

EMPLOYMENT POSTERS

This manual is published with the understanding that the Michigan District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting, or other professional service. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

Many congregations contact the District office asking about posting requirements relating to the employment of their personnel. Although the commercially produced “all-inclusive” posters are easy to obtain, they cost a fee (usually \$50-\$100) and contain posters that churches should not post. For example, since churches are exempt from the Michigan Unemployment Act (UA), they should not post the UA poster indicating that employees are covered under the act.

While the necessary posting requirements of each congregation will vary depending on its activity, size, location, and number of employees, the following pages contain many of the most common posters that may be required as well as references to internet sites where additional information can be sought.

Please note that these posters may not be all inclusive for your congregation and due to changes in Federal and State statutes, this list and the posters may become obsolete.

If you find an outdated or missing poster, reference, or internet link, please contact me at chad.woltemath@michigandistrict.org so that we can update the file.

Revised March 2020

POSTERS CONTAINED WITHIN FILE

Fed/State	Department	Poster / Topic	Information	Statue Reference	Web *	Updated	Name of file downloaded
Federal	US Department of Labor	Fair Labor Standards Act (Min Wage)	Churches may not need to post, schools must post	29 USC 206	A	08/16	minwagep.pdf
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Youth Employment Standards Act	Required when minors employed	MCL 409.113	I	12/19/2020	whd_9919_yesa_Posting_Requirements_674651_7.pdf
Federal		Emp Rights: Paid Sick & FMLA - Coronavirus		FFCRA	A	03/20	FFCRA_Poster_WH1422_Non-Federal.pdf
Federal	US Department of Labor	Employee Polygraph Protection Act		29 USC 2001	A	07/16	7-2016eppac.pdf
Federal	US Department of Labor	Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law	Most Employers and all Entities with Federal contracts, etc. must post	29 CFR 1601.30	A	11/09	eeoc_self_print_poster.pdf
Federal	US Department of Labor	EEO is the Law Supplement		Executive Order 11246	A	09/15	OFCCP_EEO_Supplement_Final_JRF_QA_508c.pdf
Michigan	Department of Civil Rights	Michigan Law Prohibits Discrimination			C	02/17	Discrimination_poster_2017_2_554046_7
Federal	US Department of Labor	Family and Medical Leave Act	Employers with 50 or more employees and all schools must post	29 USC 2619	A	04/16	4-2016fmlaen.pdf
Federal	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Job Safety and Health	Must be 8.5 x 14 inches, Michigan poster should be used	29 USC 657(c), 29 CFR 1903.2	A	2019	osha.3165-8514.pdf
Michigan	CIS / Michigan OSHA	MI Safety & Health Protection on the Job	Use this poster instead of Federal OSHA poster	MCL 408.1011	E	09/15	wsh_cet2010_full_299455_7.pdf
Michigan	CIS / Michigan OSHA	Material Safety Data Sheets Location	Required for businesses with hazardous chemicals	MCL 408.1014j	E	05/18	wsh_cet2105_219990_7
Michigan	CIS / Michigan OSHA	Material Safety Data Sheet - New and Revised	Required for businesses with hazardous chemicals		E	05/18	wsh_cet2106_219991_7
Michigan	CIS / Michigan OSHA	Summary of Work Related Injuries and Illnesses	Post February 1 to April 30 following year, even if no injuries - See Excel File		E	12/16	CIS_WSH_form300A_33843_7
Federal	US Department of Labor	Your Rights Under USERRA		38 USC 4301-4334	A / G	04/17	USERRA_Private.pdf
Federal	US Department of Labor	Notice to Workers with Disability	Only for workers with special min. wage certificate	FLSA, MSCA, WHPC	A	01/18	disabc.pdf
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Whistle blowers Protection Act	Poster listed provided by MIOSHA as courtesy	MCL 15.368	E	?	wsh_whistleblowers_203828_7.pdf
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Paid Medical Leave Act	Covered employees with 50 or more employees	PA 338 of 2018	B	10/19	Paid_Medical_Leave_Act_Poster_644565_7.pdf

Since the Michigan minimum wage is now higher than the Federal, the following posters will often be required under the Michigan Wage laws (or if not subject to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.)

Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Minimum Wage Poster	Site indicates that this temporary poster will suffice posting requirements	MCL 408.937	B	09/2019	Minimum_Wage_Poster_644740_7.pdf
	OR						
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Minimum Wage Law - 1964	(if not covered by Federal FLSA)	PA 337 2018	B1	03/19	http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(5zzdiasxr0jdfbvcx1rucd4l))/mileq.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Act-337-of-2018
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Wage & Hour Gen Rules	(if not covered by Federal FLSA)		B1		
Michigan	Dept of Labor & Economic Growth	Mich Min Wage Rules - Wage Deviation Rules	(if not covered by Federal FLSA)		B1		

The following poster relates to Unemployment Compensation, which churches are exempt from. DO NOT post this poster unless the church has elected participation.

Michigan	Unemployment Insurance Agency	Notice to Employees - Unemployment	Churches Exempt	MCL 421.105	F	09/17	2019-1710_Notice_to_All_Employees_Poster_3-16_516388_7
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The following posting requirements have been enjoined by appellate courts

Federal	National Labor Relations Acts	Employees Rights under NLRA	For Federal contractors and sub-contractors / voluntary others	29 CFR Part 471	H	09/11	employeeightsposter11x17_final.pdf
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The following are often contained on commercially produced compilation posters, but are generally not posting requirements. The notice is usually made through payroll records such as the W-4, W-2, and I-9 form or in an employer's personnel manual.

Federal	Internal Revenue Service	Withholding Notice	Contained on W-4 form, also personnel manuals
Federal	Internal Revenue Service	Earned Income Credit Notice	Contained on W-2 form, back of page B
Federal		Payday Notice	Usually in personnel manual
Federal	Department of Justice	INS Discrimination	Contained on I-9 form

* Websites referenced above; N/A = no longer able to find online

A	https://www.dol.gov/general/topics/posters		
B	https://www.michigan.gov/leo/0,5863,7-336-78421_94422_59886-152535--,00.html		
B1	http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(5zzdiasxr0jdfbvcx1rucd4l))/mileq.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Act-337-of-2018		
C	https://www.michigan.gov/mdcr/0,4613,7-138-4954_4997---,00.html		
D	http://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/posters.htm	Poster Advisor	
E	http://www.michigan.gov/lara/0,4601,7-154-11407_30453-174563--,00.html		(www.michigan.gov/miosha)
	Note Listing of Required Posters at: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/cis_wsh_cet0155_120262_7.doc		
F	http://www.michigan.gov/uia		
G	https://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/		
H	https://www.nlr.gov/news-publications/publications/employee-rights-poster		https://www.dol.gov/olms/reqs/compliance/EO13496.htm
I	https://www.michigan.gov/leo/0,5863,7-336-78421_94422_59886-510667--,00.html		

Run the E-law advisor under site "D" for a customized Federal Posting list

Note: The Michigan District LCMS has compiled this list for the convenience of its churches. The District does not provide tax or legal advice and does not represent that this list is inclusive of all posting requirements.



Consultation Education & Training Division

Information for Employers

If other people work for you, you may have responsibilities to both the state and federal governments. The following is a list of those responsibilities.

***Note:** If the business is a corporation, anyone who performs services for the corporation or receives remuneration (including any "owners") is considered an employee.*

Age Restrictions

Employers hiring anyone under the age of 18 should be aware of restrictions on the type of work permitted, hours of work, and the need for a work permit. Contact: Michigan Department of Education, Office of Career and Technical Education (www.mi.gov/octe), P.O. Box 30712, Lansing, MI 48909, telephone: (517) 335-6041.

Health and Safety Information

Employers must comply with health and safety standards under federal and state Occupational Safety and Health Acts (OSHA); and Right-to-Know laws. Contact the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (www.mi.gov/miosha), Consultation Education and Training Division, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, MI 48909-8143: for MIOsha safety and health information telephone: (517) 284-7720 or (800) 866-4674.

