

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

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

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 FLRA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLRA'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 FLRA'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 FLRA.

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 FLRA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLRA'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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

1-866-482-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd

WH1085

REV. 07/2016

FED

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 (armed 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 EMPLOYERS AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

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WH1462

REV. 07/2016

FED

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 Military Service. 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 not more than five years 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
- then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

REV. 04/2017

MI

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity

Wage and Hour Division

PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

REQUIRED POSTER
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - MINIMUM WAGE AND OVERTIME

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

Minimum Hourly Wage Rate
Employees must be paid at least:

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate	Tipped Employee Reported Average Hourly Tips	85%* Hourly Rate
January 1, 2021	\$9.65*	\$5.98	\$8.20
January 1, 2022	\$9.87*	\$6.12	\$8.39
January 1, 2023	\$10.10*	\$6.26	\$8.59

*An increase in the minimum hourly wage rate as prescribed in subsection (1) does not take effect if the unemployment rate for this state, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, is 8.5% or greater for the calendar year preceding the calendar year of the prescribed increase. An increase in the minimum hourly wage rate as prescribed in subsection (1) that does not take effect pursuant to this subsection takes effect in the first calendar year following a calendar year for which the unemployment rate for this state, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, is less than 8.5%.

- ** Minors 16-17 years of age may be paid 85% of the minimum hourly wage rate.

Training Wage
A training wage of \$4.25 per hour may be paid to employees 16 to 19 years of age for the first 90 days of employment.

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

Compensatory Time
If an employer meets certain conditions, employees may agree to receive compensatory time of 1-1/2 hours for each hour of overtime worked. The agreement must be voluntary, in writing, and obtained before the compensatory time is earned. All compensatory time earned must be paid to an employee. Accrued compensatory time may not exceed 240 hours. Employers must keep a record of compensatory time earned and paid. Contact the Wage and Hour Division for information on the conditions an employer must meet in order to offer compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation.

Equal Pay
An employer shall not discriminate on the basis of sex by paying employees a rate which is less than the rate paid to employees of the opposite sex for equal work or jobs requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility performed under similar working conditions, except where payment is pursuant to a seniority system, merit system or system measuring earnings on the basis of quantity or quality of production or a differential other than sex.

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

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WHD 9904

REV. 12/2021

FED

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's accrued annual 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 have 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

U.S. Department of Labor - Wage and Hour Division - WH1420

REV. 04/2016

FED

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 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 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 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 on the basis of 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 complaint badge has been authorized, and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation in which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

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, you should 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 1-800-696-6820 (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 in which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

RETALIATION
Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an EEOC 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, 1-800-375-6251 (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 programs or activities which receive 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.

EEOC 9102 and OFCCP 8108 Versions Usable With 11/09 Supplement
EEOC-916-1

REV. 11/2009

MI

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity

Wage and Hour Division

PO Box 30476
Lansing, MI 48909-7976

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

REQUIRED POSTER
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - PAID MEDICAL LEAVE ACT*

Coverage
The Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338, as amended by 2018 Public Act 369, effective March 29, 2019, covers employers who employ 50 or more individuals. The act covers individuals engaged in service to an employer in the business of the employer and from whom an employer is required to withhold federal income tax purposes. An eligible employee does not include executive, administrative, and professional overtime exempt employees; employees covered by a private collective bargaining agreement that is in effect; employees of the United States government, another state, or a political subdivision of another state; individuals whose primary work location is not in this state; individuals 16-19 years of age being paid the youth training wage in accordance with the Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act; temporary employees as described in the Michigan Employment Security Act; variable hour employees as defined by 26 CFR 54.4982(f); employees covered by the Railway Labor Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; individuals employed by an employer for 25 weeks or fewer in a calendar year for a job scheduled for 25 weeks or fewer; individuals who worked, on average, fewer than 25 hours per week during the immediately preceding calendar year (See section 2 of The Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338).

Paid Medical Leave Accrual
Paid medical leave accrual begins on March 29, 2019, upon commencement of the employee's employment, whichever is later. Paid medical leave is accrued at a rate of 1 hour for every 35 actual hours worked; however, an employer is not required to allow accrual of over 1 hour in a calendar week or more than 4 hours in a benefit year. A benefit year is any consecutive 12-month period used by an employer to calculate an eligible employee's benefits. Employees can carry over up to 40 hours of unused accrued paid medical leave from one benefit year to the next; however, employees are not required to allow employees to use more than 40 hours in a single benefit year. An employer may provide the total amount of paid medical leave at all once by providing at least 40 hours at the beginning of the benefit year or on the date that the individual becomes eligible during the benefit year on a pro-rated basis. If an employer adopts this practice, it does not have to permit employees to carry over unused leave to the next benefit year. (See section 3 of the Paid Medical Leave Act, 2018 Public Act 338).

