Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

CIVIL RIGHTS POSTERS FOR EMPLOYERS

JFS 02745 (Rev. 12/2015)

Package contains one copy of the following:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW
(English and Spanish)

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT - FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORKPLACE. IT'S THE LAW
(English and Spanish)

NOTICE EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT
(English and Spanish, two pages)

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993
(English and Spanish)

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

OHIO FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LAW

STATE OF OHIO MINIMUM WAGE

STATE OF OHIO MINOR LABOR LAWS

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES
This employer provides Unemployment Compensation Coverage for Employees JFS 55341 (Rev. 10/2013)
(This poster is not required to be posted)

NO SMOKING

Equal Employment Opportunity is

THE LAW

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

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

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

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

DISABILITY

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

AGE

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

SEX (WAGES)

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

GENETICS

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

RETALIATION

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

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED

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

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

Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

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

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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

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

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

RETALIATION

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

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

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

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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

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

La Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo es

LA LEY

Empleadores privados, autoridades locales y estatales, instituciones educativas, agencias de empleo y organizaciones laborales

Los solicitantes de empleo y los empleados de la mayoría de los empleadores privados, autoridades locales y estatales, instituciones educativas, agencias de empleo y organizaciones laborales están protegidos conforme a la ley federal contra la discriminación por cualquiera de los siguientes motivos:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, ORIGEN NACIONAL

El Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964, y sus enmiendas, protege a los solicitantes de empleo y a los empleados contra la discriminación en la contratación, ascenso, despido, sueldo, beneficios adicionales, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencia, y otros aspectos del empleo, debido a la raza, color, religión, sexo (incluido el embarazo) u origen nacional. La discriminación religiosa incluye el no realizar los arreglos razonables para las prácticas religiosas de un empleado, cuando tales arreglos no impongan una dificultad indebida.

DISCAPACIDAD

El Título I y el Título V de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades de 1990, y sus enmiendas, protegen a los individuos que califiquen contra la discriminación por una discapacidad en la contratación, ascenso, despido, sueldo, beneficios adicionales, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencia, y otros aspectos del empleo. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye el no realizar los arreglos razonables para las limitaciones mentales o físicas conocidas de un individuo con una discapacidad quien solicite empleo o sea empleado, salvo que implique una dificultad indebida.

EDAD

La Ley Contra la Discriminación por Edad en el Empleo de 1967, y sus enmiendas, protége a los solicitantes de empleo y a los empleados que tengan 40 años de edad o más contra la discriminación por la edad en la contratación, ascenso, despido, sueldo, beneficios adicionales, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencia, y otros aspectos del empleo.

SEXO (SALARIOS)

Adicionalmente a la prohibición de la discriminación por sexo estipulada en el Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles, y sus enmiendas, la Ley de Igualdad Salarial de 1963, y sus enmiendas, prohíbe la discriminación por sexo en el pago de salarios a los hombres y mujeres que realicen un trabajo sustancialmente similar, en empleos que requieran iguales destrezas, esfuerzos y responsabilidades, bajo condiciones laborales similares, en el mismo establecimiento.

GENÉTICA

El Título II de la Ley contra la Discriminación por Información Genética de 2008 (GINA) protege a los solicitantes de empleo y a los empleados contra la discriminación con basada en información genética, en la contratación, ascenso, despido, sueldo, beneficios adicionales, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencia, y otros aspectos del empleo. GINA también restringe la adquisición de la información genética por parte de los empleadores y limita estrictamente la divulgación de la información genética. La información genética incluye la información sobre las pruebas genéticas de los solicitantes de empleo, los empleados o sus familiares; la manifestación de enfermedades o desordenes en los familiares (historial médico familiar); y las solicitudes o recibo de servicios genéticos por los solicitantes de empleo, los empleados o sus familiares.

REPRESALIA

Todas estas leyes federales prohíben a las entidades cubiertas tomar represalias contra una persona que presente un cargo de discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de discriminación o se oponga a una práctica laboral ilegal.