Family Medical Leave Act (www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/posters/fmla.htm)

Immigration Law Compliance

All employers must verify the employment eligibility of all employees hired after November 6, 1986 by reviewing documents presented by employees and recording information on a verification form. Contact the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services at (888) 464-4218 for questions on "Employment Eligibility Verification" or visit their website at www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis and click on "E-Verify." For all other questions on Immigrations contact the National Customer Service Center at (800) 375-5283.

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) (www.dol.gov/whd/mspa)

Minimum Wage

Federal and state regulations set minimum wage and overtime standards. For information, contact the U.S. Department of Labor (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd>) at (866) 487-9243, or Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Employment Relations -Wage and Hour Program (www.mi.gov/wagehour), PO Box 30476, Lansing, MI 48909-7976, telephone: (517) 284-7800.

National Labor Relations Act

As of April 30, 2012, most private sector employers will be required to post a notice advising employees of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act. You may download and print this poster at the following website: www.nlr.gov/poster or call (866) 667-6572 and copies will be mailed free of charge.

Taxes (State and Federal)

Employers must register with the Internal Revenue Service (www.irs.gov), (800) 829-1040 for federal income tax withholding and social security taxes; and the Michigan Department of Treasury (www.michigan.gov/treasury), Lansing, MI 48922 (517) 373-3200, for state income tax withholding for their employees. These taxes must be withheld from each employee's wages and paid to the appropriate taxing agency. Employers also must pay a portion of the social security tax for their employees. Some cities levy a city income tax. Contact the City Treasurer's Office for information.

Unemployment Insurance (Federal)

Employers must also pay federal unemployment taxes. Contact the Internal Revenue Service (www.irs.gov), (800) 829-1040 for information. Unemployment taxes are paid by the employer - no deduction is allowed from any employee's wages.

Unemployment Insurance (State)

Employers must register with the Unemployment Insurance Agency (UIA) (www.mi.gov/uia) for unemployment taxes. Contact the Employer Customer Relations office, 3024 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI 48202, telephone: (855) 484-2636 or (313) 456-2080 for Tax Office/Team support. Unemployment taxes are paid by the employer — no deduction is allowed from an employee's wages.

Workers' Compensation

Most Michigan employers are subject to the Workers' Disability Compensation Act which requires them either to be approved as a self-insurer; to participate in a group self-insurance program or to provide workers' compensation coverage for their employees. The following two posters are recommended for posting, but **are not required**: *Employees – Know Your Rights poster* (WC-PUB-005) and *Rights & Responsibilities poster* (WC-PUB-006). Contact the Workers' Compensation Agency (www.mi.gov/wca), PO Box 30016, Lansing, MI 48909, telephone: (888) 396-5041 for information.

WORKPLACE POSTERS

Employers are required to display certain posters in the workplace. Poster requirements are based on jurisdiction. To determine whether your business is under federal or state jurisdiction, please contact the agencies listed. You may then obtain the appropriate posters from the state or federal agency. The following is a list of the required posters and where they can be obtained:

American with Disabilities Act - Contact the ADA Hotline at (800) 669-4000, website: www1.eeoc.gov/employers/poster.cfm.

Department of Labor Posters (<https://www.dol.gov/general/topics/posters>)

Employee Polygraph Protection Act - Contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, telephone: (866) 487-9243, website: www.dol.gov/whd/polygraph.

Equal Employment Opportunity - Contact U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, (800) 669-4000, for federal forms. Contact Michigan Department of Civil Rights, 110 W. Michigan Ave., Suite 800, Lansing, MI 48933, telephone: (517) 335-3165 for state forms, website: www.eeoc.gov.

Michigan Employment Security Act Notice to Employees - Contact Unemployment Insurance Agency, 3024 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI 48202, telephone (855) 484-2636 for having Employer ID# assigned, website: www.michigan.gov/uia.

Michigan Safety and Health Protection on the Job - Michigan Right to Know Laws

Contact the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Consultation Education and Training Division, PO Box 30643, Lansing, MI 48909-8143, telephone: (517) 284-7720, website: www.michigan.gov/documents/dleg/wsh_cet2010_273203_7.pdf.

Michigan Whistleblowers Protection Act Poster - Obtain a copy of Public Act 469 of 1980 (Michigan Compiled Laws) from www.legislature.mi.gov.

