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.

At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek. **CHILD LABOR** An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in

most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm

jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips

received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the

minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the

employee to express breast milk.

The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their 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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OK

WHO IS AN EMPLOYEE?

by an employer but shall not include:

or other nonprofit organization;

Any newspaper vendor or carrier;

the Interstate Commerce Act;

outside salesman;

WHO IS AN EMPLOYER?

for all hours worked.

OK

OF LABOR

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT**

in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural

commodity, including raising, shearing, feeding, caring for,

bearing animals and wildlife, or in the employ of the owner

or tenant or other operator of a farm in connection with the

operation, management, conservation, improvement, or

maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment;

Any individual employed in domestic service in or about a

Any individual employed by the United States government;

paying the minimum wage under the provisions of this act;

administrative or professional capacity, or in the capacity of

Any employee employed in a bona fide executive,

Any person employed as part-time employee not on

permanent status. A part-time employee is defined as an

Any person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age and

is not a high school graduate or a graduate of a vocational

training program, and any person who is less than twenty-two

high school, college, university or vocational training program;

Any individual employed in a feedstore operated primarily for

Any individual working as a reserve force deputy sheriff.

40 O.S. § 197.4(d) — "Employer" means any individual, partnership,

association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of

persons, hiring more than ten full-time employees or equivalent

at any one location or place of business; provided, however, if an

employer has less than ten full-time employees or equivalent at any

one location or place of business but does a gross business of more

than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) annually, said

the benefit and use of farmers and ranchers; or

(22) years of age and who is a student regularly enrolled in a

employee who is employed less than twenty-five (25) hours a

Any individual working as a volunteer in a charitable, religious

training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur

ENFORCEMENT

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

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

or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or

discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in

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

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

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.

the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay

protections and correctly classified independent

1-866-487-9243 www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

Your Rights Under the Oklahoma Minimum Wage Act



FED

LABOR

LAWS

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 you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service; you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;

you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions. If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you: are a past or present member of the uniformed service; • are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; have applied for membership in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you: initial employment; reemployment; retention in employment:

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

promotion; or

· any benefit of employment

 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.

resolve complaints of USERRA violations

Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries. The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and

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 If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation. You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA. The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster Federal law

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

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.

OK

REV. 05/2022

NOTICE TO WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Employment Security Commission

If you lose your job or if you work less than full time and get less than our full-time wages, you may be entitled to receive Unem Insurance (UI) benefits. You can obtain a free copy of "Reemployment Assistance for the Unemployed – Informational Booklet for Workers Who are Unemployed" by visiting the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission's website at www.oklahoma.gov/oesc/individuals. This document explains your rights and how to file an Unemployment Insurance (UI) claim.

The unemployment claim filing process can all be done online at www.ui.ok.gov. If you have questions or need assistance, you may contact the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission's Service Center at (405) 525-1500 or visit an Oklahoma Works office. To find your nearest office, go to https://oklahoma.gov/oesc/locations.html

EMPLOYERS: It is required by Sec. 2-502 of the Oklahoma Employment Security Act that you shall post and maintain this notice in places readily accessible to individuals in your employ.

OES-044

REV. 12/2023

OK

OKLAHOMA LAW PROHIBITS

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, AGE, SEX OR GENETIC INFORMATION¹

If you are an employee, or an applicant for employment, and feel that because of race, color, religion, national origin, disability, age, sex or genetic information you have been discriminated against with

Qualifications, hire, discharge, recall, layoff, promotion, transfer, compensation, conditions, terms, privileges or responsibilities of employment, or sexual harassment, and wish to file or discuss the filing of a complaint contact:

OFFICE OF THE OKLAHOMA ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

313 N.E. 21ST **S**TREET OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE: (405) 521-3921 Tulsa Office: (918) 581-2342

Website: www.oag.ok.gov EMAIL: ocre.complaints@oag.ok.gov

Contacting the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement does not conflict with or affect any other rights you may have, including any appeal procedures you may have through the Oklahoma Merit Protection or any internal grievance procedures you may have through your employer. However, an Employment Discrimination Complaint must be filed with the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement within 180 days after the alleged discriminatory act(s).