QUÉ DEBE HACER SI CONSIDERA QUE HA OCURRIDO UNA DISCRIMINACIÓN

Hay límites estrictos de tiempo para presentar cargos de discriminación en el empleo. Para conservar la capacidad del EEOC de actuar en su nombre y para proteger su derecho de presentar una demanda privada, en caso de que en última instancia lo necesite, usted debe comunicarse con el EEOC de manera oportuna cuando sospeche de la discriminación:

La Comisión para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo de los EE.UU. (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (número gratuito) o 1-800-669-6820 (número TTY gratuito para las personas con dificultades auditivas). La información de las oficinas de campo del EEOC está disponible en www.eeoc.gov o en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos en la sección de Gobierno de los EE.UU. o Gobierno Federal. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre el EEOC, incluida la información sobre la presentación de cargos, en www.eeoc.gov.

Empleadores que tengan contratos o subcontratos federales

Los solicitantes de empleo y los empleados de compañías con un contrato o subcontrato gubernamental federal están protegidos conforme a las leyes federales contra la discriminación por los siguientes motivos:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, ORIGEN NACIONAL

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, y sus enmiendas, prohíbe la discriminación en el trabajo por motivo de raza, color, religión, sexo u origen nacional, y exige la aplicación de acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad en las oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

INDIVIDUOS CON DISCAPACIDADES

La Sección 503 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, y sus enmiendas, protege a los individuos que califiquen contra la discriminación por una discapacidad en la contratación, ascenso, despido, sueldo, beneficios adicionales, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencia, y otros aspectos del empleo. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye el no realizar los arreglos razonables para las limitaciones mentales o físicas conocidas de un individuo con una discapacidad quien solicite empleo o sea empleado, salvo que implique una dificultad indebida. La Sección 503 también exige que los contratistas federales tomen las acciones afirmativas para emplear y ascender en el empleo a individuos calificados con discapacidades en todos los niveles laborales, incluido el nivel ejecutivo.

VETERANOS CON MEDALLAS DEL SERVICIO DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS Y VETERANOS DISCAPACITADOS, SEPARADOS RECIENTEMENTE Y DE OTRO ESTATUS PROTEGIDO

La Ley de Asistencia a la Readaptación de los Veteranos de Vietnam de 1974, y sus enmiendas, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y exige la acción afirmativa para emplear y ascender en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos separados del servicio recientemente (dentro de los tres años dados de baja del servicio activo), otros veteranos protegidos (quienes hayan prestado el servicio militar en una guerra o en una campaña o expedición para la cual se haya autorizado una insignia de campaña), y los veteranos con medallas del Servicio de las Fuerzas Armadas (veteranos quienes, mientras se encontraban en el servicio activo, participaron en una operación militar de EE.UU. para la cual se les otorgó una medalla del Servicio de las Fuerzas Armadas).

REPRESALIA

Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente un cargo de discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP), o quien se oponga a la discriminación de conformidad con estas leyes federales.

Toda persona quien considere que un contratista ha incumplido sus obligaciones antidiscriminatorias o de acción afirmativa conforme a las autoridades antes indicadas, debe contactar de inmediato a:

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 (número gratuito) o (202) 693-1337 (número TTY). También puede contactar a la OFCCP por el correo electrónico OFCCP-Public@dol.gov, o llamando a una oficina distrital o regional de la OFCCP, la cual puede encontrar en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos en la sección U.S. Government (Gobierno de los EE.UU.), Department of Labor (Departamento del Trabajo).

Programas o actividades que reciban asistencia financiera federal

RAZA, COLOR, ORIGEN NACIONAL, SEXO

Adicionalmente a las protecciones del Título VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964, y sus enmiendas, el Título VI de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964, y sus enmiendas, prohíbe la discriminación por raza, color u origen nacional en los programas o actividades que reciban asistencia financiera federal. La discriminación en el empleo está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión del empleo, o donde la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar una discriminación en la provisión de los servicios conforme a tales programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas en la Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación en el empleo por motivo del sexo en las actividades o programas educativos que reciban asistencia financiera federal.

INDIVIDUOS CON DISCAPACIDADES

La Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, y sus enmiendas, prohíbe la discriminación en el empleo por una discapacidad, en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Se prohíbe la discriminación en todos los aspectos del empleo contra las personas con discapacidades quienes, con o sin arreglos razonables, puedan realizar las funciones esenciales del trabajo.

Si usted considera que ha sido discriminado en un programa de alguna institución que reciba asistencia financiera federal, debe contactar inmediatamente a la agencia federal que proporciona dicha asistencia.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS
UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

OVERTIME PAY

At least 1½ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

An employee must be at least **16** years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least **18** to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

Youths **14** and **15** years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs under the following conditions:

No more than

- **3** hours on a school day or **18** hours in a school week;
- **8** hours on a non-school day or **40** hours in a non-school week.

