



**KNOW YOUR RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE**

# **MISSOURI & FEDERAL PRINTABLE LABOR LAWS**

# MISSOURI PRINTABLE LABOR LAW GUIDE

Thank you for choosing LaborLawCenter™ to meet compliance regulations for you and your remote workers!

- This guide covers:**
- Remote Worker Use
  - Printing the Labor Law Posters
  - Sending Customized Acknowledgment Agreements

## How to Use

The mandated state and federal labor law posters that all employees must be informed of are located in this document. State poster names are in red and federal poster names are in blue.

Your remote workers can reference these laws anytime by saving the file to their desktop or printing the individual posters.

## How to Print the Individual Notices

Located at the bottom, right-hand corner on each poster is the print icon. The required print size from the regulating agency is listed next to the icon. Click on the icon to open the 'Print' window and proceed.

## Look For This Button

PRINT

Official Print Size - 8.5" x 11"  
Compliance Ready - Do Not Scale

NOTE: Each notice is formatted according to state or federal regulations, such as font size, posting size, color and layout. To be in compliance when printing the posters, do not scale.

## How to Customize and Send the Acknowledgment Agreement

The last page of this document includes a 'Signature Acknowledgment'. A signed acknowledgement agreement is important to keep in employee records to show that each remote worker has been informed of their rights in case of labor disputes or lawsuits.

Before sending to your remote worker, you must complete the "Comments" field with:

- The reply-to email address or addresses that the remote worker should send the signed acknowledgement to
- Additional information your business requires, such as the Employee Identification Number or where to post instructions

**Note: Please ensure the document is opened in Adobe Acrobat, not your web browser, in order to complete the Acknowledgement Agreement**

Each remote worker must complete the "Employee Name" and "Date Received" fields before sending back.

## Fill In Comments

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I certify that I have received and read the contents of the Labor Laws.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Recipient: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

SUBMIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NOTE: Signed acknowledgments should be stored securely by the administrator. That agreement is the only electronic acknowledgment copy for your records. LaborLawCenter™ does not store or keep on file your records.

# **VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

## **LEAVE TIME ALLOWED**

See Section 285.630, RSMo., and refer to Sections 285.625 to 285.670 RSMo. for definitions.

**EMPLOYEES who are victims of domestic or sexual violence, or have a family or household member who is a victim of domestic or sexual violence, may take unpaid leave from work to address such violence by:**

- Seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by such violence.
- Obtaining services from a victim services organization.
- Obtaining psychological or other counseling.
- Participating in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to increase the safety of the employee or employee's family or household.
- Seeking legal assistance or remedies to ensure health and safety.

In the case of domestic or sexual violence as defined by statute, an individual who works for a business with 50 or more employees is entitled to up to two workweeks of unpaid leave within any 12-month period to address the related matters above. An individual who works for a business employing 20 to 49 employees is entitled to up to one workweek of unpaid leave within any 12-month period to address such matters.

*Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work schedule. The employee shall provide to the employer 48 hours notice unless such notice is not practicable.*

**EMPLOYER:**

- May request certification that the employee or member of family or household is a victim as described above.
- Must restore the employee to the position of employment held prior to the reporting of domestic or sexual violence or an equivalent position.
- Must maintain coverage for the employee and any family or household member under any group health plan for the duration of such leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided had the employee continued in the employment previously held.
- May, under many circumstances, recover from the employee the premium paid for maintaining coverage if the employee fails to return from leave after the leave period has expired.

*El Departamento de Trabajo y Relaciones Industriales de Missouri es un empleador/programa de igualdad de oportunidades.  
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relé Missouri: 711*



LS -112 (01-23) AI

**PRINT**

# MISSOURI MINIMUM WAGE

## **\$12.00** MISSOURI MINIMUM WAGE IN EFFECT FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS FOR 2023

The minimum wage rate will increase 85 cents each year through 2023 for all private, non-exempt businesses. Missouri Minimum Wage law does not apply to public employers, nor does it allow the state's minimum wage rate to be lower than the federal minimum wage rate.

at least  
**\$6.00**  
per hour

### TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Employers are required to pay tipped employees at least 50 percent of the minimum wage, \$6.00 per hour, plus any amount necessary to bring the employee's total compensation to a minimum of \$12.00 per hour.

at least  
**1.5X**  
rate

### OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Overtime compensation must also be paid at a rate of at least one and one-half times a covered employee's regular rate for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.



