

Florida and Federal Employment Notices 2021



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

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



This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

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

State Minimum Wage

Notice to Employers
Minimum Wage in Florida

Effective September 30, 2021, the Florida minimum wage will be \$10.00 per hour, with a minimum wage of at least \$6.98 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips, through September 29, 2022.

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

On September 30, 2021, Florida's minimum wage will increase to \$10.00 per hour. Each year, thereafter, Florida's Minimum Wage will increase by \$1.00 until the Minimum Wage reaches \$15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026.

An employer 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 to 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.

Family Medical Leave Act

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

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

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

An eligible employee who is covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness. An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information: 1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd

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

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 (GENDERS)

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 (GINA ACT)

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, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, NATIONAL ORIGIN

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination 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.

PAY SECURITY

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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. 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.

DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS (PROTECTED VETERANS)

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 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 INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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 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. 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.

Updated 8/16

U.S. Department of Labor

Workers' Compensation

WORKERS' COMP WORKS FOR YOU

If you are injured on the job:

- Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you do not report your injury promptly to your employer.
- Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.
- 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.

\$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 employees who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at 1-800-378-0445 or online at www.flrat.com

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

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.

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.

Updated 4/21

U.S. Department of Labor

Child Labor Law

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. <i>FLSA: No Limitations</i>	Florida & FLSA: May not work during school hours (some exceptions apply). <i>FLSA: No limitations.</i>
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. <i>FLSA: No limitations.</i>	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: Weekly maximum is 18 hours; not school days, 8 hours or after 7 p.m. No Application of both state and federal law allows this age group to work up to 8 hours on school days, Saturday 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 <i>FLSA: No limitations.</i> Note: Hazards still apply for minors.	Florida: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. per week; may not work before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. FLSA: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. 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: Minors may work no more than 4 consecutive days in any one week. <i>FLSA: No limitations.</i>	
BREAKS	Florida: Minors participating in farm work, not on their parents or guardian's farm, must comply with the same restrictions as in other work. <i>FLSA: No limitations.</i>	
AGRICULTURE	<i>FLSA: No employment permitted during school hours. 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 on scuffling, rodding or loaders above 6 feet, working in or around explosives or radioactive substances • Operating Motor vehicles • Logging or sawmilling • Operating power-driven meat processing machines to include meat & vegetable slicers, Slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering • Working in or around open furnaces, kilns, dryers, or ovens • Operating, repairing, or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, any harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery or any moving machinery</i>	
RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS	The State of Florida has incorporated the 17 Hazardous Occupations (HO's) of the FLSA into the Florida law and Child Labor Rule. For more info on HO's, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & 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: • Working in or around explosives or radioactive substances • Operating Motor vehicles • Logging or sawmilling • Operating power-driven meat processing machines to include meat & vegetable slicers, Slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering • Working in or around open furnaces, kilns, dryers, or ovens • Operating, repairing, or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, any harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery or any moving machinery	Minors 14 and 15 may not work in these occupations or use this equipment: • Operating any power-driven machinery other than office machines, including all power mowers and cutters • Maintaining or repairing an electrical appliance, machine, or equipment • Working in occupations in transportation, warehouse or Storage, Communications, and Construction (except clerical), boiler or engine rooms • Loading and unloading trucks • Working in public messenger services • Handling certain dangerous animals • Conducting door-to-door sales of products as employment (some exceptions) • Spray painting
EXEMPTIONS	The Florida Child Labor law is designed to serve and protect minors and encourage them to remain in school. At times, some minors may feel that the law conflicts with their best interest or their life circumstances; therefore, they have the right to request an exemption from the law. If a minor is attending the 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 laws may result in fines up to \$2,500 per offense and/or be guilty of a second degree misdemeanor. FLSA: Maximum fines up to \$10,000 per minor per violation.	
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	Florida: If an injured minor is employed in violation of the provisions 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, a poster notifying minors of the Child Labor Laws.	

For information on Florida laws contact: Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Farm and Child Labor Compliance, 1940 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1044, Telephone 850-488-3131; Toll-Free 1-800-226-2536; www.myflorida.com

For information on Federal laws contact: U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, listed in the telephone directory under U.S. Government; www.dol.gov/laws/flsa.htm

Updated 8/16

U.S. Department of Labor

Federal Minimum Wage

Employees subject to the federal minimum wage law are obligated to pay the higher rate

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

\$7.25 PER HOUR BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

OVERTIME PAY: At least 1 1/2 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: Employees 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.