Also, work may not begin before **7 a.m.** or end after **7 p.m.**, except from June 1 through Labor Day, when evening hours are extended to **9 p.m.** Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT

Employers of "tipped employees" must pay 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. Certain other conditions must also be met.

ENFORCEMENT

The Department of Labor may recover back wages either administratively or through court action, for the employees that have been underpaid in violation of the law. Violations may result in civil or criminal action.

Employers may be assessed civil money penalties of up to $1,100 for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law and up to $11,000 for each employee who is the subject of a violation of the Act's child labor provisions. In addition, a civil money penalty of up to $50,000 may be assessed for each child labor violation that causes the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled, up to $100,000, when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits discriminating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the Act.

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 and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.
- Employees under 20 years of age may be paid $4.25 per hour during their first 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with an employer.
- 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.

For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

U.S. Wage and Hour Division

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

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

WHD Publication 1088 (Revised July 2009)

Job Safety and Health

It's the law!

OSHA®

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

EMPLOYEES:

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

EMPLOYERS:

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

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

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

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
www.osha.gov

OSHA 3165-02 2012R

Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

¡Es la Ley!

OSHA®

Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional

Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.

EMPLEADOS:

- Usted tiene el derecho de notificar a su empleador o a la OSHA sobre peligros en el lugar de trabajo. Usted también puede pedir que la OSHA no revele su nombre.
- Usted tiene el derecho de pedir a la OSHA que realize una inspección si usted piensa que en su trabajo existen condiciones peligrosas o poco saludables. Usted o su representante pueden participar en esa inspección.
- Usted tiene 30 días para presentar una queja ante la OSHA si su empleador llega a tomar represalias o discriminar en su contra por haber denunciado la condición de seguridad o salud o por ejercer los derechos consagrados bajo la Ley OSH.
- Usted tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones enviadas por la OSHA a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en el lugar donde se encontraron las supuestas infracciones o cerca del mismo.
- Su empleador debe corregir los peligros en el lugar de trabajo para la fecha indicada en la citación y debe certificar que dichos peligros se hayan reducido o desaparecido.
- Usted tiene derecho de recibir copias de su historial o registro médico y el registro de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas o dañinas.
- Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.
- Usted debe cumplir con todas las normas de seguridad y salud ocupacionales expedidas conforme a la Ley OSH que sean aplicables a sus propias acciones y conducta en el trabajo.

EMPLEADORES:

- Usted debe proporcionar a sus empleados un lugar de empleo libre de peligros conocidos.
- Usted debe cumplir con las normas de seguridad y salud ocupacionales expedidas conforme a la Ley OSH.

Los empleadores pueden obtener ayuda gratis para identificar y corregir las fuentes de peligro y para cumplir con las normas, sin citación ni multa, por medio de programas de consulta respaldados por la OSHA en cada estado del país.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)

www.osha.gov

OSHA 3167-01-07R

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

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 up to $10,000 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.

For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

WHD U.S. Wage and Hour Division

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

Scan your QR phone reader to learn more about the Employee Polygraph Protection Act.

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

WHD 1462
Rev. Jan 2012

DERECHOS DEL EMPLEADO

LEY PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DEL EMPLEADO CONTRA LA PRUEBA DEL POLÍGRAFO

SECCIÓN DE HORAS Y SUELDOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE EEUU

La Ley Para La Protección del Empleado contra la Prueba de Polígrafo le prohíbe a la mayoría de los empleadores del sector privado que utilice pruebas con detectores de mentiras durante el período de pre-empleo o durante el servicio de empleo.

PROHIBICIONES

Generalmente se le prohíbe al empleador que le exija o requiera a un empleado o a un solicitante a un trabajo que se someta a una prueba con detector de mentiras, y que despida, discipline, o discrimine de ninguna forma contra un empleado o contra un aspirante a un trabajo por haberse negado a someterse a la prueba o por haberse acogido a otros derechos establecidos por la Ley.

EXENCIONES

Esta Ley no afecta a los empleados de los gobiernos federal, estatales y locales. Tampoco se aplica a las pruebas que el Gobierno Federal les administra a ciertos individuos del sector privado que trabajan en actividades relacionadas con la seguridad nacional.