Minimum Wage (Federal) - Contact U.S. Department of Labor, telephone: (866) 4-USA-DOL (866-487-2365). website: www.dol.gov/dol/topic/wages/minimumwage.htm.

Minimum Wage Law (State) - General Rules, Overtime Compensation Rules for employers covered by Michigan Minimum Wage Law only. Contact Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, Wage and Hour Program, Box 30476, Lansing, MI 48909-7976, telephone: (517) 284-7800, website: www.mi.gov/wagehour.

SDS Location Poster and SDS New and Revised Poster - Required for businesses that have hazardous chemicals. Contact the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Consultation Education and Training Division, PO Box 30643, Lansing, MI 48909-8143, telephone: (517) 284-7720, website: www.michigan.gov/documents/dleg/wsh_cet2105_219990_7.pdf and www.michigan.gov/documents/dleg/wsh_cet2106_219991_7.pdf

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act - This poster is required by each employer and is designed to provide information on the rights and benefits under USERRA - Chapter 43 (Employment and Reemployment Rights of Members of the Uniformed Services) of Title 38 (Veterans' Benefits) of the U. S. Code. Contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service, (866) 487-2365, or information regarding this poster can be viewed at: www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/.

The Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity is an equal opportunity employer.

Consultation Education & Training Division
530 W. Allegan Street • P.O. BOX 30643 • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909-8143
www.michigan.gov/miosha • Phone (517) 284-7720 • Fax (517) 284-7725



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

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV





Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity

Wage and Hour Division

PO Box 30476

Lansing, MI 48909-7976

REQUIRED POSTER

GRETCHEN WHITMER

JEFF DONOFRIO

GOVERNOR

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - MINIMUM WAGE and OVERTIME

DIRECTOR

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		85%** Hourly Rate
		Minimum Hourly Rate	Reported Average Hourly Tips	
January 1, 2018	\$9.25	\$3.52	\$5.73	\$7.86
March 29, 2019	\$9.45	\$3.59	\$5.86	\$8.03
January 1, 2020*	\$9.65	\$3.67	\$5.98	\$8.20
January 1, 2021*	\$9.87	\$3.75	\$6.12	\$8.39

*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 7-day 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 on 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 wages 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.

LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.

Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available, upon request, to individuals with disabilities.

www.michigan.gov/wagehour • Toll Free 1-855-4MI-WAGE (1-855-464-9243)

WHD 9904 (Revised • 9/2019)



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

JEFF DONOFRIO
DIRECTOR

Informational Sheet:
Youth Employment Standards Act 90 of 1978, as amended

POSTING REQUIREMENT

MCL 409.110 Minor under 16 years; days 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 6 days 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. 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:

- (a) Six days in 1 week.
- (b) An average of 8 hours per day in 1 week.
- (c) Ten hours in 1 day.
- (d) Subject to subdivision (e), 48 hours in 1 week.
- (e) If the minor is a student in school and school is in session, 24 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:

- (a) On Fridays and Saturdays.
- (b) During school vacation periods.
- (c) 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.

- (a) The minor is employed for not more than 11 hours in 1 day.
- (b) The minor is employed for not more than 62 hours in any week. However, the employer shall not require the minor to work more than 48 hours during any week without the consent of the minor.
- (c) The minor is not employed between 2 a.m. and 5:30 a.m.
- (d) The agricultural processing employer 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:

- (a) "Agricultural processing" means the cleaning, sorting or packaging of fruits or vegetables.
- (b) "Farming operations involved in the production of seed" means farming activities and research involved in the production of seed, including plant detasseling, 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 work.

MCL 409.112a Prohibition of minors working alone in occupation involving a cash transaction after sunset or 8 p.m. at fixed 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: Add. 1980, Act 436, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981.

IMPORTANT: Administrative Rule, R408.6207 REQUIRES A MINOR SUBJECT TO ACT 90 BE SUPERVISED BY THE EMPLOYER OR ANOTHER EMPLOYEE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

LEO is an equal opportunity employer/program.

Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available, upon request, to individuals with disabilities.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
P.O. 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
www.michigan.gov/wagehour

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

PAID SICK LEAVE AND EXPANDED FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT

The **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA or Act)** requires certain employers to provide their employees with paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19. These provisions will apply from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

► PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Generally, employers covered under the Act must provide employees:

Up to two weeks (80 hours, or a part-time employee's two-week equivalent) of paid sick leave based on the higher of their regular rate of pay, or the applicable state or Federal minimum wage, paid at:

- 100% for qualifying reasons #1-3 below, up to \$511 daily and \$5,110 total;
- $\frac{2}{3}$ for qualifying reasons #4 and 6 below, up to \$200 daily and \$2,000 total; and
- Up to 12 weeks of paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave paid at $\frac{2}{3}$ for qualifying reason #5 below for up to \$200 daily and \$12,000 total.

A part-time employee is eligible for leave for the number of hours that the employee is normally scheduled to work over that period.

► ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

In general, employees of private sector employers with fewer than 500 employees, and certain public sector employers, are eligible for up to two weeks of fully or partially paid sick leave for COVID-19 related reasons (see below). *Employees who have been employed for at least 30 days prior to their leave request may be eligible for up to an additional 10 weeks of partially paid expanded family and medical leave for reason #5 below.*

► QUALIFYING REASONS FOR LEAVE RELATED TO COVID-19

An employee is entitled to take leave related to COVID-19 if the employee is unable to work, including unable to **telework**, because the employee:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;2. has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;3. is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis;4. is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or self-quarantine as described in (2); | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. is caring for his or her child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) due to COVID-19 related reasons; or6. is experiencing any other substantially-similar condition specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
|---|---|

► ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has the authority to investigate and enforce compliance with the FFCRA. Employers may not discharge, discipline, or otherwise discriminate against any employee who lawfully takes paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave under the FFCRA, files a complaint, or institutes a proceeding under or related to this Act. Employers in violation of the provisions of the FFCRA will be subject to penalties and enforcement by WHD.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For additional information
or to file a complaint:
1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1422 REV 03/20

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

PROHIBITIONS	Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.
EXEMPTIONS	<p>Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.</p> <p>The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.</p> <p>The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.</p> <p>The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.</p>
EXAMINEE RIGHTS	Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.
ENFORCEMENT	The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



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.

“EEO is the Law” Poster Supplement

Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts Section Revisions

The Executive Order 11246 section is revised as follows:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, NATIONAL ORIGIN

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

PAY SECRECY

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

The Individuals with Disabilities section is revised as follows:

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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

The Vietnam Era, Special Disabled Veterans section is revised as follows:

PROTECTED VETERANS

The Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Mandatory Supplement to EEOC P/E-1(Revised 11/09) “EEO is the Law” Poster.

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP: 1-800-397-6251 | TTY 1-877-889-5627 | www.dol.gov.

MICHIGAN LAW

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

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

BASED ON

religion, race, color, national origin, sex,
disability, age¹, marital status¹, height², weight²,
arrest record², genetic information², and
familial status³

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 employment only

³ in housing only

If you think you have been
discriminated against, you
may file a **complaint** with
the Michigan Department
of Civil Rights.

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

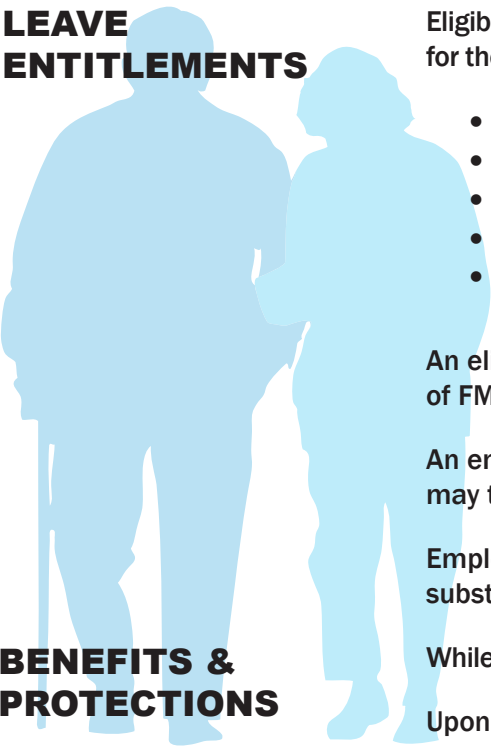


Post in a conspicuous place.

