Rehabilitación (*Rehabilitation Act*) de 1973, con sus modificaciones, protege a las personas idóneas contra la discriminación por discapacidad en lo que respecta a la contratación, los ascensos, los despidos, los pagos, las compensaciones adicionales, la capacitación laboral, la clasificación, las referencias y los demás aspectos del empleo. La discriminación por discapacidad se refiere a la falta de adaptaciones razonables para las limitaciones físicas o mentales de una persona idónea que tiene una discapacidad y que es un postulante o un empleado, salvo que dichas adaptaciones provoquen una dificultad económica desmedida para la compañía. La Sección 503 también exige que los contratistas federales implementen acciones afirmativas para emplear y avanzar en el empleo de personas idóneas con discapacidades en todos los niveles laborales, incluido el nivel ejecutivo.

VETERANOS DISCAPACITADOS, RECIÉN RETIRADOS, BAJO PROTECCIÓN Y CON MEDALLA POR SERVICIO A LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS

La Ley de Asistencia a la Readaptación de Veteranos de Vietnam (*Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act*) de 1974, con sus modificaciones, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y exige que se implementen acciones afirmativas para emplear y avanzar en el empleo de los veteranos discapacitados, recién retirados

(en el plazo de los tres años posteriores a la baja o al cese del servicio activo), otros veteranos bajo protección (los veteranos que prestaron servicio durante una guerra o en una campaña o expedición para la cual se les autorizó una insignia de campaña) y los veteranos con medalla por servicio a las Fuerzas Armadas (aquellos que durante el servicio activo, participaron en una operación militar de los Estados Unidos por la cual se los reconoció con una medalla por servicio a las Fuerzas Armadas).

REPRESALIAS

Quedan prohibidas las represalias contra una persona que presenta una demanda por discriminación, participa en un procedimiento de la Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (*Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs*, OFCCP) o que se oponga, de algún otro modo, a la discriminación según estas leyes federales.

Toda persona que considere que un contratista violó sus obligaciones de acción afirmativa o no discriminación según las autoridades mencionadas anteriormente debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP), Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, teléfono 1-800-397-6251 (línea gratuita) o (202) 693-1337 (línea TTY). También puede enviar un mensaje de correo electrónico a la OFCCP (OFCCP-Public@dol.gov) o bien, llamar a una de sus oficinas regionales o del distrito, las cuales aparecen en la mayoría de las guías telefónicas en la sección Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, Departamento de Trabajo.

Programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera federal

RAZA, COLOR, PROCEDENCIA, SEXO

Además de las protecciones establecidas en el Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 y sus modificaciones, el Título VI de dicha ley, con sus modificaciones, prohíbe la discriminación por raza, color o procedencia en los programas o las actividades que reciban asistencia financiera federal. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es brindar empleo, o si la discriminación laboral provoca o puede provocar discriminación cuando se proporcionan los servicios de dichos programas. El Título IX de las Reformas Educativas de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral según el sexo en los programas o las actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES

La Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, con sus modificaciones, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Queda prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos laborales contra las personas discapacitadas que, con o sin adaptaciones razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo.

Si cree que ha sido víctima de discriminación en algún programa de una institución que reciba asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Basic Leave Entitlement

FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees for the following reasons:

- for incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or child birth;
- to care for the employee's child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care;
- to care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter or parent, who has a serious health condition; or
- for a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.

Military Family Leave Entitlements

Eligible employees whose spouse, son, daughter or parent is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status may use their 12-week leave entitlement to address certain qualifying exigencies. Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

FMLA also includes a special leave entitlement that permits eligible employees to take up to 26 weeks of leave to care for a covered servicemember during a single 12-month period. A covered servicemember is: (1) a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness*; or (2) a veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran, and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.*

***The FMLA definitions of "serious injury or illness" for current servicemembers and veterans are distinct from the FMLA definition of "serious health condition".**

Benefits and Protections

During FMLA leave, the employer must maintain the employee's health coverage under any "group health plan" on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms.