La Ley permite la administración de pruebas de polígrafo (un tipo de detector de mentiras) en el sector privado, sujeta a ciertas restricciones, a ciertos aspirantes para empleos en compañías de seguridad (vehículos blindados, sistemas de alarma y guardias). También se les permite el uso de éstas a compañías que fabrican, distribuyen y dispensan productos farmacéuticos.

La Ley también permite la administración de estas pruebas de polígrafo, sujeta a ciertas restricciones, a empleados de empresas privadas que estén bajo sospecha razonable de estar involucrados en un incidente en el sitio de empleo (tal como un robo, desfalco, etc.) que le haya ocasionado daños económicos al empleador.

La Ley no substituye ninguna provisión de cualquier otra ley estatal o local ni tampoco a tratos colectivos que sean más rigurosos con respecto a las pruebas de polígrafo.

DERECHOS DE LOS EXAMINADOS

En casos en que se permitan las pruebas de polígrafo, éstas deben ser administradas bajo una cantidad de normas estrictas en cuanto a su administración y duración. Los examinados tienen un número de derechos específicos, incluyendo el derecho de advertencia por escrito antes de someterse a la prueba, el derecho a negarse a someterse a la prueba o a descontinuarla, al igual que el derecho a negarse a que los resultados de la prueba estén al alcance de personas no autorizadas.

CUMPLIMIENTO

El/La Secretario(a) de Trabajo puede entablar pleitos para impedir violaciones y puede imponer penas pecuniarias civiles de hasta $10,000 contra los violadores. Los empleados o solicitantes a empleo también tienen derecho a entablar sus propios pleitos en los tribunales.

LA LEY EXIGE QUE LOS EMPLEADORES EXHIBAN ESTE AVISO DONDE LOS EMPLEADOS Y LOS SOLICITANTES DE EMPLEO LO PUEDAN VER FÁCILMENTE.

Para información adicional:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

U.S. Wage and Hour Division

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

Escanee su lector telefónico QR para saber más en inglés sobre la Ley Para La Protección Del Empleado Contra La Prueba Del Polígrafo.

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

WHD 1462SP
Rev. Jan 2012

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Basic Leave Entitlement

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

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

Military Family Leave Entitlements

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

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

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

Benefits and Protections

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

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

Eligibility Requirements

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

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

Definition of Serious Health Condition

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

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

Use of Leave

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

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave

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

Employee Responsibilities

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

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

Employer Responsibilities

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

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

Unlawful Acts by Employers

FMLA makes it unlawful for any employer to:

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

Enforcement

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

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

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

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

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

WHD Publication 1420 · Revised February 2013

DERECHOS Y RESPONSABILIDADES DEL EMPLEADO BAJO LA LEY DE AUSENCIA FAMILIAR Y MÉDICA

Derechos Básicos de Ausencia

La Ley de Ausencia Familiar y Médica (FMLA-por sus siglas en inglés) exige que todo empresario bajo el alcance de la Ley provea a sus empleados elegibles hasta 12 semanas de ausencia del trabajo, no pagadas y con protección del puesto, por las siguientes razones:

- por incapacidad causada por embarazo, atención médica prenatal o parto;
- para atender a un hijo del empleado después de su nacimiento, o su colocación para adopción o crianza;
- para atender a un cónyuge, hijo, hija, o padres del/de la empleado(a), el/la cual padezca de una condición de salud seria; o
- a causa de una condición de salud seria que le impida al empleado desempeñar su puesto.

Derechos de Ausencia Para Familias Militares

Empleados elegibles con un cónyuge, hijo, hija, o padre que estén en servicio activo o se le haya avisado de una llamada a estado de servicio activo bajo cobertura pueden usar su derecho de ausencia de 12 semanas para atender ciertas exigencias calificadoras. Las exigencias calificadoras pueden incluir la asistencia a ciertos eventos militares, la fijación del cuidado alternativo de hijos, para atender ciertos arreglos financieros y legales, para asistir a ciertas consultas con consejeros, y para asistir a sesiones de reintegración pos-despliegue.

