

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases: against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sex stereotyping, transgender status, and gender identity), national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or political affiliation or belief, or, against any beneficiary of, applicant to, or participant in programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, on the basis of the individual's citizenship status or participation in any WIOA Title I—financially assisted program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas: deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I—financially assisted program or activity; providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

Recipients of federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. This means that, upon request and at no cost to the individual, recipients are required to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to qualified individuals with disabilities.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I—financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either: the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose);

or

Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210
or electronically as directed on the CRC website at www.dol.gov/crc.

If you file your complaint with the recipient, you must wait either until the recipient issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (see address above). If the recipient does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the day on which you filed your complaint, you may file a complaint with CRC before receiving that Notice. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90-day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient). If the recipient does give you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

\$25,000



Anti-Fraud Reward Program

Rewards of up to \$25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Dept of Financial Services leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the Department at 1-800-378-0445.

A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

Workers' Comp Works For You

Workers' compensation pays for all authorized medically necessary care and treatment related to your injury or illness.

If you are unable to work or your earnings are lower because of a work related injury or illness, and you have been disabled for more than seven calendar days, you may be eligible for some wage replacement benefits.

If you are injured on the job:

- 1.** Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don't report your injury promptly to your employer.
- 2.** Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.
- 3.** If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida's Division of Workers' Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

\$25,000 Reward

ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM

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1-800-378-0445 or online at

<https://first.fldfs.com>

A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

This notice of compliance must be posted by the employer and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of employment.
State of Florida
Division of Workers' Compensation

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-1548
Revised March 2010
(Fraud reporting link updated May 2021)

PLACE INSURER INFORMATION STICKER HERE

CHILD LABOR LAWS

The State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

Protecting the Health, Education and Welfare of Minors in the Workplace.

This chart summarizes the child labor laws of the State of Florida and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

The stricter provisions must be observed and are denoted by bold lettering. *The Federal law in italics.*



Minors 16 & 17

Minors 14 & 15 - Under 14 years old MAY NOT WORK

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Florida: May NOT work during school hours unless they meet a criterion of the Hour Restrictions listed below. *FLSA: No limitations.*

Florida & FLSA: May not work during school hours (some exceptions apply).

PERMITS TO WORK HOURS OF WORK, WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION

Florida & FLSA: Not required, except the FLSA requires the employer to maintain date of birth information for all employees under 19 years old.

Florida: May work up to 30 hours per week. Not before 6:30 a.m. or later than 11 p.m. and for no more than 8 hours a day when school is scheduled the following day. On days when school does not follow, there are no hour restrictions.

Florida: May work up to 15 hours per week. Not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. and for no more than 3 hours a day on school days, when a school day follows. May work up to 8 hours on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and on non-school days, when school days do not follow, until 9 p.m.

FLSA: Daily maximum of 3 hrs. on school days, 8 hours non-school days; weekly maximum is 18 hours; not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Note: Application of both state and federal law allows this age group to work up to 8 hours on Saturday, Sunday and non-school days, when school days do not follow, until 7 p.m.

HOURS OF WORK, WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION

Florida: No Limitations
FLSA: No limitations.
Note: Hazardous occupations still apply for minors.

Florida: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. per week; may not work before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

FLSA: May work up to 8 hrs. per day and up to 40 hrs. per week. Work must be performed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; from June 1 to Labor Day may work until 9 p.m.

(summer vacation; winter, spring breaks)

DAYS PER WEEK BREAKS

Florida: No more than 6 consecutive days in any one week. *FLSA: No limitations.*

Florida: Minors may work no more than 4 consecutive hours without a 30 minute uninterrupted break. *FLSA: No limitations.*

AGRICULTURE

Florida: Minors participating in farm work, not on their parents or guardian's farm, must comply with the same restrictions as in other work. *FLSA: No limitations.*

FLSA: No employment permitted during school hours. May work after school in occupations not declared hazardous in agriculture. See Child Labor Bulletin 102. (Exception: 12 and 13 year-olds may be employed with written parental consent or on a farm where the minor's parent is also employed; minors under 12 may be employed with written parental consent on farms where employees are exempt from the Federal minimum wage provisions.)

RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS The State of Florida has incorporated the 17 Hazardous Occupations (HOs) of the FLSA into the Florida law and Child Labor Rule. For more info on HOs, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. This poster represents a combination of those laws with an ** annotating Florida law "only."

Minors under the age of 18 may not work in below occupations:

- Working in or around explosives or radioactive substances
- Operating Motor vehicles
- Logging or sawmilling
- Operating power-driven meat processing machines to include meat and vegetable slicers; slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering
- Working on any scaffolding, roofs or ladders above 6 feet; roofing
- Wrecking, demolition or excavation
- Mining occupations
- Operating power-driven bakery; metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines; woodworking, paper products or hoisting machines
- Manufacturing brick and tile products
- Operating circular saws, band saws, & guillotine shears

** Working with compressed gases exceeding 40 p.s.i.

** Working in or around toxic substances, corrosives or pesticides

** Firefighting

** Working with electrical apparatus or wiring

** Operating or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, any harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery or any moving machinery

EXEMPTIONS

Hour Restrictions – (from hour restrictions only; hazard restrictions still apply until 18 yrs.)

- Minors who hold waivers from a public school or Child Labor Compliance
- Minors who have been married
- Minors who have either graduated from an accredited high school, or hold a high school equivalency diploma
- Minors who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces
- Minors who are enrolled in high school work programs

PARTIAL WAIVERS The Florida Child Labor law is designed to serve and protect minors and encourage them to remain in school. At times, some minors may feel that the law conflicts with their best interest or their life circumstances; therefore, they have the right to request an exemption from the law. If a minor is attending the K-12 public school, a waiver may be obtained and granted by the local school district. All other minors may request an application by contacting the Department of Business and Professional Child Labor Program. Waiver applications are reviewed and granted on a case by case basis. To qualify, applicants must demonstrate that certain requirements of Florida law need to be waived. Employers must keep a copy of partial waivers of employed minors.