Use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee's leave.

Eligibility Requirements

Employees are eligible if they have worked for a covered employer for at least 12 months, have 1,250 hours of service in the previous 12 months*, and if at least 50 employees are employed by the employer within 75 miles.

***Special hours of service eligibility requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.**

Definition of Serious Health Condition

A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents the employee from performing the functions of the employee's job, or prevents the qualified family member from participating in school or other daily activities.

Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by a period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive calendar days combined with at least two visits to a health care provider or one visit and

a regimen of continuing treatment, or incapacity due to pregnancy, or incapacity due to a chronic condition. Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Use of Leave

An employee does not need to use this leave entitlement in one block. Leave can be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary. Employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer's operations. Leave due to qualifying exigencies may also be taken on an intermittent basis.

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave

Employees may choose or employers may require use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. In order to use paid leave for FMLA leave, employees must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

Employee Responsibilities

Employees must provide 30 days advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days notice is not possible, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with an employer's normal call-in procedures.

Employees must provide sufficient information for the employer to determine if the leave may qualify for FMLA protection and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that the employee is unable to perform job functions, the family member is unable to perform daily activities, the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or circumstances supporting the need for military family leave. Employees also must inform the employer if the requested leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employees also may be required to provide a certification and periodic recertification supporting the need for leave.

Employer Responsibilities

Covered employers must inform employees requesting leave whether they are eligible under FMLA. If they are, the notice must specify any additional information required as well as the employees' rights and responsibilities. If they are not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for the ineligibility.

Covered employers must inform employees if leave will be designated as FMLA-protected and the amount of leave counted against the employee's leave entitlement. If the employer determines that the leave is not FMLA-protected, the employer must notify the employee.

Unlawful Acts by Employers

FMLA makes it unlawful for any employer to:

- interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA; and
- discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or for involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA.

Enforcement

An employee may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

FMLA does not affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any State or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

FMLA section 109 (29 U.S.C. § 2619) requires FMLA covered employers to post the text of this notice. Regulation 29 C.F.R. § 825.300(a) may require additional disclosures.



For additional information:
1-866-4US-WAGE (1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627
WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

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



WHD Publication 1420 • Revised February 2013

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.



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WH1088 REV 07/16

Notice to Employees

Minimum Wage in Florida

The 2015 minimum wage in Florida is \$8.05 per hour, effective January 1, 2015, with a minimum wage of at least \$5.03 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips.

The minimum wage rate is recalculated yearly on September 30, based on the Consumer Price Index.

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

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

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

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

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

DERECHOS DEL EMPLEADO

BAJO LA LEY DE NORMAS JUSTAS DE TRABAJO

SECCIÓN DE HORAS Y SUELDOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE EEUU

SALARIO MÍNIMO FEDERAL

\$7.25 POR HORA

A PARTIR DEL 24 DE JULIO DE 2009

PAGO DE SOBRETIENTO

Por lo menos tiempo y medio (1½) de su tasa regular de pago por todas las horas trabajadas en exceso de 40 en una semana laboral.

EMPLEO DE MENORES DE EDAD

El empleado ha de tener por lo menos **16** años de edad para trabajar en la mayoría de los trabajos no agrícolas y por lo menos tener **18** años para trabajar en trabajos no agrícolas declarados arriesgados por el/la Secretario(a) de Trabajo.

Jóvenes de **14** y **15** años de edad pueden trabajar fuera de horas escolares en varios trabajos que no sean en fabricación, minería, o arriesgados, bajo las siguientes condiciones:

No más de

- **3** horas en un día escolar o **18** horas en una semana escolar;
- **8** horas en un día no escolar o **40** horas en una semana no escolar.