FMLA también incluye un derecho especial de ausencia que concede a empleados elegibles ausentarse del trabajo hasta 26 semanas para atender a un miembro del servicio militar bajo el alcance de la Ley durante un período único de 12 meses. Un miembro del servicio bajo el alcance de la Ley es: (1) un miembro actual de las Fuerzas Armadas, incluyendo un miembro de la Guardia Nacional o Reservas, que esté atravesando tratamiento médico, recuperación o terapia, es de cualquier otra forma paciente externo, o está de cualquier otra forma en la lista de retiro temporal por discapacidad, debido a una lesión o enfermedad grave*; o (2) un veterano que fue licenciado o relevado bajo condiciones no deshonrosas en cualquier momento durante el periodo de cinco años antes de la primera fecha en la que el empleado elegible toma la ausencia bajo la FMLA para cuidar de un veterano bajo el alcance de la Ley, y que esté atravesando tratamiento médico, recuperación o terapia por una lesión o enfermedad grave.*

***Las definiciones de la FMLA de "lesión o enfermedad grave" para los actuales miembros del servicio y veteranos son diferentes a la definición de "condición de salud seria".**

Beneficios y Protecciones

Durante una ausencia bajo FMLA, el empresario ha de mantener en vigor el seguro de salud del empleado bajo cualquier "plan de seguro colectivo de salud" con los mismos términos como si el empleado hubiese seguido trabajando. Al regresar de una ausencia de FMLA, a la mayor parte de los empleados se le ha de restaurar a su puesto original o puesto equivalente con sueldo, beneficios y otros términos de empleo equivalentes.

El tomar una ausencia bajo FMLA no puede resultar en la pérdida de ningún beneficio de empleo acumulado antes de que el empleado comenzara una ausencia.

Requisitos Para Elegibilidad

Los empleados son elegibles si han trabajado para el empresario bajo el alcance de la Ley durante por lo menos 12 meses, por 1,250 horas durante los previos 12 meses*, y si el empresario emplea por lo menos a 50 empleados dentro de un área de 75 millas.

***Aplican requisitos especiales de horas de servicio para empleados que son miembros de tripulación de vuelo.**

Definición de una Condición de Salud Seria

Una condición de salud seria es una enfermedad, lesión, impedimento, o condición física o mental que involucra una pernoctación en un establecimiento de atención médica, o el tratamiento continuo bajo un servidor de atención médica por una condición que le impide al empleado desempeñar las funciones de su puesto, o impide al miembro de la familia que califica participar en actividades escolares o en otras actividades diarias.

Dependiendo de ciertas condiciones, se puede cumplir con el requisito de tratamiento continuo con un período de incapacidad de más de 3 días civiles consecutivos en combinación con por lo menos dos visitas a un servidor de atención médica o una visita y un régimen de tratamiento continuo, o incapacidad a causa de un embarazo, o incapacidad a causa de una condición crónica. Otras condiciones pueden satisfacer la definición de un tratamiento continuo.

Uso de la Ausencia

El empleado no necesita usar este derecho de ausencia todo de una vez. La ausencia se puede tomar intermitentemente o según un horario de ausencia reducido cuando sea médicamente necesario. El empleado ha de esforzarse razonablemente cuando hace citas para tratamientos médicos planificados para no interrumpir indebidamente las operaciones del empresario. Ausencias causadas por exigencias calificadoras también pueden tomarse intermitentemente.

Substitución de Ausencia Pagada por Ausencia No Pagada

El empleado puede escoger o el empresario puede exigir el uso de ausencias pagadas acumuladas mientras se toma ausencia bajo FMLA. Para poder usar ausencias pagadas cuando toma la ausencia bajo FMLA, el empleado ha de cumplir con la política normal del empresario que rija las ausencias pagadas.

Responsabilidades del Empleado

El empleado ha de proveer un aviso con 30 días de anticipación cuando necesite ausentarse bajo FMLA cuando la necesidad es previsible. Cuando no sea posible proveer un aviso con 30 días de anticipación, el empleado ha de proveer aviso en cuanto sea factible y, en general, ha de cumplir con los procedimientos normales del empresario de llamar.

Los empleados han de proporcionar suficiente información para que el empresario determine si la ausencia califica para la protección de FMLA, con la fecha y la duración anticipadas de la ausencia. Suficiente información puede incluir que el empleado no puede desempeñar las funciones del puesto, que el miembro de la familia no puede desempeñar las actividades diarias, la necesidad de ser hospitalizado o de seguir un régimen continuo bajo un servidor de atención médica, o circunstancias que exijan una necesidad de ausencia familiar militar. Además, los empleados han de informar al empresario si la ausencia solicitada es por una razón por la cual se había previamente tomado o certificado la ausencia bajo FMLA. También se le puede exigir al empleado que provea certificación y re-certificación periódicamente constatando la necesidad para la ausencia.