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 one year of the child’s birth or placement);
- To care for the employee’s spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee’s own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee’s job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee’s spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember’s spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

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

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.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

REQUESTING LEAVE

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

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

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

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.

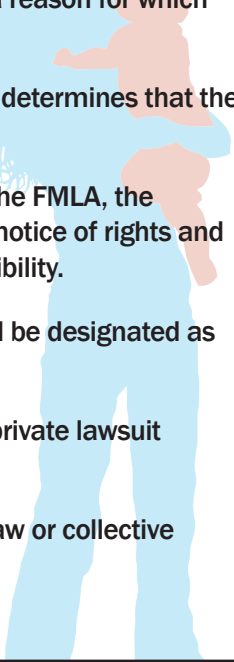
Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

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.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

ENFORCEMENT



For additional information or to file a complaint:

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





Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.



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 (MIOSH Act), 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 MIOASH Act and a state plan approved in September 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor, the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs 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: MIOASHA requires that each employer:

1. 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.
2. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
3. 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.
4. Notify the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs within 8 hours of any work-related fatality. Notification may be accomplished by calling 1-800-858-0397.
5. Notify the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs within 24 hours of all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye. Notification may be accomplished by calling 1-844-464-6742 (4MIOASHA).
6. Make available to employees, for inspection and copying, all medical records and health data in the employer's possession pertaining to that employee.
7. Afford an employee an opportunity with or without compensation to attend all meetings between the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and the employer relative to any appeal of a citation by the employer.
8. 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 discriminate against the representative of employees for time spent participating in the inspection, investigation, or opening and closing conferences.
9. Provide personal protective equipment, at the employer's expense, when it is specifically required by a MIOASHA standard.
10. 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 process which has been tagged by the Department and which is the subject of an order issued by the Department identifying that an imminent danger exists.
11. 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 MIOASHA standard.

EMPLOYEE REQUIREMENTS: MIOASHA requires that each employee:

1. Comply with promulgated rules and standards and with orders issued pursuant to the Act.
2. 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 in the place of employment.

COMPLAINTS: Employees and employee representatives who believe that an unsafe or unhealthful condition exists in their workplace have the right to request an inspection by giving written notice to the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. If a condition exists which may present an immediate danger, the Department should be notified in the most expedient manner without regard to a written notice. The names of complainants will be kept confidential and not revealed upon the request of the employee. Employees also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthful conditions to the attention of the department representative during the conduct of an inspection or investigation.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or in any manner discriminated against for filing a complaint or exercising any of their rights under the Act. An employee who believes he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

The U.S. Department of Labor is monitoring the operation of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOASHA) to assure the effective administration of the state act. Any person may make a written complaint regarding the state administration of the state act directly to the Regional Office of OSHA, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

CITATIONS: If upon inspection or investigation the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs believes that a requirement of the Act has been violated, a citation alleging such violation and setting a time period for correction will be issued to the employer. The citation must be prominently posted at or near the place of the alleged violation for three days or until the violation is corrected, whichever is later.

The Act provides for first instance penalties of up to \$7,000 for a violation. Penalties of up to \$7,000 per day may be assessed for failure to correct a violation within a proposed abatement period. Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to \$70,000 for each such violation. Employers may appeal the alleged citation, the proposed penalties or the abatement periods to the Department and to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals. Employees may appeal the abatement period in a similar manner. Employees also may appeal to the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals any decision issued by the Department in response to an employer appeal.

Criminal penalties also are provided for in the Act. A person who knowingly makes a false statement or report pursuant to the Act upon conviction is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or may be imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both. A second conviction doubles the maximum monetary penalty and is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY & COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE: The act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily.

The Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs offers limited on-site consultation assistance to employers to assist them in achieving compliance with occupational safety and health standards. Training specialists are available and can give advice on the correction of hazardous conditions and on the development of safety and health systems. Department staff are available to conduct seminars and training relative to occupational safety and health for both employer and employee groups. Requests for service should be addressed to the department at the address shown below.