Además, el trabajo no puede empezar antes de las **7 de la mañana** o terminar después de las **7 de la tarde** salvo del primero de junio hasta el Día de Labor, cuando las horas de la tarde se extienden hasta las **9 de la noche**. Se aplican reglas distintas al empleo agrícola.

CRÉDITO POR PROPINAS

Empresarios de empleados que reciben propinas han de pagar un salario en efectivo de por lo menos \$2.13 por hora si declaran un crédito por propina contra sus obligaciones hacia el salario mínimo. Si las propinas del empleado combinadas con el salario en efectivo que paga el empresario de por lo menos \$2.13 por hora no equivalen al salario mínimo por hora, el empresario ha de suplir la diferencia. También se tiene que cumplir con otras condiciones.

CUMPLIMIENTO

El Departamento de Trabajo puede recuperar salarios atrasados administrativamente o mediante acción legal en los tribunales, para empleados a los cuales se les haya pagado por debajo y en violación de la ley.

A los empresarios se les puede imponer penas pecuniarias civiles de hasta \$1,100 por cada infracción intencional o repetida de las provisiones de la ley del pago del salario mínimo y del pago de sobretiempo y hasta \$11,000 por cada empleado que sea empleado en violación de las provisiones de la ley sobre el empleo de menores. Adicionalmente, se puede imponer una pena pecuniaria civil de hasta \$50,000 por cada infracción de las provisiones sobre el empleo de menores si causa la muerte o una lesión seria de un empleado menor de edad, y se pueden doblar dichas evaluaciones, hasta \$100,000, cuando se determinan que las infracciones son intencionales o repetidas. La ley también prohíbe la discriminación o el despido del trabajador por haber presentado una denuncia o por participar en cualquier procedimiento bajo la Ley.

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL

- Ciertas ocupaciones y ciertos establecimientos están exentos de las provisiones de pago de salario mínimo y de sobretiempo.
- Se aplican provisiones especiales a trabajadores de Samoa Americana y de la Comunidad de las Islas Marianas del Norte.
- Algunas leyes estatales proveen más protecciones al empleado; el empresario ha de cumplir con ambas.
- La ley exige que los empresarios pongan este cartel donde los empleados lo puedan ver fácilmente.
- A los empleados menores de 20 años de edad se les puede pagar menos de \$4.25 por hora durante los primeros 90 días civiles consecutivos de empleo con un empresario.
- Se les puede pagar menos del salario mínimo bajo ciertos certificados especiales emitidos por el Departamento de Trabajo a ciertos estudiantes de tiempo completo, estudiantes aprendices y a trabajadores con impedimentos.



Para información adicional:

1-866-4-USWAGE

(1-866-487-9243)

TTY: 1-877-889-5627



WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

Job Safety and Health

It's the law!



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

EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the *OSH Act*.
- You have the right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act* that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act*.

**This free poster available from OSHA –
The Best Resource for Safety and Health**



Free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in each state.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)

www.osha.gov

OSHA 3165-02 2012R





YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

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

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

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

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

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

then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

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



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



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



1-800-336-4590

Publication Date—October 2008



To Employees-

- YOUR EMPLOYER

is registered with the Department of Revenue as a liable employer under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law and you, as employees, are covered by unemployment insurance. **Unemployment taxes, which finance benefits paid to eligible unemployed workers are paid by the employer and, by law, cannot be deducted from employee's wages.**

- You may be eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits if you meet the following requirements:
 1. You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault of your own.
 2. You must register for work and file a claim.
 3. You must have sufficient employment and wages.
 4. You must be ABLE to work and AVAILABLE for work.
- You may file a claim for partial unemployment for any week you work less than full time due to lack of work if your wages during that week are less than your weekly benefit amount.
- You must report all earnings while claiming benefits. Failure to do so is a third degree felony with a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.
- Any employee who is discharged for misconduct connected with work may be disqualified from 1 to 52 weeks and until the worker has earned in new work, at least 17 times the weekly benefit amount of his or her claim.
- Any employee who voluntarily quits a job without good cause attributable to the employer may be disqualified until the worker has earned in new work, at least 17 times the weekly benefit amount of his or her claim.
- If you have any questions regarding filing a claim for unemployment compensation benefits, call the Agency for Workforce Innovation at 800-204-2418 or visit the Web site **www.floridajobs.org**.