Responsabilidades del Empresario

Los empresarios bajo el alcance de FMLA han de informar a los empleados solicitando ausencia si son o no elegibles bajo FMLA. Si lo son, el aviso ha de especificar cualquier otra información exigida tanto como los derechos y las responsabilidades de los empleados. Si no son elegibles, el empresario ha de proveer una razón por la inelegibilidad.

Los empresarios bajo el alcance de la Ley han de informar a los empleados si la ausencia se va a designar protegida por FMLA y la cantidad de tiempo de la ausencia que se va a contar contra el derecho del empleado para ausentarse. Si el empresario determina que la ausencia no es protegida por FMLA, el empresario ha de notificar al empleado de esto.

Actos Ilegales Por Parte del Empresario

La ley FMLA le prohíbe a todo empresario:

- que interfiera con, limite, o niegue el ejercicio de cualquier derecho estipulado por FMLA; y
- que se despida a, o se discrimine en contra de, alguien que se oponga a una práctica prohibida por FMLA o porque se involucre en cualquier procedimiento bajo FMLA o relacionado a FMLA.

Cumplimiento

Un empleado puede presentar una reclamación ante el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos o puede iniciar una demanda civil particular contra el empresario.

FMLA no afecta ninguna otra ley federal o estatal que prohíba la discriminación, o invalida ninguna ley estatal o local o ninguna negociación colectiva que provea derechos familiares o médicos superiores.

La Sección 109 de FMLA (29 U.S.C. § 2619) exige que todo empresario bajo el alcance de FMLA exhiba el texto de este aviso. Los Reglamentos 29 C.F.R. § 825.300(a) pueden exigir divulgaciones adicionales.

Si precisa información adicional:

1-866-4US-WAGE (1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos | División de Horas y Salarios

WH1420SP REV 09/2013 · Revisado en Febrero 2013

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

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

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

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

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

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

then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ☆ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.

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

ENFORCEMENT

- ☆ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.

- ☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its **website at http://www.dol.gov/vets**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm**.

- ☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.

- ☆ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Special Counsel

1-800-336-4590

Publication Date—October 2008

Know Your Rights

Governor John Kasich

G. Michael Payton
Executive Director

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

The Ohio Civil Rights Act *protects applicants and employees of private employers, state, county and local governments, educational institutions, labor organizations, employment agencies and personnel placement services from unlawful discriminatory employment practices.*

Race and Color

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***race or color*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, any facially neutral employment policy or practice that results in a discriminatory impact on the basis of race or color is a prohibited form of discrimination unless such policy or practice is job-related and based upon business necessity.

National Origin and Ancestry

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***national origin or ancestry*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, any policy or practice limiting or prohibiting the use of any language in the workplace is a prohibited form of discrimination unless such limitation or prohibition is job -related and based upon business necessity.

Military Status

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***military status*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, employees who leave employment to perform military service, which includes the performance of duty, on a voluntary or involuntary basis, in a uniformed service, under competent authority, must be reemployed upon conclusion of such service.

Harassment

Ohio law prohibits harassment in the workplace on any basis set forth herein, which includes the creation of a racially or sexually hostile work environment, verbally or physically abusive treatment, and requiring submission to sexual advances as a condition of employment, continued employment or promotion.

In addition, all reasonable steps should be taken to prevent and promptly correct harassment in the workplace, which includes the establishment of a policy against harassment and a procedure for receiving, investigating and remedying complaints of workplace harassment.

Sex and Pregnancy

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***sex or pregnancy*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical condition must be afforded leave for a reasonable period of time and may not be discharged under a policy providing insufficient or no leave.

Disability

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***disability*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, applicants and employees must be provided with a reasonable accommodation for their disabilities, except when the accommodation imposes an undue hardship.

Age

Ohio law prohibits discrimination against persons ***40 years of age or older*** on the basis of ***age*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

Religion

Ohio law prohibits discrimination on the basis of ***religion*** in hiring, promotion, tenure, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, terms, conditions and privileges of employment, or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

In addition, applicants and employees must be provided with a reasonable accommodation for religious beliefs and practices, except when the accommodation imposes an undue hardship.

Retaliation

Ohio law prohibits retaliation against any person because that person has opposed any unlawful discriminatory practice, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing.

ENFORCEMENT

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) investigates complaints of discrimination and harassment in employment.

Complaints must be filed with the OCRC within six months of the last act of discrimination or harassment.