PENALTIES Florida: Employment of minors in violation of Florida Child Labor laws may result in fines up to \$2,500 per offense and/or be guilty of a second degree misdemeanor. **FLSA: Maximum fines up to \$11,000 per minor / per violation.**

WORKERS' COMPENSATION Florida: If an injured minor is employed in violation of any provisions of the Child Labor laws of Florida, an employer may be subject to up to double the compensation otherwise payable under Florida Workers' Compensation law.

POSTING REQUIREMENTS Florida: All employers of minors must post in a conspicuous place on the property or place of employment, where it may be easily read, a poster notifying minors of the Child Labor laws.

For information on Florida laws contact:

Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation • Child Labor Program
2601 Blair Stone Road • Tallahassee, FL 32399-2212 • Telephone 850.488.3131; Toll-Free 1.800.226.2536 • www.myfloridalicense.com

For information on Federal laws contact:

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, listed in the telephone directory under U.S. Government; www.dol.gov/elaws/flsa.htm.

Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the United States Department of Labor
"Working Together for Florida's Workforce"

**FLORIDA LAW
PROHIBITS
DISCRIMINATION**

BASED ON:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN,
DISABILITY, AGE, PREGNANCY OR MARITAL STATUS.

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE LAW:

- EMPLOYMENT
- PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
- RETALIATION AFTER FILING A CLAIM
- STATE EMPLOYEE WHISTLE-BLOWER RETALIATION

*If you feel that you have been discriminated against,
visit our web site or call us!*

**FLORIDA COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RELATIONS**

4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
<http://FCHR.state.fl.us>

Phone: (850) 488-7082
Voice Messaging 1-800-342-8170

**LA LEY DE LA FLORIDA
PROHIBE
DISCRIMINACIÓN**

BASADA EN:

RAZA, COLOR, RELIGIÓN, SEXO, ORIGEN NACIONAL,
INCAPACIDAD, EDAD, EMBARAZO, O ESTADO CIVIL.

LO QUE ESTÁ CUBIERTO BAJO LA LEY:

- EMPLEO
- LUGARES DE ACOMODO PÚBLICO
- ACCIÓN VENGATIVA DESPUES
DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA
- ACCIÓN VENGATIVA EN CONTRA DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA
BAJO LA LEY DE "SOPLAÓN" (WHISTLE-BLOWER)

*¡Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado,
visite nuestra página web o llámenos!*

**LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES
HUMANAS DE LA FLORIDA**

4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
<http://FCHR.state.fl.us>

Teléfono: (850) 488-7082
Correo de Voz: 1-800-342-8170

Effective September 30, 2023, the Florida minimum wage will be \$12.00 per hour, with a minimum wage of at least \$8.98 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips, through September 29, 2024.

On November 3, 2020, Florida voters approved a state constitutional amendment to gradually increase the state's minimum wage each year until reaching \$15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026. On September 30, 2023, Florida's minimum wage will increase to \$12.00 per hour. Each year thereafter, Florida's minimum wage will increase by \$1.00 until the minimum wage reaches \$15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026. Resuming in 2027, the minimum wage will be adjusted annually for inflation.

An employer may not retaliate against an employee for exercising his or her right to receive the minimum wage. Rights protected by the State of Florida Constitution include the right to:

- File a complaint about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
- Inform any person about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
- Inform any person of his or her potential rights under Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution and to assist the individual in asserting such rights.

An employee who has not received the lawful minimum wage after notifying his or her employer and giving the employer 15 days to resolve any claims for unpaid wages may bring a civil action in a court of law against an employer to recover back wages plus damages and attorney's fees.

An employer found liable for intentionally violating minimum wage requirements is subject to a fine of \$1,000 per violation, payable to the State. The Attorney General, or other official designated by the Legislature, may bring a civil action to enforce the minimum wage.

For additional details, see Section 24, Article X of the State of Florida Constitution, and section 448.110, Florida Statutes.



To Employees:

- **Your Employer** is registered with the Florida Department of Revenue as an employer who is liable under the Florida Reemployment Assistance Law. This means that **You**, as employees, are covered by the Reemployment Assistance Program, formerly known as Unemployment Compensation Program.
- **Reemployment assistance taxes** finance the benefits paid to eligible unemployed workers. **Those taxes are paid by your employer and, by law, cannot be deducted from employee's wages.**
- You may be eligible to receive reemployment assistance benefits if you meet the following requirements:
 1. You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault of your own.
 2. You must apply for benefits at <https://connect.myflorida.com>.
 3. You must register for work at www.employflorida.com.
 4. You must have a history of sufficient employment and wages.
 5. You must be **Able** to work and **Available** for work.
- You may file a claim for partial unemployment for any week you work less than full time due to lack of work if your wages during that week are less than your weekly benefit amount.
- You must report all earnings while claiming benefits. Failure to do so is a third-degree felony with a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.
- Discharges related to misconduct connected with work may result in disqualification with a penalty period **AND** remain in effect until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.
- Voluntarily quitting a job without good cause attributable to the employer may result in disqualification until a set amount of wages have been earned with new employment.
- If you have any questions regarding reemployment assistance benefits, contact the Florida Department of Commerce, Reemployment Assistance Program at:

**Florida Department of Commerce
Division of Workforce Services
Reemployment Assistance Program
1-800-204-2418
www.floridajobs.org**

This notice must be posted in accordance with Section 443.151(1) Florida Statutes, of the Florida Reemployment Assistance Program Law.