

FED **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
\$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

OVERTIME PAY
At least 1 1/2 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 in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hour restrictions. Different rules apply to 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 employer'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.

PUMP AT WORK
The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must 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 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. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements.
• 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 commonly 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.

WHD **WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-2343
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1-866-487-2343
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

WH1088
REV. 04/2023

FED **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS**

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

PROHIBITIONS
Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS
Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.
The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector; subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security services (armed cash clerks, and guards), 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.

EXAMINE 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.

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WH1462
REV. 02/2022

FED **U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

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 Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?
Under the EEOC laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the basis of:
• Race
• Color
• National origin
• Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
• Age (40 and older)
• Disability
• Genetic information (including employee requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
• Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding
• Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

What Organizations are Covered?
• Most private employers
• State and local governments (as employers)
• Educational institutions (as employers)
• Labor unions
• Staffing agencies

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, pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition, 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
• Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

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) 1-800-669-4020 (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, prohibits employers 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 of 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, DC 20219 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
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 or admission to an activity is a condition of receiving the 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.

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 or admission to an activity is a condition of receiving the 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.

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.

REV. 06/27/2023

FED **YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT**

What is FMLA leave?
The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a Federal law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employers.
Eligible employees can take up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:
• The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
• Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
• To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
• Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.
An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.
You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(C) for more information.
FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?
You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply:
• You work for a covered employer.
• You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
• You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
• Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.
Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.
You work for a covered employer if one of the following applies:
• You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year, and
• You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
• You work for a government agency such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title III of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?
Generally, to request FMLA leave you must:
• Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
• Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
• If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.
You do not have to have a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.
Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. 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.
State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?
If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer must:
• Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason.
• Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
• Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.
Your employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.
After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer must notify you in writing:
• About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
• How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?
Call 1-866-487-2343 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more. If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.

WHD **WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**
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WH1420
REV. 04/2023

FED **YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA**

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT
USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster 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 services 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.

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 do not 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://webpage.dol.gov/ehlc/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 justification.
You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.
The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <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.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION
You:
• are a past or present member of the uniformed services;
• have applied for membership in the uniformed services; or
• then an employer may not deny you:
• initial employment;
• promotion; or
• reemployment;
• retention in employment, because of this status.
In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

U.S. Department of Labor - 1-866-487-2365 **U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Special Counsel**
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve - 1-800-336-4590

REV. 05/2022

FED **MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED

TAKE ACTION FILE A COMPLAINT

If you believe you have been discriminated against in regard to employment, you may contact us about filing a complaint of discrimination using the information below.
Note: complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination.

CONTACT US

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Email: mchr@labor.mo.gov
421 East Dunklin Street
P.O. Box 1129
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1129
573-751-3325
Toll-free Discrimination Complaint Hotline: 877-781-4236
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966
Relay Missouri: 711

The statutory purpose of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights is to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on protected categories under the Missouri Human Rights Act (Act) in employment, housing, and places of public accommodations through education and the enforcement of the Act.
The Missouri Commission on Human Rights is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
State regulation 8 CSR 10.010 requires this notice be posted in all places of business or establishments that are subject to the Missouri Human Rights Act.

REV. 11/2020

FED **YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT**

What is FMLA leave?
The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a Federal law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employers.
Eligible employees can take up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:
• The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
• Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
• To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
• Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.
An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.
You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(C) for more information.
FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?
You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply:
• You work for a covered employer.
• You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
• You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
• Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.
Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.
You work for a covered employer if one of the following applies:
• You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year, and
• You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
• You work for a government agency such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title III of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?
Generally, to request FMLA leave you must:
• Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
• Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
• If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.
You do not have to have a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.
Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. 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.
State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?
If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer must:
• Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason.
• Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
• Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.
Your employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.
After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer must notify you in writing:
• About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
• How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?
Call 1-866-487-2343 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more. If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.

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WH1420
REV. 04/2023

MO **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS**

NOTICE TO WORKERS
Your employer is subject to the Missouri Employment Security Law and pays tax contributions to cover unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in case you become unemployed through no fault of your own. Nothing is deducted from your pay to cover its cost.

WHEN TO APPLY FOR UI BENEFITS
• If you are unemployed, laid off or working less than full time; or
• If you lose your job through no fault of your own or quit for a valid reason related to the work or the employer; and
• If you are able to work, available for work and actively seeking employment.

HOW TO APPLY FOR UI BENEFITS
• To apply, visit unimc.labor.mo.gov to create a new user account and file your initial claim; or
• If you do not have internet access, call a Regional Claims Center during normal business hours, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Jefferson City 573-751-9040 Springfield 417-895-6851
Kansas City 816-889-3101 St. Louis 314-340-4950
Outside Local Calling Area 800-320-2519

If you believe someone is fraudulently collecting unemployment benefits, email ReportUIFraud@labor.mo.gov or call 573-751-4058, option 5.

