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 (FSLA).

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	**Florida &** *FLSA: Not required, except the FLSA requires the employer to maintain date of birth information for all employees under 19 years old.*	
HOURS OF WORK, WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	**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.** *FLSA: No limitations.*	**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 (summer vacation; winter, spring breaks)	**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.**
DAYS PER WEEK	**Florida: No more than 6 consecutive days in any one week.** *FLSA: No limitations.*	
BREAKS	**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

Minors 14 and 15 may not work in these occupations:

- Operating any power-driven machinery other than office machines, including all power mowers and cutters
- Maintaining or repairing an establishment, machines, or equipment
- Working in freezers or meat coolers
- Operating, setting up, adjusting, or cleaning power-driven meat or vegetable slicers, grinders, food choppers, and cutters, and bakery-type mixers
- Operating motor vehicles
- Manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations where goods are manufactured, mined, or processed
- Cooking (some exceptions apply) & baking
- Working in occupations in Transportation, Warehouse & Storage, Communications, and Construction (except clerical); boiler or engine rooms
- Loading and unloading trucks
- Working in public messenger services

** Handling certain dangerous animals
** Conducting door-to-door sales of products as employment (some exceptions)
** Spray painting

LaborLawCenter.com Questions? Learn more by calling 1-800-745-9970

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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

Age Restrictions — (from age requirements; hazard restrictions still apply)
- Minors who work for their parents in occupations not declared hazardous
- Pages in the Florida legislature
- Newspaper delivery (10 years old)
- Minors in the entertainment industry registered with Child Labor Compliance

A court may authorize an exemption from age and hour restrictions.

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"

2016 May 16

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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 LALEY 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

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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 sincerely- held 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.

(Revised 10/20/2022)

Conozca sus Derechos: **La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal**

La Comisión Para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC, por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE. UU. hace cumplir las leyes federales que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en el trabajo o al solicitar un trabajo, la EEOC puede ayudarle.

¿Quién está Protegido?
- Empleados (actuales y anteriores), incluyendo gerentes y empleados temporales
- Aplicantes de trabajo
- Miembros de sindicatos y Solicitantes de membresía en un sindicato

¿Qué Organizaciones están Cubiertas?
- La mayoría de los empleadores privados
- Gobiernos estatales y locales (como empleadores)
- Instituciones educativas (como empleadores)
- Sindicatos
- Agencias de empleo

¿Qué Tipos de Discriminación Laboral son Ilegales?
Según las leyes de la EEOC, un empleador no puede discriminarlo, independientemente de su estatus migratorio, por motivos de:
- Raza
- Color
- Religión
- Origen nacional
- Sexo (incluyendo embarazo y condiciones relacionadas, orientación sexual o identidad de genero)
- Edad (40 años o más)
- Discapacidad
- Información genética (incluyendo solicitudes del empleador para la compra, el uso o la divulgación de pruebas genéticas, servicios genéticos o historial médico familiar)
- Tomar represalias por presentar un cargo, oponerse razonablemente a la discriminación o participar en una demanda, investigación o procedimiento por discriminación.

¿Qué Prácticas Laborales Pueden ser Discriminatorias?
Todos los aspectos del empleo, incluyendo:
- Despidos
- Acoso (incluyendo conducta física o verbal no deseada)
- Contratación o promoción
- Asignaciones
- Remuneración (salarios desiguales o compensación)
- Falta de proporcionar adaptaciones razonables para una discapacidad o para la creencia, observancia o práctica de una fe religiosa sinceramente realizada
- Beneficios
- Formación profesional
- Clasificación
- Referencias
- Obtención o divulgación de información genética de los empleados
- Solicitud o divulgación de información médica de los empleados
- Conducta que podría desalentar razonablemente a alguien de oponerse a la discriminación, presentar un cargo o participar en una investigación o procedimiento.

¿Qué Puede Hacer si Cree que ha Ocurrido Discriminación? Comuníquese con la EEOC de inmediato si sospecha discriminación. No demore, porque existen límites de tiempo estrictos para presentar una denuncia por discriminación (180 o 300 días, según el lugar donde viva o trabaje). Puede comunicarse con la EEOC de cualquiera de las siguientes maneras:

Presentar una consulta a través del Portal Público de la ***EEOC: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx***

Llame 1–800–669–4000 (número gratuito)
1–800–669–6820 (TTY)
1–844–234–5122 (Video Teléfono de ASL)

Visite una Oficina de Campo de la EEOC (información en ***www.eeoc.gov/field-office***)

Corre Electrónico: ***info@eeoc.gov***

Información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluyendo información sobre cómo presentar un cargo de discriminación, está disponible en ***www.eeoc.gov/es***.

