Massachusetts & Federal Employment Notices

DATE POSTED:_____
Labor Laws change often. Please call your distributor twice a year to confirm if you are in compliance.
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NOTE: OSHA REQUIRES THAT REPRODUCTIONS OR FACSIMILES OF THE POSTER BE AT LEAST 8.5" X 14" INCHES WITH 10 POINT TYPE.

SERIAL NUMBER: FDS42376

U.S. Department of Labor

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

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.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

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

Federal Minimum Wage

Employers subject to the state minimum wage law are obligated to pay the higher rate

$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 hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

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

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

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

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

1-866-487-9243 • TTY: 1-877-889-5627 • www.dol.gov/whd
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION • WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Equal Employment Opportunity

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who is Protected?
- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Organizations are Covered?
- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?
Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:
- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding.

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?
All aspects of employment, including:
- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability or a sincerelyheld religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding.

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?
Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx

Call 1–800–669–4000 (toll free)
1–800–669–6820 (TTY)
1–844–234–5122 (ASL video phone)
Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)
E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin
Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors 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.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay
Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability
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 by Federal contractors. 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.

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

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

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities 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)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact.

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.

Updated 10/22

Equal Pay Act

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
The New Massachusetts Equal Pay Act

The Massachusetts Equal Pay Act, M.G.L. c. 149 § 105A, prohibits discrimination based on gender in the payment of wages. Your employer may not pay you less than it pays an employee of a different gender performing comparable work. "Comparable work" is work that requires substantially similar skill, effort, and responsibility, and is performed under similar working conditions.

The law permits differences in pay for comparable work only when based upon one or more of the following

A seniority system, Production, sales, or revenue based systems of pay, The geographic location of the jobs, Job-related differences in education, training or experience Difference in travel required by the jobs, A merit system

You Have Additional Rights
- If you are applying for a new job, the employer may not ask you how much you have been paid in the past until after making you a job offer that includes compensation.
- Employers may not refuse to consider you for a job based on how much you earned in your last job.
- Employers generally may not prohibit you from talking about either your own wages or your coworkers' wages.
- You cannot be retaliated against for exercising your rights under the law.

Think Your Rights Have Been Violated?
Attorney General's Office
File a complaint with the Civil Rights Division of the Attorney General's Office by calling us at (617) 963-2917 or by filing a complaint online at www.mass.gov/ago/civilrightscomplaint.

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
If you believe an employer has intentionally discriminated against you based on your gender, you may also be able to file a complaint with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. For more information, call (617) 994-6000 or visit www.mass.gov/file-a-complaint-of-discrimination.

Help Finding a Lawyer
You also have the right to file a complaint in court. For help finding at attorney, contact the Massachusetts Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service by calling (866) 627-7577 or visiting www.massbar.org/public/lawyer-referral-service.

www.mass.gov/ago/equalpay
#equalpayMA

Updated 7/18

No Smoking

It is illegal to smoke in this establishment. Massachusetts Smoke-Free Workplace Law By order of: M.G.L. Chapter 270, Section 22

Payday Notice

PAYDAY IS ON

❒ MONDAY ❒ TUESDAY ❒ WEDNESDAY ❒ THURSDAY ❒ FRIDAY ❒ SATURDAY ❒ SUNDAY

PAY SCHEDULE IS

❒ WEEKLY ❒ BI-WEEKLY ❒ SEMI-MONTHLY ❒ MONTHLY ❒ _____

PAYCHECKS ARE ISSUED ON THE _____ AND _____ OF THE MONTH

AT:_____ TIME: _____

Emergency Notice

AMBULANCE: _____ **FIRE-RESCUE:** _____

HOSPITAL: _____ **PHYSICIAN:** _____

ALTERNATE: _____ **POLICE:** _____

OSHA: _____ **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL:** _____

ProService HAWAII
HR that powers your business

Made in USA

Family Medical Leave Act

U.S. Wage and Hour Division

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

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS: Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:
- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.
An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.
Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.
BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS: While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.
Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.
An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:
- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

*Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.
REQUESTING LEAVE: Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.
Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.
Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.
EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES: Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.
Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.
ENFORCEMENT: Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

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

For additional information: 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

Updated 8/16

Polygraph Protection

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

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

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.
1-866-487-9243 • TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Updated 8/16

IRS Withholding

YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING
Since you last filed Form W-4 with your employer did you...
Marry or divorce?
Gain or lose a dependent?
Change your name?