### EXCEPTIONS

**All businesses are required to pay, at minimum, the \$12.00 per hour rate, except retail and service businesses whose annual gross sales are less than \$500,000.**

The law does not apply to certain exempt employees/employers defined in Section 290.500(3), RSMo, and employees/employers pertaining to agriculture in Section 290.507, RSMo, nor does it supersede more favorable laws or interfere with collective bargaining agreement rights.



### EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

**An employee not being paid the correct wages can file a minimum wage complaint at labor.mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage and is entitled to pursue a private legal right of action to collect any wages due.**

An employer who unlawfully pays sub-minimum wages will be liable for the full amount of wages due (plus twice the amount left unpaid as liquidated damages) less any amount actually paid. The employer is also liable for costs and reasonable attorney fees as may be allowed by the court or jury.

LEARN MORE AT  
[LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE](http://LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE)



DIVISION OF  
**LABOR**  
**STANDARDS**

421 East Dunklin Street  
P.O. Box 449  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0449

573-751-3403  
Fax: 573-751-3721  
[laborstandards@labor.mo.gov](mailto:laborstandards@labor.mo.gov)

*Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is an equal opportunity employer/program.  
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711*

LS-52 (11-22) AI

PRINT

# MISSOURI MINIMUM WAGE

## **\$12.00** SALARIO MÍNIMO DEL ESTADO DE MISSOURI EN VIGOR PARA LOS EMPLEADORES DEL SECTOR PRIVADO PARA 2023

La tarifa de salario mínimo aumentará 85 centavos cada año hasta el 2023 para todas las empresas privadas, no exentas. La ley de salario mínimo de Missouri no aplica a los empleadores del sector público ni permite que la tarifa del salario mínimo estatal sea menor que el salario mínimo federal.

Por lo  
menos  
**\$6.00**  
por hora

### EMPLEADOS QUE RECIBEN PROPINAS

Los empleadores tienen que pagar a los empleados que reciben propinas por lo menos el 50 por ciento del salario mínimo, \$6.00 por hora, además de cualquier cantidad necesaria para llevar la compensación total del empleado al salario mínimo de \$12.00 por hora.

Por lo menos  
**1.5 VECES**  
la tarifa

### COMPENSACIÓN DE LAS HORAS EXTRAS

Las horas extras también deberán pagarse a una tarifa de por lo menos tiempo y medio de la tarifa regular de un empleado cubierto por todas las horas extras trabajadas en exceso de las 40 horas regulares en una semana laboral.



### EXCEPCIONES

**Todos los negocios tienen que pagar como mínimo la tarifa de \$12.00 por hora, con excepción de los negocios de ventas al por menor y de servicios cuyas ventas anuales brutas son menores de \$500,000.**

La ley no aplica a algunos empleados/empleadores definidos en la Sección 290.500(3) de los Estatutos Revisados de Missouri ni a los empleados/empleadores relacionados con la agricultura en la Sección 290.507 de los Estatutos Revisados de Missouri ni reemplaza a otras leyes más favorables ni interfiere con los derechos de los convenios colectivos.



### DERECHOS DEL EMPLEADO

**Un empleado que no recibe los salarios correctos, puede presentar una queja por salario mínimo en labor. [mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage](http://mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage) y tiene derecho a interponer una demanda privada para cobrar los salarios adeudados.**

Un empleador que paga ilegalmente un salario por debajo del mínimo será responsable por la cantidad total de los salarios adeudados (más el doble de la cantidad no pagada por daños y perjuicios) menos cualquier cantidad realmente pagada. El empleador también es responsable de los costos y honorarios razonables de los abogados según lo permita el tribunal o un jurado.

**PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN,  
VISITE [LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE](http://LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE)**



**DIVISION OF  
LABOR  
STANDARDS**

421 East Dunklin Street  
P.O. Box 449  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0449

573-751-3403  
Fax: 573-751-3721  
[laborstandards@labor.mo.gov](mailto:laborstandards@labor.mo.gov)

*El Departamento del Trabajo y Relaciones Industriales de Missouri es un empleador/programa con igualdad de oportunidades.  
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711*

LS-52-S (11-22) AI

**PRINT**

# CHILD LABOR LAWS



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS  
**REQUIRED POSTER:**  
**EMPLOYERS EMPLOYING WORKERS UNDER THE AGE OF 16**

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT LIST

**\*\*Employers are required to post this list of employed youth under the age of 16 in the workplace.**

Name of Worker	School Term Shift (7 a.m. and 7 p.m.)	Non-School Shift (7 a.m. and 7 p.m.)
1) _____	_____	_____
2) _____	_____	_____
3) _____	_____	_____
4) _____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____
6) _____	_____	_____
7) _____	_____	_____
8) _____	_____	_____
9) _____	_____	_____
10) _____	_____	_____

**Work certificates** are required for youth 14 to 15 years of age before they start employment at any job (other than in the entertainment industry) during the school year. No child under the age of 14 may be employed in any capacity (other than in the entertainment industry or in newspaper delivery, babysitting, occasional yard or farm work with parental consent, or some youth sporting events). Work certificates are issued by school officials or their designees (or a parent of a home-schooled child) only upon application requested in person by the child with the written consent of his/her parent, legal custodian or guardian or, if deemed necessary, by the issuing officer, the child shall be accompanied by his parent, guardian or custodian. The school officials has the right to deny a certificate if deemed not in the best interest of the youth. School official should keep copies of certificates issued, and cancellation notices.

- Transporting or handling Type A and B explosives or ammunition
- Operation of any motor vehicle
- Metal-producing industries including stamping, punching, cold rolling, shearing, or heating
- Saw mills or cooperage stock (barrel) mills or where woodworking machinery is used
- Jobs involving ionizing or non-ionizing radiation or radioactive substances
- Jobs in hotels, motels, or resorts unless the work performed is physically separated from the sleeping accommodations
- Jobs in any establishment in which alcoholic beverages are sold, manufactured, bottled or stored unless 50 percent of the workplace sales are generated from other goods
- Any job dangerous to the life, limb, health, or morals of youth

### Unacceptable Types of Work and Workplaces for Youth All Under 16

- Door-to-door sales (excluding churches, schools, scouts)
- Operating hazardous equipment: ladders, scaffolding, freight elevators, cranes, hoisting machines, man lifts, etc.
- Handling/maintaining power-driven machinery (with the exception of lawn/garden machinery in a domestic setting) (RSMo 294.011(7)(c), and RSMo 294.040(1))
- Mining, quarrying, or stone cutting/polishing (except in jewelry stores)

### Acceptable Work Hours for 14 and 15 year olds

- Between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. during the school term
- Between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. during non-school term
- No more than three hours a day on school days
- No more than eight hours a day on non-school days
- No more than six days or 40 hours in a week

Please contact the Missouri Division of Labor Standards at (573) 751-3403, or e-mail us at [YouthEmployment@labor.mo.gov](mailto:YouthEmployment@labor.mo.gov) or go to [www.labor.mo.gov/DLS](http://www.labor.mo.gov/DLS) if you have questions or need additional copies of this list.

*Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is an equal opportunity employer/program.  
 TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711*

LS-43 (05-16) AI

**PRINT**

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS NOTICE TO WORKERS

Your employer is subject to the Missouri Employment Security Law and pays tax contributions to cover unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in case you become unemployed through no fault of your own.

**Nothing is deducted from your pay to cover its cost.**



### WHEN TO APPLY FOR UI BENEFITS

- If you are unemployed, laid off or working less than full time; or
- If you lose your job through no fault of your own or quit for a valid reason related to the work or the employer; and
- If you are able to work, available for work and actively seeking employment.