**Agency for Workforce Innovation
Office of Unemployment Compensation
MSC 229
107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4135**

This notice must be posted in accordance with Section 443.151(1) of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.



De Interes Para Los Empleados –

SU EMPLEADOR

está registrado ante el Departamento de Ingresos como empleador responsable conforme a la Ley de Compensación de Desempleo de Florida y ustedes, como empleados, están cubiertos por el seguro de desempleo. **Los Impuestos de Desempleo, que financian los beneficios que se pagan a los trabajadores desempleados elegibles, son pagados por el empleador y, por ley, no pueden ser deducidos de la remuneración de empleados.**

- Usted puede ser elegible para recibir los beneficios de compensación por desempleo si cumple con los siguientes requisitos:
 1. Usted debe estar total o parcialmente desempleado por una causa no imputable a usted.
 2. Usted debe registrarse para trabajo y presentar una reclamación.
 3. Usted debe tener suficiente empleo y remuneración.
 4. Usted debe PODER trabajar y estar DISPONIBLE para trabajar.
- Usted puede presentar una reclamación por desempleo parcial por cualquier semana que usted trabaje menos que a tiempo completo debido a falta de trabajo si su remuneración durante esa semana es inferior al monto de su beneficio semanal.
- Usted debe informar todos sus ingresos mientras reclama beneficios. El no hacerlo constituye una felonía en tercer grado con una pena máxima de 5 años de prisión y una multa de \$5,000.
- Cualquier empleado que sea despedido por mala conducta en relación con el trabajo podrá ser descalificado entre 1 y 52 semanas y hasta que el trabajador haya ganado en el nuevo empleo a lo menos 17 veces el monto del beneficio semanal de su reclamación.
- Cualquier empleado que abandone voluntariamente un empleo sin una buena causa atribuible al empleador podrá ser descalificado hasta que el trabajador haya ganado en el nuevo empleo a lo menos 17 veces el monto del beneficio semanal de su reclamación.
- Si usted tiene cualquier consulta en relación a la presentación de una reclamación de beneficios de compensación por desempleo, llame a la Agencia para Innovación de la Fuerza Laboral al 800-204-2418 o visite el sitio Web www.floridajobs.org.

Agencia para Innovación de la Fuerza Laboral
Oficina de Compensación por Desempleo
MSC 229
107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4135

Esta notificación deberá ser informada de acuerdo con la Sección 443.151(1) de la Ley de Compensación por Desempleo de Florida.

FLORIDA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

BASED ON:

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

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:

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

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

FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2009 Apalachee Parkway
Suite 200, Oakland Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-4857
<http://FCHR.state.fl.us>

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

LA LEY DE LA FLORIDA PROHIBE DISCRIMINACIÓN

BASADA EN:

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

LO QUE ESTÁ CUBIERTO BAJO LA LEY:

- EMPLEO
- LUGARES DE ACOMODO PÚBLICO
- ACCIÓN VENGATIVA DESPUES
DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA
- ACCIÓN VENGATIVA EN CONTRA DE UN TRABAJADOR
PÚBLICO, DESPUES DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA BAJO LA
LEY DE “SOPLÓN” (WHISTLE-BLOWER)

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

LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES HUMANAS DE LA FLORIDA

2009 Apalachee Parkway
Suite 200, Oakland Building
Tallahassee, FL 32301-4857
<http://FCHR.state.fl.us>

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



Employee Rights

Under the National Labor Relations Act

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity or to refrain from engaging in any of the above activity. Employees covered by the NLRA* are protected from certain types of employer and union misconduct. This Notice gives you general information about your rights, and about the obligations of employers and unions under the NLRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.