Were there major changes to...
Your nonwage income (interest, dividend, capital gains, etc.)?
Your family wage income (you or your spouse started or ended a job)?
Your itemized deductions?
Your tax credits?

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

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

Updated 1/17

USERRA

• FOR USE BY PRIVATE SECTOR AND STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS •
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.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION
• If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military. • Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT
• The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations. • For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra • If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation. • You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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.

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

U.S Department of Labor 1-866-487-2365 • U.S. Department of Justice • Office of Special Counsel • EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE 1-800-336-4590

Updated 6/22

Sexual Harassment

I. Introduction
It is the goal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to promote a workplace that is free of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment of employees occurring in the workplace or in other settings related to their employment is unlawful and will not be tolerated by the Commonwealth. Further, any retaliation against an individual who has complained about sexual harassment or retaliation against individuals for cooperating with an investigation of a sexual harassment complaint is similarly unlawful and will not be tolerated. To achieve our goal of providing a workplace free from sexual harassment, the conduct that is described in this policy will not be tolerated and we have provided a procedure by which inappropriate conduct will be dealt with, if encountered by employees. Because the Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes allegations of sexual harassment seriously, we will respond promptly to complaints of sexual harassment and where it is determined that such inappropriate conduct has occurred, we will act promptly to eliminate the conduct and impose such corrective action as is necessary, including disciplinary action where appropriate. Please note that while this policy sets forth our goals of promoting a workplace that is free of sexual harassment, the policy is not designed or intended to limit our authority to discipline or take remedial action for workplace conduct which we deem unacceptable, regardless of whether that conduct satisfies the definition of sexual harassment.
II. Definition Of Sexual Harassment
In Massachusetts, "sexual harassment" means sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
(a) submission to or rejection of such advances, requests or conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or as a basis for employment decisions; or,
(b) such advances, requests or conduct have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or sexually offensive work environment.
Under these definitions, direct or implied requests by a supervisor for sexual favors in exchange for actual or promised job benefits such as favorable reviews, salary increases, promotions, increased benefits, or continued employment constitutes sexual harassment. The legal definition of sexual harassment is broad and in addition to the above examples, other sexually oriented conduct, whether it is intended or not, that is unwelcome and has the effect of creating a work place environment that is hostile, offensive, intimidating, or humiliating to male or female workers may also constitute sexual harassment.
While it is not possible to list all those additional circumstances that may constitute sexual harassment, the following are some examples of conduct, which if unwelcome, may constitute sexual harassment depending upon the totality of the circumstances including the severity of the conduct and its pervasiveness:
*Unwelcome sexual advances -- whether they involve physical touching or not; *Sexual epithets, jokes, written or oral references to sexual conduct, gossip regarding one's sex life; comment on an individual's body, comment about an individual's sexual activity, deficiencies, or prowess;
*Displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons; *Unwelcome leering, whistling, brushing against the body, sexual gestures, suggestive or insulting comments; *Inquiries into one's sexual experiences; and, *Discussion of one's sexual activities. The complainant does not have to be the person at whom the unwelcome sexual conduct is directed. The complainant, regardless of gender, may be a witness to and personally offended by such conduct. The harasser may be anyone including a supervisor, a co-worker, or a non-employee, such as a recipient of public services or a vendor.
All employees should take special note that, as stated above, retaliation against an individual who has complained about sexual harassment, and retaliation against individuals for cooperating with an investigation of a sexual harassment complaint is unlawful and will not be tolerated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
III. Complaints of Sexual Harassment
If any Commonwealth employee believes that he/she has been subjected to sexual harassment, the employee has the right to file a complaint. This may be done in writing or orally. If you would like to file a complaint you may do so by contacting your agency's Sexual Harassment Officer. The Sexual Harassment Officer is also available to discuss any concerns you may have and to provide information to you about the Commonwealth's policy on sexual harassment and the Commonwealth's complaint process. The procedures for reporting sexual harassment can be located on the HRD website at or by contacting the Human Resources Division.
IV. Sexual Harassment Investigation
When a state agency receives a complaint it will promptly investigate the allegation in a fair and expeditious manner. The investigation will be conducted by the Sexual Harassment Officer in such a way as to maintain confidentiality to the extent practicable under the circumstances. The investigation will include a private interview with the person filing the complaint and with witnesses. The Sexual Harassment Officer will also interview the person alleged to have committed sexual harassment. When the investigation is completed, the agency will, to the extent appropriate, inform the person filing the complaint and the person alleged to have committed the conduct of the results of that investigation. If it is determined that inappropriate conduct has occurred, the state agency will act promptly to eliminate the offending conduct, and where it is appropriate will impose disciplinary action.
V. Disciplinary Action
If it is determined that an employee has engaged in inappropriate conduct, the state agency will take such action as is appropriate under the circumstances. Such action may range from counseling to termination from employment, and may include such other forms of disciplinary action deemed appropriate under the circumstances.
VI. State and Federal Remedies
In addition to the above, if you believe you have been subjected to sexual harassment, you may file a formal complaint with either or both of the government agencies set forth below. Using our complaint process does not prohibit you from filing a complaint with these agencies. Each of the agencies has a short time period for filing a claim (EEOC - 300 days; MCAD - 300 days).