### HOW TO APPLY FOR UI BENEFITS

- To apply, visit [uinteract.labor.mo.gov](http://uinteract.labor.mo.gov) to create a new user account and file your initial claim; or
- If you do not have Internet access, call a Regional Claims Center during normal business hours, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Jefferson City.....	573-751-9040	Springfield.....	417-895-6851
Kansas City.....	816-889-3101	St. Louis.....	314-340-4950
Outside Local Calling Area.....			800-320-2519

**If you believe someone is fraudulently collecting unemployment benefits, email [ReportUIFraud@labor.mo.gov](mailto:ReportUIFraud@labor.mo.gov) or call 573-751-0057, option 5.**



### PROPER WORKER CLASSIFICATION

Missouri law defines who is considered an employee or an independent contractor. Businesses that improperly treat workers as independent contractors have an unfair competitive advantage. Improperly classified workers miss out on unemployment benefits, workers' compensation coverage and employer tax contributions.

**If you think you may be improperly classified or suspect a business of improperly classifying workers, visit [labor.mo.gov/offthebooks](http://labor.mo.gov/offthebooks) or call 573-751-1099.**

## LEARN MORE AT [LABOR.MO.GOV/UNEMPLOYED-WORKERS](http://LABOR.MO.GOV/UNEMPLOYED-WORKERS)



P.O. Box 59  
Jefferson City, MO 65104-0059

Fax: 573-751-9730  
[labor.mo.gov/claimant-form](http://labor.mo.gov/claimant-form)

**IMPORTANT:** If needed, call 573-751-9040 for assistance in the translation and understanding of the information in this document.

**¡IMPORTANTE!** Si es necesario, llame el 573-751-9040 para asistencia en la traducción y entendimiento de la información en este documento.

Missouri Division of Employment Security is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711

MODES-B-2 (11-20) AI Benefits

**PRINT**





MISSOURI  
COMMISSION ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS

## DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED



### TAKE ACTION FILE A COMPLAINT

If you believe you have been discriminated against in regard to employment, you may contact us about filing a complaint of discrimination using the information below.

*Note: complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination.*

### CONTACT US

#### MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Email: [mchr@labor.mo.gov](mailto:mchr@labor.mo.gov)

421 East Dunklin Street  
P.O. Box 1129  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1129  
573-751-3325

**Toll-free Discrimination Complaint Hotline: 877-781-4236**  
**TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966**  
**Relay Missouri: 711**

The statutory purpose of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights is to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on protected categories under the Missouri Human Rights Act (Act) in employment, housing, and places of public accommodations through education and the enforcement of the Act.

*Missouri Commission on Human Rights is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.*

**The Missouri Human Rights Act makes it illegal to discriminate in any aspect of employment because of an individual's race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or age (40 through 69).**

An employment agency includes any person or agency, public or private, regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer.

#### THE MISSOURI HUMAN RIGHTS ACT APPLIES TO:

- Private employers with six or more employees.
- All employment agencies.
- All apprenticeship or training programs.
- All state and local government agencies.
- All labor organization.

#### DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES PROHIBITED BY THE MISSOURI HUMAN RIGHTS ACT INCLUDE:

- Hiring and firing; compensation, assignment, or classification of employees; transfer, promotion, layoff, or recall; job advertisements, recruitment, testing, use of company facilities, training, and apprenticeship programs; fringe benefits, pay, retirement plans, or disability leave; or other terms and conditions of employment.
- Harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or age.
- Retaliating against an individual for filing a complaint of discrimination, participating in a discrimination investigation or hearing, or opposing discriminatory practices.
- Discriminating in any aspect of employment against an individual because of the individual's association with a person in one of the protected categories.

MISSOURI  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

State regulation 8 CSR 60-3.010 requires this notice be posted in all places of business or establishments which are subject to the Missouri Human Rights Act.



VISIT US

MCHR-9 (10-21) AI



# DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS



**MISSOURI  
COMMISSION ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

## DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION IS PROHIBITED



**TAKE ACTION  
FILE A COMPLAINT**

If you believe you have been discriminated against in regard to employment, you may contact us about filing a complaint of discrimination using the information below.