EMPLEADORES QUE TIENEN CONTRATOS O SUBCONTRATOS FEDERALES

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo hace cumplir los compromisos de no discriminación y acción afirmativa de las empresas que hacen negocios con el gobierno federal. Si está solicitando un trabajo con, o es un empleado de una empresa con un contrato o subcontrato federal, usted está protegido(a) por la ley federal contra la discriminación en las siguientes bases:

Raza, Color, Religión, Sexo, Orientación Sexual, Identidad de Género, Origen Nacional La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por parte de los contratistas federales por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, orientación sexual, identidad de género u origen nacional, y requiere acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

Preguntar, Divulgar o Discutir Salarios La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, protege a los solicitantes y empleados de contratistas federales de la discriminación basada en preguntar, divulgar o discutir su compensación o la compensación de otros solicitantes o empleados.

Discapacidad La Sección 503 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, protege a las personas calificadas con discapacidades contra la discriminación en la contratación, promoción, despido, pago, beneficios complementarios, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencias y otros aspectos del empleo por parte de contratistas federales. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye no hacer adaptaciones razonables a las limitaciones físicas o mentales conocidas de una persona con una discapacidad que de otro modo calificaría y que es un solicitante o empleado, a menos que haga una dificultad excesiva para el empleador. La Sección 503 también requiere que los contratistas federales tomen medidas afirmativas para emplear y promover a personas calificadas con discapacidades en todos los niveles de empleo, incluyendo a nivel ejecutivo.

Estatus Protegido Como Veterano El Acta de Asistencia para el Reajuste de los Veteranos de la Era de Vietnam de 1974, modificada, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y requiere acción afirmativa para reclutar, emplear y avanzar en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos recientemente separados (es decir, dentro de los tres años posteriores al su separación o liberación del servicio activo), veteranos en servicio activo en tiempo de guerra o insignia de campaña, o veteranos con medallas de servicio de las fuerzas armadas.

Represalias Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente una queja por discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la OFCCP o se oponga a la discriminación por parte de contratistas federales en virtud de estas leyes federales. Cualquier persona que crea que un contratista ha violado sus obligaciones de no discriminar o acción afirmativa bajo las autoridades de la OFCCP debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP),
Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.,
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (llamada gratuita).

Si es sordo, tiene problemas de audición o tiene una discapaci-dad del habla, marque 7-1-1 para acceder a los servicios de retransmisión de telecomunicaciones. También se puede contactar a la OFCCP enviando una pregunta en línea a la mesa de ayuda de la OFCCP en ***https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/***, o llamando a una oficina regional o distrital de la OFCCP, que figura en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el Departamento de Trabajo de los EE.UU y en la página web "Contáctenos" de la OFCCP en ***https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact***.

PROGRAMAS O ACTIVIDADES QUE RECIBEN ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL

Raza, Color, Origen Nacional, Sexo Además de las protecciones del Título VII del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, el Título VI del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación por motivos de raza, color, u origen nacional en programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión de empleo, o cuando la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar discriminación en la prestación de servicios bajo dichos programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas de Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral por razón de sexo en programas o actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

Personas con Discapacidades La Sección 504 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por motivos de discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Está prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos de empleo contra las personas con discapacidades que, con o sin ajustes razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en un programa de cualquier institución que recibe asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

(Actualizado 10-20-2022)

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);

Julisa Nnorom, Equal Opportunity Officer Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
Department of Economic Opportunity Caldwell Building - MSC 150
107 East Madison Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4129

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.

Notice to Employees

Minimum Wage in Florida

Effective September 30, 2022, the Florida minimum wage will be $11.00 per hour, with a minimum wage of at least $7.98 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips, through September 29, 2023.

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, 2022, Florida's minimum wage will increase to $11.00 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.

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Official Print Size - 8.5" x 11"
Compliance Ready - Do Not Scale

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 Department of Economic Opportunity, Reemployment Assistance Program at:

Department of Economic
Opportunity 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.

RT-83
R. 07/19

WORKERS' COMP WORKS FOR YOU

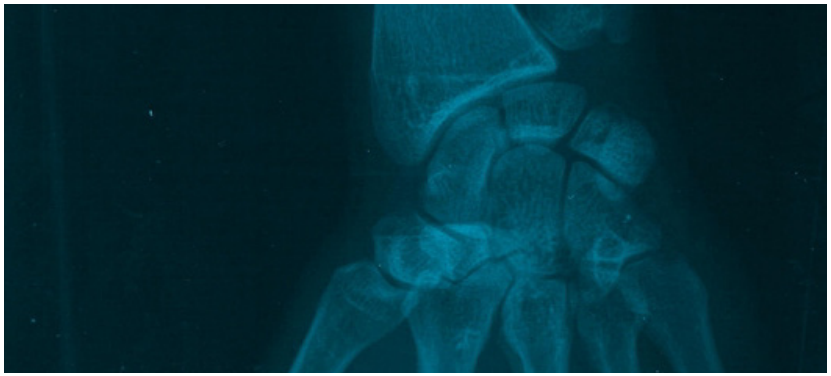
If you are injured on the job:

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.

PRINT



$25,000 REWARD
ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM

Rewards of up to $25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Department 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** 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.

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

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.

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.

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