Under the NLRA, you have the right to:

- Organize a union to negotiate with your employer concerning your wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.
- Form, join or assist a union.
- Bargain collectively through representatives of employees' own choosing for a contract with your employer setting your wages, benefits, hours, and other working conditions.
- Discuss your wages and benefits and other terms and conditions of employment or union organizing with your co-workers or a union.
- Take action with one or more co-workers to improve your working conditions by, among other means, raising work-related complaints directly with your employer or with a government agency, and seeking help from a union.
- Strike and picket, depending on the purpose or means of the strike or the picketing.
- Choose not to do any of these activities, including joining or remaining a member of a union.

Under the NLRA, it is illegal for your employer to:

- Prohibit you from talking about or soliciting for a union during non-work time, such as before or after work or during break times; or from distributing union literature during non-work time, in non-work areas, such as parking lots or break rooms.
- Question you about your union support or activities in a manner that discourages you from engaging in that activity.
- Fire, demote, or transfer you, or reduce your hours or change your shift, or otherwise take adverse action against you, or threaten to take any of these actions, because you join or support a union, or because you engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection, or because you choose not to engage in any such activity.
- Threaten to close your workplace if workers choose a union to represent them.
- Promise or grant promotions, pay raises, or other benefits to discourage or encourage union support.
- Prohibit you from wearing union hats, buttons, t-shirts, and pins in the workplace except under special circumstances.
- Spy on or videotape peaceful union activities and gatherings or pretend to do so.

Under the NLRA, it is illegal for a union or for the union that represents you in bargaining with your employer to:

- Threaten or coerce you in order to gain your support for the union.
- Refuse to process a grievance because you have criticized union officials or because you are not a member of the union.
- Use or maintain discriminatory standards or procedures in making job referrals from a hiring hall.
- Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against you because of your union-related activity.
- Take adverse action against you because you have not joined or do not support the union.

If you and your co-workers select a union to act as your collective bargaining representative, your employer and the union are required to bargain in good faith in a genuine effort to reach a written, binding agreement setting your terms and conditions of employment. The union is required to fairly represent you in bargaining and enforcing the agreement.

Illegal conduct will not be permitted. If you believe your rights or the rights of others have been violated, you should contact the NLRB promptly to protect your rights, generally within six months of the unlawful activity. You may inquire about possible violations without your employer or anyone else being informed of the inquiry. Charges may be filed by any person and need not be filed by the employee directly affected by the violation. The NLRB may order an employer to rehire a worker fired in violation of the law and to pay lost wages and benefits, and may order an employer or union to cease violating the law. Employees should seek assistance from the nearest regional NLRB office, which can be found on the Agency's Web site: <http://www.nlr.gov>.