*Note: complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination.*

**CONTACT US**

**MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Email: [mchr@labor.mo.gov](mailto:mchr@labor.mo.gov)**

**421 East Dunklin Street**

**P.O. Box 1129**

**Jefferson City, MO 65102-1129**

**573-751-3325**

**Toll-free Discrimination Complaint Hotline: 877-781-4236**

**TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966**

**Relay Missouri: 711**

The statutory purpose of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights is to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on protected categories under the Missouri Human Rights Act (Act) in employment, housing, and places of public accommodations through education and the enforcement of the Act.

*Missouri Commission on Human Rights is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.*

**The Missouri Human Rights Act makes it illegal for places of public accommodation to deny access to or treat someone unequally because of an individual's race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, or disability.**

Places of public accommodation include places or businesses offering or holding out to the general public goods, services, privileges, facilities, advantages, or accommodations for the peace, comfort, health, welfare, and safety of the general public or such public places providing food, shelter, recreation, and amusement. - Section 213.010(15), RSMo.

**PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:**

- Restaurants
- Movies Theaters
- Sports Stadiums
- Bars
- Gas Stations
- Hotels/Motels
- Retail
- Schools
- State, County, or City Facilities

**DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES PROHIBITED BY THE MISSOURI HUMAN RIGHTS ACT INCLUDE:**

- Refusing to provide service
- Being inaccessible to a person with a disability.
- Setting different terms or conditions for services or facilities.
- Failing to reasonably accommodate an individual's disability to allow the individual to use and enjoy the place of public accommodation.
- If parking is provided, failing to provide adequate accessible parking spaces.
- If a public restroom is provided, failing to provide an accessible public restroom.
- Failing to provide an accessible entrance.

**MISSOURI  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

State regulation 8 CSR 60-3.010 requires this notice be posted in all places of business or establishments which are subject to the Missouri Human Rights Act.



MCHR-7 (10-21) AI

# WORKERS' COMPENSATION



Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation  
P.O. Box 58, Jefferson City, MO 65102 573-751-4231

Insurance Company, Third  
Party Administrator, Service  
Company, or Designated  
Individual If Self-Insured

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

## EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) administers programs for workers who have been injured on the job or exposed to an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment. The Division's Administrative Law Judges have the authority to approve settlements or issue awards after a hearing relating to an injured employee's entitlement to benefits.

### Steps to Take When Injured on the Job

1. Notify your employer immediately (written notice must be provided within 30 days of the accident/or 30 days after the diagnosis of any occupational disease or repetitive trauma) by contacting

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*employer representative*

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*phone number*

**\*Failure to do so may jeopardize your ability to receive benefits**

2. Ask your employer to provide medical treatment (your employer/insurer is responsible for providing medical treatment and paying the medical fees and charges unless you choose to treat with another doctor at your own expense without your employer/insurer's approval).

3. Get more information about the benefits available under the Workers' Compensation Program or about the steps you may take to get the benefits you need.

**Visit [www.labor.mo.gov/DWC](http://www.labor.mo.gov/DWC) or call 800-775-COMP.**

### Benefits for Injured Employees

#### Medical Care:

The employer or insurer is required to provide medical treatment and care that is reasonably required to cure and relieve the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. There is no deductible, and all costs are paid by the employer or its workers' compensation insurance company. If you receive a bill, **contact your employer or the insurance company immediately**. The employer/insurer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. You may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if you do so, it may be at your own expense.

#### Payment for Lost Wages:

- If a doctor says you are unable to work due to your injuries or recovery from a surgery, you may be entitled to temporary **total disability** (TTD) benefits. If a doctor says that you can perform light or modified duty work and your employer offers you such work, you may not be eligible for TTD benefits. TTD benefits should be continued until the doctor says you can return to work, or when your treatment is concluded because your condition has reached "maximum medical improvement," whichever occurs first.
- If you return to light or modified duty at less than full pay, you may be entitled to **temporary partial disability** benefits.

#### Permanent Disability Benefits:

If the injury or illness results in a permanent disability, you may be entitled to receive either permanent partial or permanent total disability benefits.