The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to enforce federal standards governing maritime operations of long shoring, shipbuilding, ship breaking and ship repairing. These issues are not covered by the Michigan Plan for Occupational Safety and Health.

MORE INFORMATION:

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration
530 W. Allegan Street, Box 30643
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8143
www.michigan.gov/miosha

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT - DO NOT COVER!



- MIOSH Complaint Hotline 1-800-866-4674
Fatality Hotline 1-800-858-0397
MIOSH Injuries/Illnesses Reporting 1-844-464-6742
Consultation and Training Assistance 1-517-284-7720



The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs will not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, marital status, disability, or political beliefs. If you need assistance with reading, writing, hearing, etc., under the Americans with Disabilities Act, you may make your need known to this agency. (10,000 copies printed at \$705.54 or \$0.07 per copy.)

This Workplace Covered by the Michigan Right To Know Law



Employers must make available for employees in a readily accessible manner, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for those hazardous chemicals in their workplace.

Employees cannot be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights including the request for information on hazardous chemicals.

Employees must be notified and given direction (by employer posting) for locating Safety Data Sheets and the receipt of new or revised SDS(s).

When the employer has not provided a SDS, employees may request assistance in obtaining SDS from the:

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
General Industry Safety and Health Division
(517) 284-7750
Construction Safety and Health Division and Asbestos Licensing
(517) 284-7680
www.michigan.gov/miosha
MIOSHA/CET #2105 (Rev. 05/18)



LARA
LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

SDS(s) For This Workplace Are Located At

Location(s)

Location(s)

Person(s) responsible for SDS(s)

Phone

LARA is an equal opportunity employer/program.

***As Required by the
Michigan
Right To
Know Law***



**TO BE POSTED THROUGHOUT THE
WORKPLACE NEXT TO THE SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)
LOCATION POSTERS**

New or Revised SDS

New or Revised

Receipt Date

Posting Date

**Location of New or
Revised SDS**



Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Consultation Education and Training Division
(517) 284-7720

Paid in part with
Federal OSHA funds.
MIOSHA/CET #2106 (Revised 05/18)

LARA is an equal opportunity employer/program.



For further information visit our website at:
www.michigan.gov/miosha



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 — April 2017

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

PAID AT SUBMINIMUM WAGES

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of subminimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay subminimum wages to workers with disabilities generally applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such subminimum wages are referred to as “commensurate wage rates” and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and/or less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour**. A “commensurate wage rate” is based on the worker’s individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

Employers shall make this poster available and display it where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

Subminimum wages under section 14(c) are not applicable unless a worker’s disability actually impairs the worker’s earning or productive capacity for the work being performed. The fact that a worker may have a disability is not in and of itself sufficient to warrant the payment of a subminimum wage.

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as: An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.

Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include an intellectual or developmental disability, psychiatric disability, a hearing or visual impairment, and certain other impairments. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

WORKER NOTIFICATION

Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever there is a change in the job or a change in the prevailing wage rate, such as when the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

WIOA

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA) amended the Rehabilitation Act by adding section 511, which places limitations on the payment of subminimum wages to individuals with disabilities by mandating the completion of certain requirements prior to and during the payment of a subminimum wage.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

Executive Order 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors, established a minimum wage that generally must be paid to workers performing on or in connection with a covered contract with the Federal Government. Workers covered by this Executive Order and due the full Executive Order minimum wage include workers with disabilities whose wages are calculated pursuant to certificates issued under section 14(c) of the FLSA.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the SCA wage determination.

OVERTIME

Generally, if a worker is performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, that worker must be paid at least 1 1/2 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

Minors younger than 18 years of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of the FLSA. No persons under 16 years of age may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at subminimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



ATTENTION EMPLOYEES

The Michigan Whistleblowers' Protection Act (469 P .A. 1980) creates certain protections and obligations for employees and employers 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 a 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 reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, 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.

This poster is provided as a courtesy of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA). Visit our website at www.michigan.gov/miosha.