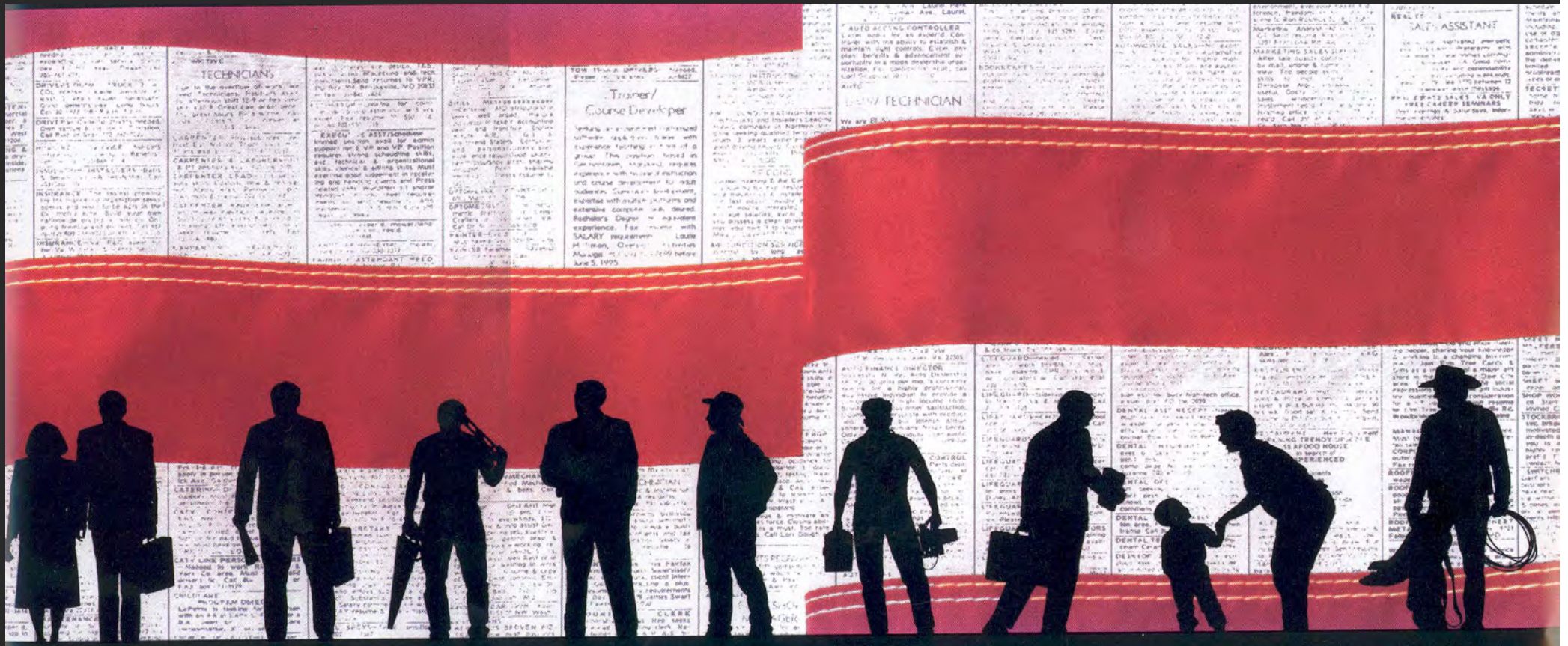
You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: **1-866-667-NLRB (6572)** or (TTY) **1-866-315-NLRB (1-866-315-6572)** for hearing impaired.

If you do not speak or understand English well, you may obtain a translation of this notice from the NLRB's Web site or by calling the toll-free numbers listed above.

*The National Labor Relations Act covers most private-sector employers. Excluded from coverage under the NLRA are public-sector employees, agricultural and domestic workers, independent contractors, workers employed by a parent or spouse, employees of air and rail carriers covered by the Railway Labor Act, and supervisors (although supervisors that have been discriminated against for refusing to violate the NLRA may be covered).

This is an official Government Notice and must not be defaced by anyone.

SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR, no deje que nadie se lo quite.



Si tiene derecho a trabajar legalmente en los Estados Unidos, existen leyes para protegerlo contra la discriminación en el trabajo.

Debe saber que –

Ningún patrón puede negarle trabajo, ni puede despedirlo, debido a su país de origen o su condición de inmigrante.

En la mayoría de los casos, los patrones no pueden exigir que usted sea ciudadano de los Estados Unidos o residente permanente o negarse a aceptar documentos válidos por ley.

Si se ha encontrado en cualquiera de estas situaciones, usted podría tener una queja válida de discriminación. Comuníquese con OSC para obtener ayuda en español.

Llame al 1-800-255-7688.

La línea telefónica para personas con problemas de audición, es 1-800-237-2515. En Washington, D.C., llame al **202-616-5594**, o al 202-616-5525 (personas con problemas de audición), o escriba a la Oficina del Consejero Especial, División de Derechos Civiles, P.O. Box 27728, Washington, DC 20038-7728.