#### Survivor Benefits:

If a work-related injury causes an employee's death, the surviving dependents may receive weekly death benefits paid at 66 2/3% of the deceased employee's average weekly wage along with funeral expenses up to \$5,000 from the employer/insurer. For additional information relating to survivor's benefits, including college scholarship opportunities for surviving children, please visit [www.labor.mo.gov/DWC](http://www.labor.mo.gov/DWC).

#### Additional Benefits for Occupational Diseases Due to Toxic Exposure - Permanent Total Disability and/or Death:

For information relating to additional benefits available, please refer to the Division's website at [www.labor.mo.gov/DWC/Injured\\_Workers/benefits](http://www.labor.mo.gov/DWC/Injured_Workers/benefits) available.



\*\*Make sure your data is turned on and scan the QR Code with your smartphone's camera to go to the Division of Workers Compensation's Website for more information. If you are not redirected, you may need to update your smartphone's operating system or download a QR Code reader app.

PRINT

# WORKERS' COMPENSATION (Continued)

## Workers' Compensation Law Roles and Responsibilities for Employers and Employees

### EMPLOYER INFORMATION

With some exceptions, all employers with five or more employees, and construction industry employers with one or more employees, are required to insure their workers' compensation liability, either by purchasing a policy or obtaining selfinsurance authority. Workers' compensation insurance provides benefits to workers injured on the job. Employers also are required to post this notice in the workplace for employees to view. This poster is required by section 287.127, RSMo, and is available to employers and insurers free of charge by contacting the Division at 800-775-Comp.

#### **Steps to Take When an Injury Occurs**

1. Be sure first aid is administered and the employee is taken to a physician or hospital for further medical care, if necessary.
2. Report the injury to the insurance company or Third Party Administrator (TPA) within five days of the date of injury or within five days of the date on which the injury was reported to the employer by the employee, whichever is later. The insurer, TPA, or Division approved self-insurer is responsible for filing a First Report of Injury with the Division of Workers' Compensation **within 30 days** of knowledge of the injury.
3. Pay medical bills related to the work injury to cure and relieve the employee of the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. The employer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. (The employee may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if the employee does so, it may be at his/her own expense.)
4. For more liability and insurance information relating to the Workers' Compensation Program, visit [www.labor.mo.gov/DWC](http://www.labor.mo.gov/DWC) or call 800-775-COMP.

### Workplace Safety

Developing and implementing a comprehensive safety and health program can reduce occupational injuries and help lower workers' compensation costs. Insurance carriers in the state of Missouri must provide safety assistance at the request of the insured employer. The Missouri Department of Labor evaluates these services and provides additional assistance through its Missouri Workers' Safety Program.

Visit [www.labor.mo.gov/MWSP](http://www.labor.mo.gov/MWSP) or call 573-751-4231 for more information about these programs or for a registry of independent consultants who are certified in the state of Missouri to provide safety assistance.

### Fraud/Noncompliance

**Employee Fraud** – knowingly making a claim for workers' compensation benefits to which an employee knows he/she is not entitled or knowingly presenting multiple claims for the same occurrence with intent to defraud is a class E felony, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000, or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class D felony.

**Employer Fraud** – knowingly misrepresenting an employee's job classification to obtain insurance at less than the proper rate is a class A misdemeanor. A subsequent violation is a class E felony. An employer who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent statement regarding an employee's entitlement to benefits to discourage the worker from making a legitimate claim or who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent material statement or material representation to deny benefits to a worker is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000. A subsequent violation is a class D felony.

**Insurer Fraud** – knowingly and intentionally refusing to comply with workers' compensation obligations to which an insurance company or self-insurer knows an employee is entitled is a class E felony, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class D felony.

**Employer Noncompliance** – knowingly failing to insure workers' compensation liability under the law is a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to three times the annual premium the employer would have paid had it been insured or up to \$50,000, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class E felony. An employer who willfully fails to post the notice of workers' compensation at the workplace is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 to \$1,000 or by imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment.

# FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

## 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 1 ½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

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

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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



**WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
1-866-487-9243 TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



WH1088 REV 07/16

PRINT



## Conozca sus Derechos: La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal

La Comisión Para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC, por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE. UU. hace cumplir las leyes federales que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en el trabajo o al solicitar un trabajo, la EEOC puede ayudarle.

### ¿Quién está Protegido?

- Empleados (actuales y anteriores), incluyendo gerentes y empleados temporales
- Aplicantes de trabajo
- Miembros de sindicatos y Solicitantes de membresía en un sindicato

### ¿Qué Organizaciones están Cubiertas?

- La mayoría de los empleadores privados
- Gobiernos estatales y locales (como empleadores)
- Instituciones educativas (como empleadores)
- Sindicatos
- Agencias de empleo

### ¿Qué Tipos de Discriminación Laboral son Ilegales?

Según las leyes de la EEOC, un empleador no puede discriminarlo, independientemente de su estatus migratorio, por motivos de:

- Raza
- Color
- Religión
- Origen nacional
- Sexo (incluyendo embarazo y condiciones relacionadas, orientación sexual o identidad de género)
- Edad (40 años o más)
- Discapacidad
- Información genética (incluyendo solicitudes del

empleador para la compra, el uso o la divulgación de pruebas genéticas, servicios genéticos o historial médico familiar)

- Tomar represalias por presentar un cargo, oponerse razonablemente a la discriminación o participar en una demanda, investigación o procedimiento por discriminación.

### ¿Qué Prácticas Laborales Pueden ser Discriminatorias?

- Todos los aspectos del empleo, incluyendo:
  - Despidos
  - Acoso (incluyendo conducta física o verbal no deseada)
  - Contratación o promoción
  - Asignaciones
  - Remuneración (salarios desiguales o compensación)
  - Falta de proporcionar adaptaciones razonables para una discapacidad o para la creencia, observancia o práctica de una fe religiosa sinceramente realizada
  - Beneficios
  - Formación profesional
  - Clasificación
  - Referencias
  - Obtención o divulgación de información genética de los empleados
  - Solicitud o divulgación de información médica de los empleados
  - Conducta que podría desalentar razonablemente a

alguien de oponerse a la discriminación, presentar un cargo o participar en una investigación o procedimiento.

### ¿Qué Puede Hacer si Cree que ha Ocurrido Discriminación?

Comuníquese con la EEOC de inmediato si sospecha discriminación. No demore, porque existen límites de tiempo estrictos para presentar una denuncia por discriminación (180 o 300 días, según el lugar donde viva o trabaje). Puede comunicarse con la EEOC de cualquiera de las siguientes maneras:

**Presentar** una consulta a través del Portal Público de la EEOC: <https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

**Llame** 1-800-669-4000 (número gratuito)  
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)  
1-844-234-5122 (Video Teléfono de ASL)

**Visite** una Oficina de Campo de la EEOC (información en [www.eeoc.gov/field-office](http://www.eeoc.gov/field-office))

**Corre Electrónico:** [info@eeoc.gov](mailto:info@eeoc.gov)

Información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluyendo información sobre cómo presentar un cargo de discriminación, está disponible en [www.eeoc.gov/es](http://www.eeoc.gov/es).



## EMPLEADORES QUE TIENEN CONTRATOS O SUBCONTRATOS FEDERALES

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo hace cumplir los compromisos de no discriminación y acción afirmativa de las empresas que hacen negocios con el gobierno federal. Si está solicitando un trabajo con, o es un empleado de una empresa con un contrato o subcontrato federal, usted está protegido(a) por la ley federal contra la discriminación en las siguientes bases:

**Raza, Color, Religión, Sexo, Orientación Sexual, Identidad de Género, Origen Nacional** La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por parte de los contratistas federales por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, orientación sexual, identidad de género u origen nacional, y requiere acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

**Preguntar, Divulgar o Discutir Salarios** La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, protege a los solicitantes y empleados de contratistas federales de la discriminación basada en preguntar, divulgar o discutir su compensación o la compensación de otros solicitantes o empleados.