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on the Civil Rights Act, please call **1-888-278-7101** or **(614) 752-2391 (TTY)**, or visit our website at:

crc.ohio.gov

Publication Date 01-2011 Cost: $0.1942

STATE OF OHIO

2016 MINIMUM WAGE

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLIANCE

www.com.ohio.gov

John R. Kasich
Governor

Jacqueline T. Williams
Director

NON-TIPPED EMPLOYEES

A Minimum Wage of
$8.10 per hour

"Non-Tipped Employees" includes any employee who does not engage in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30.00) per month in tips.

"Employers" who gross $297,000 shall pay their employees no less than the current federal minimum wage rate.

"Employees" under the age of 16 shall be paid no less then the current federal minimum wage rate.

"Current Federal Minimum Wage" is $7.25 per hour.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

A Minimum Wage of
$4.05 per hour **PLUS TIPS**

"Tipped Employees" includes any employee who engages in an occupation in which he/she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30.00) per month in tips. Employers electing to use the tip credit provision must be able to show that tipped employees receive at least the minimum wage when direct or cash wages and the tip credit amount are combined.

OVERTIME

1. An employer shall pay an employee for overtime at a wage rate of one and one-half times the employee's wage rate for hours in excess of forty hours in one work week, except for employers grossing less than $150,000 per year.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT BY THE EMPLOYER

1. Each employer shall keep records for at least three years, available for copying and inspection by the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce, showing the following information concerning each employee:

   A. Name
   B. Address
   C. Occupation
   D. Rate of Pay
   E. Amount paid each pay period
   F. Hours worked each day and each work week

2. The records may be opened for inspection or copying at any reasonable time and no employer shall hinder or delay the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce in the performance of these duties.

HANDICAPPED RATE

To prevent the curtailment of opportunities for employment and avoid undue hardship to individuals whose earning capacity is affected or impaired by physical or mental deficiencies or injuries, a sub-minimum wage may be paid, as provided in the rules and regulations set forth by the Director of the Ohio Department of Commerce.

INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT FROM MINIMUM WAGE

1. Any individual employed by the United States;

2. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in the employer's home, or a live-in companion to a sick, convalescing, or elderly person whose principal duties do not include housekeeping;

3. Any individual employed as an outside salesman compensated by commissions or in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, or computer professionals;

4. Any individual who volunteers to perform services for a public agency which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an interstate government agency, if
   (i) the individual receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered; and
   (ii) such services are not the same type of services which the individual is employed to perform for such public agency;

5. Any individual who works or provides personal services of a charitable nature in a hospital or health institution for which compensation is not sought or contemplated;

6. Any individual in the employ of a camp or recreational area for children under eighteen years of age and owned and operated by a non-profit organization or group of organizations.

7. Employees of a solely family owned and operated business who are family members of an owner.

For further information about minimum wage issues, please contact: The Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Industrial Compliance, 6606 Tussing Road, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068. Phone: (614) 644-2239. TTY/TDD: 1-800-750-0750. An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider. (REV. 9/30/15)

POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

STATE OF OHIO

MINOR LABOR LAWS

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLIANCE & LABOR
www.com.ohio.gov/

JOHN KASICH
Governor

DAVID GOODMAN
Director

*OHIO REVISED CODE CHAPTER 4109**
"MINOR" MEANS ANY PERSON LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE

WORKING PERMITS: Every minor 14 through 17 years of age must have a working permit unless otherwise stated in Chapter 4109.
WAGE AGREEMENT: No employer shall give employment to a minor without agreeing with him/her as to the wages or compensation he/she shall receive for each day, week, month, year or per piece for work performed.
REST PERIOD: No employer shall employ a minor more than 5 consecutive hours without a rest period of at least 30 minutes.
LIST OF MINORS EMPLOYED: Employer shall keep a list of minors employed at each establishment and a list must be posted in a conspicuous place to which all minor employees have access.
TIME RECORDS: Every employer shall keep a time book or other written record showing actual starting and stopping time of each work and rest period. These records must be kept for two (2) years.

RESTRICTIONS ON WORKING HOURS FOR MINORS 14 and 15 YEARS OF AGE

No person under 16 shall be employed:
1. During school hours except where specifically permitted by Chapter 4109
2. Before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. from June 1st to September 1st or during any school holiday of 5 school days or more; or after 7 p.m. at any other time
3. For more than 3 hours a day in any school day
4. For more than 18 hours in any school week
5. For more than 8 hours in any day when school is not in session
6. For more than 40 hours in any week that school is not in session nor during school hours, unless employment is incidental to bona fide programs of vocational cooperative training, work-study, or other work-oriented programs with the purpose of educating students, and the program meets standards established by the state board of education.