1. The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") One Congress Street, 10th Floor Boston, MA 02114, (617) 565-3200.
2. The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination ("MCAD") Boston Office: One Ashburton Place, Rm. 601, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 994-6000. Springfield Office: 424 Dwight Street, Rm. 220, Springfield, MA 01103, (413) 739-2145.

Earned Sick Time

EARNED SICK TIME Notice of Employee Rights
Beginning July 1, 2015, Massachusetts employees have the right to earn and take sick leave from work.

WHO QUALIFIES?
All employees in Massachusetts can earn sick time. This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees.
HOW IS IT EARNED?
- Employees earn 1 hour of sick time for every 30 hours they work.
- Employees can earn and use up to 40 hours per year if they work enough hours.
- Employees with unused earned sick time at the end of the year can rollover up to 40 hours.
- Employees begin earning sick time on their first day of work and may begin using earned sick time 90 days after starting work.

WILL IT BE PAID?
- If an employer has 11 or more employees, sick time must be paid.
- For employers with 10 or fewer employees, sick time may be unpaid.
- Paid sick time must be paid on the same schedule and at the same rate as regular wages.

WHEN CAN IT BE USED?
- An employee can use sick time when the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or parent of a spouse is sick, has a medical appointment, or has to address the effects of domestic violence.
- The smallest amount of sick time an employee can take is one hour.
- Sick time cannot be used as an excuse to be late for work without advance notice of a proper use.
- Use of sick time for other purposes is not allowed and may result in an employee being disciplined.

CAN AN EMPLOYER HAVE A DIFFERENT POLICY?
Yes. An employer can have their own sick leave or paid time off policy, so long as employees can use at least the same amount of time, for the same reasons, and with the same job-protections as under the Earned Sick Time Law.
RETALIATION
- Employees using earned sick time cannnot be fired or otherwise retaliated against for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under the law.
- Examples of retaliation include: denying use or delaying payment of earned sick time, firing an employee, taking away work hours, or giving the employee undesirable assignments.

NOTICE & VERIFICATION
- Employees must notify their employer before they use sick time, except in a emergency.
- Employers may require employees to use a reasonable notification system the employer creates
- If an employee is out of work for 3 consecutive days OR uses sick time within 2 weeks of leaving their job, an employer may require documentation from a medical provider.

DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS?
Call the Fair Labor Division at 617-727-3465 • Visit **www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime**

The Attorney General enforces the Earned Sick Time Law and regulations. It is unlawful to violate any provision of the Earned Sick Time Law.
Violations of any provision of the Earned Sick time law, M.G.L. c. 149, § 148C, or these regulations, 940 CMR 33.00
shall be subject to paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6) and (7) of subsection (b) of M.G.L. c. 149, §27C(b) and to § 150.
This notice is intended to inform. Full text of the law and regulations are available at **www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime**.

Updated 7/16

Paid Family and Medical Leave (MassPFML)

Notice of Benefits Available Under M.G.L. Chapter 175M
Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML)

Available Leave
Covered individuals may be entitled to family and medical leave for the following reasons:
- up to 20 weeks of paid medical leave in a benefit year if they have a serious health condition that incapacitates them from work.
- up to 12 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year related to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child, to care for a family member with a serious health condition, or because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a family member is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty in the Armed Forces.
- up to 26 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year to care for a family member who is a covered service member with a serious health condition.

Covered individuals are eligible for no more than 26 total weeks, in the aggregate, of paid family and medical leave in a single benefit year.

Benefits
To fund PFML benefits, employers may deduct payroll contributions of up to 0.318% (adjusted annually) from a covered individual's wages or other earnings. A covered individual's average weekly earnings will determine his or her benefit amount, for a maximum weekly benefit of up to $ 1,129.82 (adjusted annually).