**Discapacidad** La Sección 503 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, protege a las personas calificadas con discapacidades contra la discriminación en la contratación, promoción, despido, pago, beneficios complementarios, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencias y otros aspectos del empleo por parte de contratistas federales. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye no hacer adaptaciones razonables a las limitaciones físicas o mentales conocidas de una persona con una discapacidad que de otro modo calificaría y que es un solicitante o empleado, a menos que haga una dificultad excesiva para el empleador. La Sección 503 también requiere que los contratistas federales tomen medidas afirmativas para emplear y promover a personas calificadas con discapacidades en todos los niveles de empleo, incluyendo a nivel

ejecutivo.

**Estatus Protegido Como Veterano** El Acta de Asistencia para el Reajuste de los Veteranos de la Era de Vietnam de 1974, modificada, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y requiere acción afirmativa para reclutar, emplear y avanzar en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos recientemente separados (es decir, dentro de los tres años posteriores al su separación o liberación del servicio activo), veteranos en servicio activo en tiempo de guerra o insignia de campaña, o veteranos con medallas de servicio de las fuerzas armadas.

**Represalias** Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente una queja por discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la OFCCP o se oponga a la discriminación por parte de contratistas federales en virtud de estas leyes federales. Cualquier persona que crea que un contratista ha violado sus obligaciones de no discriminar o acción afirmativa bajo las autoridades de la OFCCP debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP), Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU., 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210 1-800-397-6251 (llamada gratuita).

Si es sordo, tiene problemas de audición o tiene una discapacidad del habla, marque 7-1-1 para acceder a los servicios de retransmisión de telecomunicaciones. También se puede contactar a la OFCCP enviando una pregunta en línea a la mesa de ayuda de la OFCCP en <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, o llamando a una oficina regional o distrital de la OFCCP, que figura en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el Departamento de Trabajo de los EE.UU. y en la página web "Contáctenos" de la OFCCP en <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

## PROGRAMAS O ACTIVIDADES QUE RECIBEN ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL

**Raza, Color, Origen Nacional, Sexo** Además de las protecciones del Título VII del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, el Título VI del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación por motivos de raza, color, u origen nacional en programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión de empleo, o cuando la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar discriminación en la prestación de servicios bajo dichos programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas de Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral por razón de sexo en programas o actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

**Personas con Discapacidades** La Sección 504 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por motivos de discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Está prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos de empleo contra las personas con discapacidades que, con o sin ajustes razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en un programa de cualquier institución que recibe asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

(Actualizado 10-20-2022)

PRINT



# FMLA | FAMILY AND 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 in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
  - To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement);
  - To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
  - For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
  - For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.
- An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness. An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule. Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

**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 someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

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

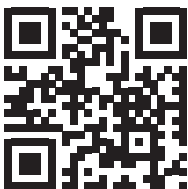
- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;\* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

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

**REQUESTING LEAVE** Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures. Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

**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 or to file a complaint:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

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

**WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV**

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



WH1420a REV 04/16

**PRINT**

# USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT



## YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

### THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

#### 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 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>
- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

Publication Date — May 2022

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



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



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



Employer Support Of The Guard  
And Reserve 1-800-336-4590



# EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

## EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



WH1462 REV 07/16



## 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

### 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.

**PRINT**

# OSHA | OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (Continued)

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.

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](http://www.osha.gov)**

OSHA 3165-04R 2019

## ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

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

---

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

# WITHHOLDING STATUS

## 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 non-wage income (interest, dividends, capital gains, etc.)?
- Your family wage income (you or your spouse started or ended a job)?
- Your itemized deductions?
- Your tax credits?

## If you can answer "YES"...

To any of these questions or you owed 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](http://www.irs.gov/individuals)** on the IRS website.

Employer: Please post 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.



Department of the Treasury  
**Internal Revenue Service**

**[www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov)**

Publication 213  
(Rev. 8-2009)  
Cat. No. 11047P

# PAYDAY NOTICE

## Regular Paydays for Employees of

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company Name)

**Shall be as follows:**

**Weekly**

**Bi-Weekly**

**Monthly**

**Other** \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINT**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I certify that I have received and read the contents of the Labor Laws.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Recipient: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

**SUBMIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**PRINT**