RESTRICTIONS ON WORKING HOURS FOR MINORS 16 and 17 YEARS OF AGE

No person 16 or 17 who is required to attend school shall be employed:
1. Before 7 a.m. on any day that school is in session or 6 a.m. if the person was not employed after 8 p.m. the previous night
2. After 11 p.m. on any night preceding a day that school is in session.

PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS FOR MINORS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE

1. All manufacturing; mining; processing; public messenger service
2. Work in freezers and meat coolers and all preparation of meats for sale (except wrapping, sealing, labeling, weighing, pricing and stocking)
3. Transportation; storage; communications; public utilities; construction; repair
4. Work in boiler or engine rooms; maintenance or repair of machinery
5. Outside window washing from window sills or scaffolding and/or ladders
6. Cooking and baking; operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling or repairing power-driven food slicers, grinders, food choppers, cutters, bakery type mixers
7. Loading or unloading goods to and from trucks
8. All warehouse work except office and clerical
9. Work in connection with cars and trucks involving the use of pits, racks or lifting apparatus or involving the inflation of any tire mounted on a rim equipped with a removable retaining ring.

PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS FOR MINORS 14 through 17 YEARS OF AGE

1. Occupations involving slaughtering, meat-packing, processing or rendering
2. Power-driven bakery machines
3. Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products
4. Occupations involved in the manufacture of chemicals
5. Manufacturing or storage occupations involving explosives
6. Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations
7. Power-driven paper products machines
8. Power-driven metal forming, punching and shearing machines
9. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears
10. Power-driven woodworking machines
11. Coal mines
12. Occupations in connection with mining, other than coal
13. Logging and sawmilling
14. Motor vehicle occupations
15. Maritime and longshoreman occupations
16. Railroads
17. Excavation operations
18. Power-driven and hoisting apparatus
19. Roofing operations
20. Wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking.

MINORS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE MAY NOT ENGAGE IN DOOR-TO-DOOR EMPLOYMENT UNLESS

The for-profit employer is REGISTERED with the Ohio Department of Commerce. DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES EMPLOYERS SHALL:
1. Be in compliance with all applicable Ohio and Federal laws relating to the employment of minors
2. Provide at least one supervisor who is over the age of eighteen, for each six minor employees
3. Have been and be in compliance with Ohio's Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, and all other applicable laws
4. Require all minors to work at least in pairs
5. Not employ any minor who does not have an appropriate Age and Schooling Certificate
6. Provide each minor employee with a photo identification card
7. Not employ any minor in any door-to-door sales activity during school hours except where specifically permitted
8. Not employ minors under 16 in door-to-door sales activity before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
9. Not employ minors 16 and 17 years of age in door-to-door sales activity before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m.

***For Exceptions to Coverage See Chapter 4109.06**

This is a summary of ORC 4109. This summary does not include all of the requirements for minor labor laws. Persons should refer to 4109 for specific requirements applicable to them. This information can be accessed through the Ohio Department of Commerce Web site at www.com.state.oh.us.

POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

For further information about Minor Labor issues, please contact: The Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Industrial Compliance & Labor, 6606 Tussing Road, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068 phone: (614) 644-2239. TTY/TDD: 1-800-750-0750. An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider (REV. 1/14/11)

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THIS EMPLOYER PROVIDES UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

Employees who become unemployed (or are working less than full-time) may be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits.

Apply by phone at 1-877-644-6562 (OHIOJOB) or online at http://unemployment.ohio.gov

Be prepared to provide the following information when applying:

- **Social Security number**
- **Driver's license or State ID number**
- **Names, Social Security numbers, and dates of birth of all dependent children**
- **Employer's identification notice (pay stubs or W2 form)**
- **Name and address of all other employers for whom work was performed during the past 18 months**

APPLY FOR WORK AT YOUR NEAREST ONE-STOP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING CENTER

John R. Kasich
Governor

Ohio | Department of Job and Family Services

Cynthia C. Dungey
Director

JFS 55341 (Rev. 10/2013)

NO SMOKING

To report violations call

1-866-559-OHIO (6446)

in accordance with Chapter 3794

of the Ohio Revised Code.