¹Title 25, Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1302

OTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled o the higher minimum wage rate.

shall be no defense to such action.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

3017 N. Stiles, Suite 100, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 • Telephone 405-521-6100 • Toll-free 1-888-269-5353 • Fax 405-521-6018 • www.ok.gov/odol

OK

Signature of Employer

Insurer Name and Address

Date of Expiration of Insurance Policy (Not applicable to

employers authorized to self-insure.

Department of Labor

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER OKLAHOMA'S USERRA THE OKLAHOMA UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

Oklahoma's USERRA, 44 O.S. § 4300 et seq., protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service in the Oklahoma state military forces. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the Oklahoma state military forces, and applicants to the Oklahoma state military

Oklahoma state military forces include the National Guard of the State of Oklahoma, which includes an army component and an air force component; the Oklahoma State Guard; and any other military force organized under the Constitution and laws of the State of Oklahoma when not in a status placing them under exclusive federal jurisdiction. Unless otherwise established by Oklahoma law, the unorganized militia or any other state military force that does not meet this definition shall not be considered part of the "state military forces."

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the Oklahoma state military forces 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; you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than

honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

are a past or present member of the Oklahoma state military forces;

have applied for membership in the Oklahoma state military forces; or are obligated to serve in the Oklahoma state military forces;

Then an employer, including a state agency, may not deny you: initial employment;

reemployment; retention in employment;

promotion; or

 any benefit of employment because of this status. In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the

enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

If you leave your job to perform military service in the Oklahoma state military forces, 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 service of the Oklahoma state military

Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your service in the Oklahoma state military forces, 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 Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact the Oklahoma Department of Labor's Wage & Hour Division at 1-405-521-6100 or visit its website at http://www.ok.gov/Labor.

If you file a complaint with the Oklahoma Department of Labor ("ODOL") against a state government employer and ODOL is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the District Attorney with relevant jurisdiction for representation.

You may also bypass the ODOL complaint process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of Oklahoma's USERRA. The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. 44 O.S. § 4334 requires employers to

notify employees of their rights under Oklahoma's USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by

displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

OKLAHOMA Department of Labor

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment. 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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers. The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably

suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft. embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and

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.

length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights.

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

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

REV. 02/2022



What is FMLA leave? You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law employer during the 12 months before your leave, that provides eligible employees with **job-protected** leave for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S.

Eligible employees can take up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for

Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD)

The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child

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

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 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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 You work for a private employer that had at least

50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year, You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or

federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II 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 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 share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can etermine 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

SCAN ME

WH1420

YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

> congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations

own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain

in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their

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 1-866-487-9243 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.

REV. 04/2023

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. Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or Who is Protected? Employees (current and former), including managers someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination

Union members and applicants for membership in a **What Types of Employment Discrimination are**

FED

Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gende

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate

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

Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnand What Organizations are Covered? Most private employers

suit, investigation, or proceeding

Educational institutions (as employers) Staffing agencies What Employment Practices can be Challenged as **Discriminatory?**

Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a

State and local governments (as employers)

All aspects of employment, including Discharge, firing, or lay-off Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical

Hiring or promotion Assignment Pay (unequal wages or compensation)

disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice

Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of Requesting or disclosing medical information of Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone

from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or

participating in an investigation or proceeding

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

(including accommodation) or prégnancy

What can You Do if You Believe

Discrimination has Occurred?

delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of

https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx

work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal:

1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

an EEOC field office (information at

1-800-669-4000 (toll free)

1-800-669-6820 (TTY)

www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination ousiness with the Federal Government. If you are applying for 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 employmen discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, eligion, 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 ensation of other applicants or employees Disability Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects

includes not making reasonable accommodation to the

known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified

ndividual 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 mploy and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive **Protected Veteran Status** The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign Retaliation Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or therwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws

discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately: The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) U.S. Department of Labor 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. 1–800–397–6251 (toll-free) If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability,

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

pléase dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online

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 mended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal inancial 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 ex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal **Individuals with Disabilities** Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability n any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of

employment against persons with disabilities who, with or rithout reasonable accommodation, can perform the essentia functions of the iob. 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

REV. 06/27/2023



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

 A safe workplace. Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a workrelated 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

 Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.