Paid Medical Leave Usage
An employee may use paid medical leave as it is accrued except an employer may require an employee to wait until the 90th calendar day after commencing employment before using accrued paid medical leave. Paid medical leave must be used in 1-hour increments unless the employer has a different increment policy set forth in writing in an employee handbook or other employee benefit document. Employees must follow the employer's usual and customary notice, procedural, and documentation requirements for requesting leave. The employee must be allowed at least 3 days to provide documentation. Employees may take paid medical leave for any of the following:

- Physical or mental illness, injury, or health condition of the employee or his or her family member
- Medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of the employee or employee's family member
- Preventative care of the employee or his or her family member
- Closure of the employee's primary workplace by order of a public official due to a public health emergency
- The care of his or her child whose school or place of care has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency
- The employee's or his or her family member's exposure to a communicable disease that would jeopardize the health of others as determined by health authorities or a health care provider

For domestic violence and sexual assault situations, employees may use paid medical leave for any of the following:

- Medical care or psychological or other counseling
- Receiving services from a victim services organization
- Relocation and obtaining legal services
- Participation in civil or criminal proceedings related to or resulting from the domestic violence or sexual assault

Employee Rights
An employer may file a complaint with the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) within 6 months of the alleged violation. LEO shall investigate a complaint and attempt mediation, where appropriate.

Penalties
If informal resolution is unsuccessful and a violation found, payment of paid medical leave improperly withheld will be requested and penalties may be imposed. An employer who fails to provide paid medical leave is subject to an administrative fine of not more than \$1,000.00. An employer who willingly violates the posting requirement is subject to an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000 for each separate violation.

***For precise language of the statute, see Public Act 338 of 2018, as amended**

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WHD 9911

REV. 08/2021

MI

STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Youth Employment Standards Act 90 of 1978, as amended

Informational Sheet:
POSTING REQUIREMENT

MCL 409.110 Minor under 16 years; hours and hours of employment.
Sec. 10. A minor under 16 years shall not be employed in an occupation subject to this act for more than 8 p.m. in 1 week, nor for a period longer than a weekly average of 8 hours per day or 48 hours in 1 week, nor more than 10 hours in 1 day. The minor shall not be employed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. and a minor who is a student in school shall not be employed more than a combined school and work week of 48 hours during the period when school is in session.

MCL 409.111 Minor 16 years and over; days and hours of employment; employment in agricultural processing.
Sec. 11. (1). Except as provided in subsection (3), a person shall not employ a minor 16 years of age or older in an occupation subject to this act for more than any of the following periods:

- Six days in 1 week.
- An average of 8 hours per day in 1 week.
- Ten hours in 1 day.
- Subject to subdivision (4), 48 hours in 1 week.

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

- On Fridays and Saturdays.
- During school vacation periods.
- During periods when the minor is not regularly enrolled in school.

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

- If a minor is a student in school, the period greater than the periods described in subsections (1) and (2) occurs when school is not in session.
- The minor is employed for not more than 11 hours in 1 day.
- The minor is employed for not more than 60 hours in any week. However, the employer shall require the minor to work more than 24 hours during any week without the consent of the minor.
- The minor is not employed between 8 a.m. and 5:30 a.m.
- The agricultural processing employee maintains on file a written acknowledgment of the minor's parent or guardian consenting to the period of employment authorized under this subsection.

(4) As used in this section:

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

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

MCL 409.112 Meal and rest period.
Sec. 12. A minor shall not be employed for more than 5 hours continuously without an interval of at least 30 minutes for a meal and rest period. An interval of less than 30 minutes shall not be considered to interrupt a continuous period of more than 5 hours.

MCL 409.112a Prohibition of minors working alone in occupation involving a cash transaction after sunset or 8 p.m. in any location.
Sec. 12a. A minor who would otherwise be permitted under this act to be employed in an occupation subject to this act shall not be employed in an occupation that involves a cash transaction subject to this act after sunset or 8 p.m., whichever is earlier, at a fixed location unless an employer or other employee 18 years of age or older is present at the fixed location during those hours.

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

IMPORTANT: Administrative Rule, R408.4207 requires a MINOR SUBJECT TO ACT 90 BE SUPERVISED BY THE EMPLOYER OR ANOTHER EMPLOYEE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

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PO Box 30476 - Lansing, Michigan 48909-7976
OVERNIGHT MAIL ADDRESS: 2407 N. GRAND RIVER - LANSING MICHIGAN 48906
Toll Free 1-855-4MI-WAGE (1-855-464-9243) (517) 284-7800 - FAX (517) 763-0110
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WHD-9919

REV. 08/2021

MI

Attention Employees

The Michigan Whistleblowers' Protection Act (469 P. A. 1980) creates certain protections and obligations for employers and employees under Michigan law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visit the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MOSHHA) website at www.michigan.gov/mosha

REV. 11/2009

MI

Notice To All Employees: Information about Unemployment Benefits

This employee is covered by the MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT

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

File an unemployment claim online

If you become unemployed, you can file your new unemployment claim or reopen an established claim online through the Michigan Web Application Manager (MIWAM) at michigan.gov/claim. Click on MIWAM for Workers.

A claim for benefits begins the week it is filed. File your claim the first week you become unemployed.

For complete information about your benefit rights and responsibilities, review the Handbook for Unemployed Workers at michigan.gov/claim.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AGENCY

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

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity
Unemployment Insurance Agency; Michigan Administrative Code, Section R 421.105; Paid for with federal funds.

UJA 1710

REV. 12/2019

MI

MICHIGAN LAW

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

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

BASED ON
religion, race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, marital status, weight, arrest record, genetic information, and familial status*

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

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

² In housing only

³ In housing only

MDCR
MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL RIGHTS

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

Post in a conspicuous place.

REV. 02/2017

MI

MICHIGAN SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

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

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

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

EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS: MOSHA requires that each employer:

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

EMPLOYEE REQUIREMENTS: MOSHA requires that each employee:

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

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

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