ENFORCEMENT: 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.

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 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.

1-866-487-9243 • TTY: 1-877-889-5627 • www.dol.gov/whd

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION • WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Updated 8/16

U.S. Department of Labor

IRS Withholding

YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING

Since you last filed Form W-4 with your employer did you...
Marry or divorce?
Gain or lose a dependent?
Change your name?
Were there major changes to...
Your nonwage income (interest, dividend, capital gains, etc.)?
Your family wage income (you, your spouse started or ended a job)?
Your itemized deductions?
Your tax credits?

If you can answer "yes" to any of your new extra tax when you filed your last return, you may need to file a new Form W-4. See your employer for a copy of Form W-4 or call the IRS at 1-800-829-3676. Now is the time to check your withholding. For more details, get Publication 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?, or use the Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals on the IRS website.

Employer: Please poster or publish this Bulletin Board Poster so that your employees will see it. Please indicate where they can get forms and information on this subject.

Updated 1/17

U.S. Department of Labor

Reemployment Assistance Program Law

Your Employer is registered with the Florida Department of Revenue as an employer who is liable under the Florida Reemployment Assistance Law. This means that you, as employees, are covered by the Reemployment Assistance Program, formerly known as Unemployment Compensation Program.

Reemployment assistance taxes finance the benefits paid to eligible unemployed workers. Those taxes are paid by your employer and, by law, cannot be deducted from employee's wages.

You may be eligible to receive reemployment assistance benefits if you meet the following requirements:

- You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault of your own.
- You must apply for benefits at <https://connect.myflorida.com>.
- You must register for work at www.myflorida.com.
- You must have a history of sufficient employment and wages.
- 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.

Discharges related to misconduct connected with work may result in disqualification with a penalty period AND remain in effect until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.

Voluntarily quitting a job without good cause attributable to the employer may result in disqualification until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.

If you have any questions regarding reemployment assistance benefits, contact the Department of Economic Opportunity, Reemployment Assistance Program at:

Department of Economic Opportunity
Division of Workforce Services
Reemployment Assistance Program
1-800-204-2418
www.floridajobs.org

This notice must be posted in accordance with Section 443.15(1) Florida Statutes, of the Florida Reemployment Assistance Program Law.

Updated 8/16

U.S. Department of Labor

Discrimination

FLORIDA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION BASED ON:
RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE OR MARITAL STATUS

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:
RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE, PREGNANCY OR MARITAL STATUS.

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:

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

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

FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATION
4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

http://FCHR.state.fl.us
Phone: (850) 488-7082 • Voice Messaging 1-800-342-8170

Payday Notice

REGULAR PAYDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES OF: _____ (FIRM NAME)

SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: _____

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

Emergency Notice

AMBULANCE: _____ FIRE-RESCUE: _____

HOSPITAL: _____ PHYSICIAN: _____

ALTERNATE: _____ POLICE: _____

OSHA: _____ HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: _____

State & Federal Poster

Polygraph Protection

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 dictating, 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 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. 1-866-487-9243 • TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Updated 8/16

U.S. Department of Labor

Equal Opportunity

It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases:

- against any individual in the United States on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief; and
- against any beneficiary of programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 1998 (WIOA), on the basis of the beneficiary's citizenship/status as a lawfully admitted immigrant authorized to work in the United States, or his/her participation in any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas:

- selecting who to be admitted to, or have access to, any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity;
- providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or
- making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

What to do if you believe you have experienced discrimination

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer or with the Director, Civil Rights Center, U.S. Department of Labor:

Veronica Owens,
Equal Opportunity Officer
Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
Department of Economic Opportunity
Catali Building, MSC 150
107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4129

The Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4122
Washington, DC 20210

If you file your complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), you must wait until until OCR issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (CRC). (See the address above.)

If OCR does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the day on which you filed your complaint, you do not have to wait for OCR to issue that Notice before filing a complaint with CRC. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90 day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with OCR).

If OCR gives you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

For information or to file a complaint, contact:
The Office for Civil Rights
Department of Economic Opportunity
Caldwell Building - MSC 150, 107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4129
Phone: 850-921-3205 Fax: 850-921-3122 E-mail: CivilRights@deo.myflorida.com
TTY - Florida Relay Service (FRS): 711

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U.S. Department of Labor