**Departamento de Justicia
De los Estados Unidos,
División de Derechos Civiles**

Oficina del Consejero Especial



IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK, Don't let anyone take it away.



If you have a legal right to work in the United States, there are laws to protect you against discrimination in the workplace.

You should know that –

No employer can deny you a job or fire you because of your national origin.

Unless mandated by law or government contract, employers cannot require you to be a U.S. Citizen or permanent resident or refuse any legally acceptable documents.

If any of these things have happened to you, you may have a valid charge of discrimination that can be filed with the OSC. Contact the OSC for assistance in your own language.

Call 1-800-255-7688. TDD for the hearing impaired is 1-800-237-2515.

In the Washington, D.C., area, please call 202-616-5594, TDD 202-616-5525

Or write to:
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Special Counsel - NYA
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

**U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division**

Office of Special Counsel for
Immigration-Related Unfair
Employment Practices



Workers' Comp Works For You

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

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

\$25,000 Reward **ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM**

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

1-800-378-0445 or online at
<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/fraudpage.asp>

A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

This notice of compliance must be posted by the employer and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of employment.
State of Florida
Division of Workers' Compensation

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-1548
Revised March 2010

If you are injured on the job:

- 1.** Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don't report your injury promptly to your employer.
- 2.** Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.
- 3.** If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida's Division of Workers' Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

PLACE INSURER INFORMATION STICKER HERE

Child Labor Laws

The State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
Protecting the Health, Education and Welfare of Minors in the Workplace

This chart summarizes the child labor laws of the State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
The stricter provisions must be observed and are denoted by bold lettering. *The federal law in italics.*