PROPER WORKER CLASSIFICATION
Missouri law defines who is considered an employee or an independent contractor. Businesses that improperly treat workers as independent contractors have an unfair competitive advantage. Improperly classified workers miss out on unemployment benefits, workers' compensation coverage and employer tax contributions.
If you think you may be improperly classified or suspect a business of improperly classifying workers, visit labor.mo.gov/offthebooks or call 573-751-1099.
• LEARN MORE AT LABOR.MO.GOV/UNEMPLOYED-WORKERS

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, MO 65104-0059
Fax: 573-751-9730
labor.mo.gov/claimant-form

IMPORTANT: If needed, call 573-751-9040 for assistance in the translation and understanding of the information in this document. **¡IMPORTANTE!** Si es necesario, llame al 573-751-9040 para asistencia en la traducción y entendimiento de la información en este documento.
Missouri Division of Employment Security is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711. MODES-B-2 AI Benefits
REV. 11/2020

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED

TAKE ACTION FILE A COMPLAINT

If you believe you have been discriminated against in regard to employment, you may contact us about filing a complaint of discrimination using the information below.
Note: complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination.

CONTACT US

MISSOURI COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Email: mchr@labor.mo.gov
421 East Dunklin Street
P.O. Box 1129
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1129
573-751-3325
Toll-free Discrimination Complaint Hotline: 877-781-4236
TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966
Relay Missouri: 711

The statutory purpose of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights is to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on protected categories under the Missouri Human Rights Act (Act) in employment, housing, and places of public accommodations through education and the enforcement of the Act.
The Missouri Commission on Human Rights is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
State regulation 8 CSR 10.010 requires this notice be posted in all places of business or establishments that are subject to the Missouri Human Rights Act.

REV. 11/2020

MO **MISSOURI MINIMUM WAGE IN EFFECT FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS FOR 2024**

\$12.30
Beginning January 1, 2024, the minimum wage rate for all private and non-employment benefits will be based annually on the increase or decrease in the cost of living pursuant to the Consumer Price Index. Missouri Minimum Wage Law does not apply to public employees, nor does it allow the state's minimum wage rate to be lower than the federal minimum wage rate.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES
Employees are required to pay tipped employees at least 50 percent of the minimum wage, \$6.15 per hour, plus any amount necessary to bring the employee's total compensation to a minimum of \$12.30 per hour.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION
Overtime compensation must also be paid at a rate of at least one and one-half times a covered employee's regular rate for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

EXCEPTIONS
All businesses are required to pay, at minimum, the \$12.30 per hour rate, except retail and service businesses whose annual gross sales are less than \$500,000. The law does not apply to certain exempt employees/employees defined in Section 290.500(3), RSMo, and employees/employees pertaining to agriculture in Section 290.507, RSMo, nor does it supersede more favorable laws or interfere with collective bargaining agreement rights.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS
An employee not being paid the correct wages can file a minimum wage complaint at labor.mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage and is entitled to pursue a private legal right of action to collect any wages due.
An employer who unlawfully pays sub-minimum wages will be liable for the full amount of wages due (plus twice the amount left unpaid as liquidated damages) less any amount actually paid. The employer is also liable for costs and reasonable attorney fees as may be allowed by the court or jury.

LEARN MORE AT LABOR.MO.GOV/DLS/MINIMUMWAGE

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS
421 EAST DUNKLIN STREET
P.O. Box 449
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0449
573-751-3403
Fax: 573-751-3721
laborstandards@labor.mo.gov

Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is an equal opportunity employer/program. TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711 15-52 AI
REV. 11/2023

MO **Division of Workers' Compensation**

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION
The Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) administers programs for workers who are injured on the job or exposed to an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment. The Division's Administrative Law Judges have the authority to approve settlements or issue awards after a hearing relating to an injured employee's entitlement to benefits.

Steps to Take When Injured on the Job
1. Notify your employer immediately (written notice must be provided within 30 days of the accident or 30 days after the diagnosis of any occupational disease or repetitive trauma) by submitting:
• EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE _____
• PHONE NUMBER _____
• "Failure to do so may jeopardize your ability to receive benefits."
2. Ask your employer to provide medical treatment (your employer/insurer is responsible for providing medical treatment and paying the medical fees and charges unless you choose to treat with another doctor at your own expense without your employer/insurer's approval).
3. Get more information about the benefits available under the Workers' Compensation Program or about the steps you may take to get the benefits you need. Visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC or call 800-775-COMP.