OSHA on your behalf.

 File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.

See any OSHA citations issued to your

the workplace injury and illness log.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

employer. Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and

This poster is available free from OSHA.

ONLINE

Employers must:

 Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or

reporting a work-related injury or illness. Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.

 Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.

 Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand. Prominently display this poster in the workplace.

 Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations. On-Site Consultation services are available to

small and medium-sized employers, without

citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported

consultation programs in every state.

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

To update your labor law posters contact **TWO** ways to verify poster compliance! J. J. Keller & Associates, Inc. QR CODE Scan with phone camera: Go to: JJKeller.com/LLPverify Enter this code: 69454-062023 JUN2023

JJKeller.com/laborlaw 800-327-6868 65846F



This poster is in compliance with federal and state posting requirements.

40 O.S. § 197.1 et seq. Act of 1938, as amended, and who are paying the minimum wage under the provisions of said act, nor to employers whose employees **40 O.S. § 197.4 (e)** — "Employee" includes any individual employed An individual employed on a farm, in the employ of an Oklahoma Department of Labor person, in connection with the cultivation of the soil, or

> **State Minimum Wage** \$7.25 per hour Effective July 24, 2009

HOW DO UNIFORMS AFFECT MINIMUM WAGE?

Leslie Osborn

Commissioner of Labor

40 O.S. § 197.17 — Business establishments that furnish uniforms

to their employees may take credit against the minimum wage in an amount equal to the reasonable cost of furnishing the uniforms. Any employee of any carrier subject to regulation by Part I of WHAT IS THE CIVIL PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS? **40 O.S. § 197.8** — The Commissioner, after investigation, shall Any employee of any employer who is subject to the provisions promptly make his finding in writing as to whether or not of any Federal Fair Labor Standards Act or to any Federal Wage additional wages are due the employee. If the Commissioner and Hour Law now in effect or enacted hereafter; and who is finds that additional wages are due, ten percent (10%) of such amount due shall be added as penalty for such wage deficiency. The Commissioner shall mail said findings to the employer and to the employee by certified mail. Payment by the employer and acceptance by the employee of the amount so determined by the

> the employee with respect to wages claimed by the employee for the period he was employed by the employer. 40 O.S. § 197.9 — Any employer who is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have paid an employee wages less than those to which such employee is entitled, under or by virtue of this act, shall be liable to such employee for double the full amount of such wages, less any amount actually paid to such employee by the employer, and for court costs, and such reasonable attorney fees as may be allowed by the court, which in no case shall be less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Any agreement between such employee and the employer to work for less than such wage rate

40 O.S. § 197.13 — Any employer, or the officer or agent of any

the rate of compensation required by this act, upon conviction,

corporation, who pays or agrees to pay to any employee less than

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of

not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment

in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such

WHAT IS THE CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS?

Commissioner shall absolve the employer of any further liability to

employer shall not be exempt under the provisions of this act. This fine and imprisonment. act shall not apply to employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards **NOTICE:**

State law requires employers to display this poster in such a manner so as to be accessible to all employees in each establishment

under the control of the employer. It shall be unlawful to employ workers in any industry or occupation within the State of Oklahoma

State of Oklahoma at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance. Except as otherwise provided in the Oklahoma Minimum

Wage Act, no employer within the State of Oklahoma shall pay any employee a wage of less than the current federal minimum wage

under conditions of labor detrimental to their health or morals and it shall be unlawful to employ workers in any industry within the