	Minors 16 & 17	Minors 14 & 15 – Under 14 years old MAY NOT WORK
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	Florida: May NOT work during school hours unless they meet a criterion of the Hour Restrictions listed below. FLSA: No limitations.	Florida & FLSA: May not work during school hours (some exceptions apply)
PERMITS TO WORK	Florida & FLSA: Not required, except the FLSA requires the employer to maintain date of birth information for all employees under 19 years old.	
HOURS OF WORK, WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	Florida: May work up to 30 hours per week. Not before 6:30 a.m. or later than 11 p.m. and for no more than 8 hours a day when school is scheduled the following day. On days when school does not follow, there are no hour restrictions. FLSA: No limitations.	Florida: May work up to 15 hours per week. Not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. and for no more than 3 hours a day on school days, when a school day follows. May work up to 8 hours on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and on nonschool days, when school days do not follow, until 9 p.m. FLSA: Daily maximum of 3 hours on school days, 8 hours nonschool days; weekly maximum is 18 hours; not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Note: Application of both state and federal laws allows this age group to work up to 8 hours on Saturday, Sunday and nonschool days, when school days do not follow, until 7 p.m.
HOURS OF WORK, WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION (summer vacation; winter, spring breaks)	Florida: No limitations. FLSA: No limitations. Note: Hazardous occupations still apply for minors.	Florida: May work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week; may not work before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. FLSA: May work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week. Work must be performed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; from June 1 to Labor Day may work until 9 p.m.
DAYS PER WEEK	Florida: No more than 6 consecutive days in any one week. FLSA: No limitations.	
BREAKS	Florida: Minors may work no more than 4 consecutive hours without a 30 minute uninterrupted break. FLSA: No limitations.	
AGRICULTURE	Florida: Minors participating in farm work, not on their parents or guardian’s farm, must comply with the same restrictions as in other work. FLSA: No limitations.	
FLSA: No employment permitted during school hours. May work after school in occupations not declared hazardous in agriculture. See Child labor Bulletin 102. (Exception: 12 and 13 year-olds may be employed with written parental consent or on a farm where the minor’s parent is also employed; minors under 12 may be employed with written parental consent on farms where employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage provisions.)		
RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS The State of Florida has incorporated the 17 Hazardous Occupations (HOs) of the FLSA into the Florida law and Child Labor Rule. For more info on HOs, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. This poster represents a combination of those laws with an ** annotating Florida law “only.”		
Minors under the age of 18 may not work in below occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Working in or around explosives or radioactive substancesOperating motor vehiclesLogging or sawmillingOperating power-driven meat processing machines to include meat and vegetable slicers; slaughtering, meat packing, processing, or renderingWorking on any scaffolding, roofs or ladders above 6 feet; roofingWrecking, demolition or excavationMining occupationsOperating power-driven bakery; metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines; woodworking, paper products or hoisting machinesManufacturing brick and tile productsOperating circular saws, band saws, & guillotine shears** Working with compressed gases exceeding 40 p.s.i.** Working in or around toxic substances, corrosives or pesticides** Firefighting** Working with electrical apparatus or wiring** Operating or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, and harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery or any moving machinery		Minors 14 and 15 may not work in these occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Operating any power-driven machinery other than office machines, including all power mowers and cuttersMaintaining or repairing an establishment, machines, or equipmentWorking in freezers or meat coolersOperating, setting up, adjusting, or cleaning power-driven meat or vegetable slicers, grinders, food choppers, and cutters, and bakery-type mixersOperating motor vehiclesManufacturing, mining, or processing occupations where goods are manufactured, mined, or processedCooking (some exceptions apply) & bakingWorking in occupations in Transportation, Warehouse and Storage, Communications, and Construction (except clerical); boiler or engine roomsLoading and unloading trucksWorking in public messenger services** Handling certain dangerous animals** Conducting door-to-door sales of products as employment (some exceptions)** Spray painting
EXEMPTIONS Hour Restrictions- (from hour restrictions only; hazard restrictions still apply until 18 yrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors who hold waivers from a public school or Child Labor ComplianceMinors who are or have been marriedMinors who have either graduated from an accredited high school, or hold a high school equivalency diplomaMinors who have served in the U.S. Armed ForcesMinors who are enrolled in high school work programs		Age Restrictions- (from age requirements; hazard restrictions still apply) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minors who work for their parents in occupations not declared hazardousPages in the Florida legislatureNewspaper delivery (10 years old)Minors in the entertainment industry registered with Child Labor Compliance A court may authorize an exemption from age and hour restrictions.
PARTIAL WAIVERS The Florida Child Labor law is designed to serve and protect minors and encourage them to remain in school. At times, some minors may feel that the law conflicts with their best interest or their life circumstances; therefore, they have the right to request an exemption from the law. If the minor is attending a K-12 public school, a waiver may be obtained and granted by the local school district. All other minors may request an application by contacting the Child Labor Compliance. Waiver applications are reviewed and granted on a case by case basis. To qualify, applicants must demonstrate that certain requirements of Florida law need to be waived. Employers must keep a copy of partial waivers of employed minors. PENALTIES Florida: Employment of minors in violation of Florida Child Labor law may result in fines up to \$2,500 per offense and/or be guilty of a second degree misdemeanor. FLSA: Maximum fines up to \$11,000 per minor/per violation. WORKERS’ COMPENSATION Florida: If an injured minor is employed in violation of any provision of the Child Labor laws of Florida, an employer may be subject to up to double the compensation otherwise payable under Florida Workers’ Compensation law. POSTING REQUIREMENTS Florida: All employers of minors must post in a conspicuous place on the property or place of employment, where it may be easily read, this poster notifying minors of the Child Labor laws. For information on Florida laws contact: Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Child Labor Program 1940 North Monroe Street • Tallahassee, Fl 32399-1044 • Telephone 850.488.3131; Toll-Free 1.800.226.2536 • www.myfloridalicense.com For information on federal laws contact: U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, listed in the telephone directory under U.S. Government; Toll-Free 1.866.487.9243; www.dol.gov/elaws/flsa.htm Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the United States Department of Labor “Working Together for Florida’s Workforce”		