Insurance Company, Third Party Administrator, Service Company, or Designated Individual If Self-Insured
Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____

Benefits for Injured Employees
Medical Care:
The employer or insurer is required to provide medical treatment and care that is reasonably required to cure and relieve the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. This is non-deductible, and all costs are paid by the employer or its workers' compensation insurance company. If you receive a bill, contact your employer or the insurance company immediately. The employer/insurer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. You may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if you do so, it may be at your own expense.
Payment for Lost Wages:
• If a doctor says you are unable to work due to your injuries or recovery from an injury, you may be entitled to temporary total disability (TTD) benefits. If a doctor says that you can perform light or modified duty work and your employer offers you such work, you may be eligible for TTD benefits. TTD benefits should be continued until the doctor says you can return to work, or when your treatment is concluded because your condition has reached "maximum medical improvement," whichever occurs first.
• If you return to light or modified duty at less than full pay, you may be entitled to temporary partial disability benefits.
Permanent Disability Benefits:
If the injury results in a permanent disability, you may be entitled to receive either permanent partial or permanent total disability benefits.
Survivor Benefits:
If a work-related injury causes an employee's death, the surviving dependents may receive weekly death benefits paid at 66 2/3% of the deceased employee's average weekly wage along with funeral expenses up to \$5,000 from the employer/insurer. For additional information relating to survivor's benefits, including other scholarship opportunities for surviving children, please visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC.
Additional Benefits for Occupational Diseases Due to Toxic Exposure - Permanent Total Disability and/or Death:
For information relating to additional benefits available, please refer to the Division's website at www.labor.mo.gov/DWC/Injured_Workers_Benefits.

Workers' Compensation Law Roles and Responsibilities for Employers and Employees

EMPLOYER INFORMATION
With some exceptions, all employers with five or more employees, and construction industry employers with one or more employees, are required to insure their workers' compensation liability, either by purchasing a policy or obtaining self-insurance authority. Worker's compensation insurance provides benefits to workers injured on the job. Employers also are required to post this notice to the workers for employees to view. This poster is required by section 287.127, RSMo, and is available to employers and insurers free of charge by contacting the Division at 800-775-COMP.

Steps to Take When an Injury Occurs
1. Be sure first aid is administered and the employee is taken to a physician or hospital for further medical care, if necessary.
2. Report the injury to the insurance company or Third Party Administrator (TPA) within five days of the date of injury or within five days of the date on which the injury was reported to the employer by the employee, whichever is later. The insurer, TPA, or Division approved self-insurer is responsible for filing a First Report of Injury with the Division of Workers' Compensation within 30 days of knowledge of the injury.
3. Pay medical bills related to the work injury for treatment reasonably required to cure and relieve the employee of the effects of the injury. This includes all costs for authorized medical treatment, prescriptions, and medical devices. The employer has the right to choose the healthcare provider or treating physician. (The employer may select a different healthcare provider or treating physician, but if the employee does so, it may be at his/her own expense.)
4. For more liability and insurance information relating to the Workers' Compensation Program, visit www.labor.mo.gov/DWC or call 800-775-COMP.

Workers' Safety
Developing and implementing a comprehensive safety and health program can reduce occupational injuries and help lower workers' compensation costs. Insurance carriers in the state of Missouri provide safety assistance at the request of the insured employer. The Missouri Department of Labor evaluates these services and provides additional assistance through its Missouri Workers' Safety Program. Visit www.labor.mo.gov/MWSP or call 573-751-4231 for more information about these programs or for a registry of independent consultants who are certified in the state of Missouri to provide safety assistance.

Fraud/Noncompliance
Employee Fraud — knowingly making a claim for workers' compensation benefits to which an employee knows he/she is not entitled or knowingly presenting multiple claims for the same occurrence with intent to defraud is a class E felony, or any other form of act to injure, or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class D felony.
Employer Fraud — knowingly misrepresenting an employee's job classification or any other fact or information at the time the proper rate is a class A misdemeanor. A subsequent violation is a class E felony. An employer who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent statement regarding an employee's representation to benefits to discourage the worker from making a legitimate claim or who knowingly makes a false or fraudulent statement or material representation to benefits to workers is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000. A subsequent violation is a class D felony.
Insurer Fraud — knowingly and intentionally refusing to comply with workers' compensation obligations to which an insurance company or self-insurer knows an employee is entitled is a class E felony, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater. A subsequent violation is a class E felony.
Employer Noncompliance — knowingly failing to insure workers' compensation liability under the law is a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000. An employer who fails to insure workers' compensation liability under the law is a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000. An employer who willfully fails to post the notice of workers' compensation at the workplace is guilty of a class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 to \$1,000 or by imprisonment or both the fine and imprisonment.

Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY: 800-735-2966 Relay Missouri: 711
REV. 07/2019

Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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