Who is a Covered Individual Under the Law?
Generally, a worker qualifies as a covered individual eligible for PFML benefits if they are:
- covered by unemployment insurance in Massachusetts and paid wages by a Massachusetts employer; or
- a self-employed individual who resides and works in Massachusetts and chooses to opt-in to the program; and
- has earned more than 30 times the expected benefit and more than $6,000 (adjusted annually) in the last four completed quarters preceding the application for benefits.

Job Protection
Generally, an employee who has taken paid family or medical leave must be restored to the employee's previous position or to an equal position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length-of-service credit, and seniority as of the date of leave.

These job protections do not apply to former employees, independent contractors, or self-employed individuals.

Health Insurance
Employers must continue to provide for and contribute to employees' employment-related health insurance benefits, if any, at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employees had continued working for the duration of such leave.

No Retaliation or Discrimination
- It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate or retaliate against an employee for exercising any right to which s/he is entitled under the law.
- An employee or former employee who is discriminated or retaliated against for exercising rights under the law may, not more than three years after the violation occurs, institute a civil action in the superior court, and may be entitled to damages of as much as three times his or her lost wages.

Private Plans
If an employer offers employees paid family leave, medical leave, or both, with benefits that are at least as generous as those provided under the law, the employer may apply for an exemption from paying the contributions. Employees continue to be protected from discrimination and retaliation under the law even when an employer opts to provide paid leave benefits through a private plan.

If you have questions or concerns about your Paid Family and Medical Leave rights, please call: (833) 344-7365 or visit: https://www.mass.gov/DFML

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place on the employer's premises.

Updated 12/22

Workers' Compensation

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
600 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111
617-727-4900 - **http://www.mass.gov/dia**

As required by Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 152, Sections 21, 22 & 30, this will give you notice that I (we) have provided for payment to our injured employees under the above-mentioned chapter by insuring with:

_____ NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY
_____ ADDRESS OF INSURANCE COMPANY
_____ POLICY NUMBER EFFECTIVE/DATES
_____ NAME OF INSURANCE AGENT/ADDRESS/PHONE #
_____ EMPLOYER/ADDRESS
_____ EMPLOYER'S WORKERS' COMPENSATION OFFICER (IF ANY)/DATE

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The above named insurer is required in cases of personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment to furnish adequate and reasonable hospital and medical services in accordance with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. A copy of the First Report of Injury must be given to the injured employee. The employee may select his or her own physician. The reasonable cost of the services provided by the treating physician will be paid by the insurer, if the treatment is necessary and reasonably connected to the work related injury. In cases requiring hospital attention, employees are hereby notified that the insurer has arranged for such attention at the

_____ NAME OF HOSPITAL
_____ ADDRESS

State Minimum Wage and Wage & Hour Laws

Massachusetts Wage & Hour Laws

Office of Massachusetts
Attorney General
Maura Healey

Fair Labor Hotline
(617) 727-3465
TTY (617) 727-4765

www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor

State law requires all employers to post this notice at the workplace in a location where it can easily be read.
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 16; 454 C.M.R. 27.07(1)

Minimum Wage
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1, 2, 2A, and 7
In Massachusetts, all workers are presumed to be employees. The minimum wage applies to **all** employees, except:
- agricultural workers ($8.00 per hour is the minimum wage for most agricultural workers),
- members of a religious order,
- workers being trained in certain educational, nonprofit, or religious organizations, and
- outside salespeople.

Effective Date	Minimum Wage	Service Rate
January 1, 2017	$11.00	$3.75
January 1, 2019	$12.00	$4.35
January 1, 2020	$12.75	$4.95
January 1, 2021	$13.50	$5.55
January 1, 2022	$14.25	$6.15
January 1, 2023	$15.00	$6.75

Tips
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 152A;
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 7
The hourly "service rate" applies to workers who provide services to customers and who make more than $20 a month in tips. The average hourly tips, plus the hourly service rate paid to the worker must add up to the minimum wage per each shift. Employers, owners and employees with managerial or supervisory responsibilities on a given day must never take any of your tips. Tips and service charges listed on a bill must be given only to wait staff, service bartenders, or other service employees. Tip pooling is allowed only for wait staff, service bartenders, and other service employees.

Overtime
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1A and 1B
Generally, employees who work more than 40 hours in any week must be paid overtime. Overtime pay is at least 1.5 x the regular rate of pay for each hour worked over 40 hours in a week. For some employees who get paid the "service rate," the overtime rate is 1.5 x the basic minimum wage, not the service rate