All employees of this employer who are entitled to benefits of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act are hereby notified that this employer has complied with all rules of the Workers' Compensation Commission and that this employer has secured payment of compensation for all employees and their dependents in accordance with the Act. All employees are further notified this employer will furnish first aid, medical, surgical, hospital, optometric, podiatric, chiropractic and nursing services, medicine, crutches and other apparatus as may be reasonably necessary in connection with the injury received by the employee, as well as payments of compensation to any injured employee or the employee's dependents as

Any employee who has suffered a compensable injury covered by the Administrative Workers'

Workers' Compensation Notice and

Instruction to Employers and Employees

Compensation Act is entitled to vocational rehabilitation services, including retraining and job placement, if, as a result of the injury, the employee is unable to perform work for which the person has previous training or experience. The Oklahoma Workers' Compensation **Commission has a Counselor Division to**

provide information to injured workers, employers, and other interested persons. Mediation is available to help resolve certain workers' compensation disputes. For information, call the Counselor

Division at 405-522-5308 or In-State Toll Free 855-291-3612.

Employee's Responsibilities In Case of Work Related Injury If accidentally injured or affected by cumulative trauma or an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment, however slight, the employee should notify the employer immediately. If this employer is a partnership, notice shall be given to any partner. If this employer is a corporation, notice shall be given to any agent or officer of the corporation upon whom legal process may be served. Notice shall also be given to the person in charge of business at the location of operations where the injury occurred.

Unless oral or written notice is given to the employer within thirty (30) days, the claim for compensation

The employee may file a claim for compensation with the WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION for an accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or illness occurring ON OR AFTER

February 1, 2014. Forms to file a compensation claim should be furnished by this employer and also are

available from the Workers' Compensation Commission. The forms are posted on the Commission's website,

A claim for compensation must be filed with the Commission within the time specified by law, or be forever

barred. Based on law effective May 28, 2019, a claim for compensation for any accidental injury must be

filed with the Commission within one (1) year of the date of injury or, if the employee has received benefits under Title 85A for the injury, six (6) months from the date of the last issuance of such benefits; a death claim must be filed within two (2) years of the date of death; a claim for compensation for occupational disease or illness must be filed within two (2) years of the last injurious exposure; and a claim for compensation for cumulative trauma must be filed within one (1) year of the date of injury. Claims for compensation for accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or illness occurring BEFORE February 1, 2014 may be filed with the WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT OF EXISTING CLAIMS and are subject to different notice of injury requirements and claims filing

deadlines than those for accidental injury, death, cumulative trauma or occupational disease or

OF EXISTING CLAIMS for additional information. **Employer's Responsibilities**

illness occurring on or after February 1, 2014. Failure to comply with applicable notice requirements

and deadlines may operate to forever bar the claim. Contact the WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT

The employer must provide employees with immediate first aid, medical, surgical, hospital, optometric, podiatric, chiropractic, and nursing services, medicine, crutches and other apparatus as may be reasonably necessary in connection with the injury received by the employee. This applies to care for all injuries and illnesses arising out of and in the course of employment, regardless of their character. Within ten (10) days after the date of receipt of notice or knowledge of death or injury that results in the loss of time beyond the shift or medical attention away from the work site, the employer or the employer's representative MUST send a report thereof to the Workers' Compensation Commission via Electronic Data Interchange as No agreement by any employee to pay any portion of the premium paid by the employer to a carrier or a

benefit fund or department maintained by the employer for the purpose of providing compensation or

medical services and supplies as required by the workers' compensation laws, shall be valid. Any employer who makes a deduction for such purposes from the pay of any employee entitled to benefits under the

No agreement by any employee to waive workers' compensation rights and benefits shall be valid. Any person who commits workers' compensation fraud, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment, a fine or both. **WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION**

1915 North Stiles Avenue

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4918

Tele. 405-522-5308 (OKC) • 918-295-3732 (TU) • In-State Toll Free 855-291-3612

Web Site · www.wcc.ok.gov This notice must be posted and maintained by the employer in one or more conspicuous places on the work premises.

workers' compensation laws shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CC-Form-1 A

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