

FLORIDA



LABOR LAW POSTINGS

English and Spanish

Florida Labor Law Postings

Thank you for using Paychex! Your order contains the following state posters:

Name of Poster	Poster Code	Posting Requirements	Agency Responsible
Unemployment Insurance	LFL01	All employers	FL Dept of Labor & Employment Security, Div of Unemployment Compensation
Unemployment Insurance (Spanish*)	LFL08	All employers	FL Dept of Labor & Employment Security, Div of Unemployment Compensation
Workers' Compensation	LFL02	All employers	FL Dept of Labor & Employment Security, Div of Workers' Compensation
Workers' Compensation (Spanish*) ¹	LFL09	All employers	FL Dept of Labor & Employment Security, Div of Workers' Compensation
Child Labor Law	LFL03	All employers who employ youth under 18	FL Dept of Labor & Employment Security, Child Labor Law Section
Discrimination	LFL04	All employers	FL Commission on Human Relations
Equal Opportunity	LFL10	Required for all businesses receiving funds under the Workforce Innovation Act 1998 (WIA)	Agency for Workforce Innovation
Equal Opportunity (Spanish*)	LFL11	Required for all businesses receiving funds under the Workforce Innovation Act 1998 (WIA)	Agency for Workforce Innovation
No Smoking Notice	LFL13	Recommended for all employers	FL Div of Safety, Dept of Labor & Employment Security
Minimum Wage	LFL15	All employers	Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI)
Minimum Wage (Spanish*)	LFL17	All employers	Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI)
E-Verify	LFL19	Required for state agencies, contractors and subcontractors	Department of Homeland Security
Right to Work	LFL21	Required for state agencies, contractors and subcontractors	Department of Justice
Right to Work (Spanish)	LFL22	Required for state agencies, contractors and subcontractors	Department of Justice

*While they are not required, Spanish versions are recommended for employers of Spanish-speaking workers.

Printing and Posting Instructions

All files are print ready, according to size requirements from the issuing agency (if any). To ensure compliance, print all posters as provided. Posters requiring different paper size and/or color print are noted below as exceptions. Please note: In some cases, individual posters are set up to print on multiple pages.

- 1.) Print each of the posters listed above on 8.5"x11" paper.
- 2.) For multiple-page posters, we recommend taping the pages together before posting.
- 3.) Review each poster and posting instructions (above) carefully to check for special posting requirements that might apply to your business.
- 4.) Display all applicable posters in a conspicuous area accessible to all employees (such as an employee lounge, break room, or cafeteria).



To Employees-

- **Your Employer** is registered with the Florida Department of Revenue as an employer who is liable under the Florida Reemployment Assistance Program* Law. This means that **You**, as employees, are covered by the Reemployment Assistance Program.
- **Reemployment 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 unemployment compensation benefits if you meet the following requirements:
 1. You must be totally or partially unemployed through no fault of your own.
 2. You must register for work and file a claim.
 3. You must have sufficient employment and wages.
 4. 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.
- Any employee who is discharged for misconduct connected with work may be disqualified from 1 to 52 weeks and until the worker has earned in new work, at least 17 times the weekly benefit amount of his or her claim.
- Any employee, who voluntarily quits a job without good cause attributable to the employer, may be disqualified until the worker has earned in new work, at least 17 times the weekly benefit amount of his or her claim.
- If you have any questions regarding filing a claim for reemployment assistance benefits, call the Department of Economic Opportunity, Reemployment Assistance Program at 800-204-2418 or visit the website: **www.floridajobs.org/**

**Department of Economic Opportunity
Division of Workforce Services
Reemployment Assistance Program
MSC 229
107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4135**

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

*Formerly Unemployment Compensation Program



A los Empleados:

- **Su Empleador** está registrado con el Departamento de Ingresos como un empleador responsable bajo la ley de Programa de Asistencia de Reempleo de Florida.* Esto significa que **Ustedes**, como empleados, están cubiertos por el seguro de desempleo.
- **Impuestos de reempleo**, que financian los beneficios pagados a los trabajadores desempleados. **Estos impuestos son pagados por el empleador y, por ley, no pueden deducirse de los salarios del empleado.**
- Usted puede ser elegible para recibir beneficios de asistencia de reempleo si cumple los siguientes requisitos:
 1. Debe ser totalmente o parcialmente desempleado por razones que no son atribuible a usted.
 2. Debe registrar para el trabajo y presentar una reclamación.
 3. Debe tener suficiente empleo y salarios.
 4. Debe ser **Capacitado y Disponible** para trabajo.
- Usted puede presentar una reclamación por desempleo parcial para cualquier semana donde trabajas menos de tiempo completo debido a la falta de trabajo si sus salarios durante esa semana son menos de la cantidad de beneficio semanal de su reclamación.
- Usted debe reportar todas las ganancias mientras está reclamando beneficios. No reportar sus ganancias es un delito grave de tercer grado con una penalidad máxima de 5 años de prisión y una multa de \$5.000.
- Cualquier empleado que es despedido por razones de mala conducta relacionadas al trabajo puede ser descalificado de 1 a 52 semanas y hasta que el trabajador haya ganado en un trabajo nuevo, al menos 17 veces la cantidad de beneficio semanal de su reclamación.
- Cualquier empleado que renuncie voluntariamente un trabajo sin causa buena atribuible al empleador puede ser descalificado hasta que el trabajador haya ganado en un trabajo nuevo, al menos 17 veces la cantidad de beneficio semanal de su reclamación.
- Si tiene alguna pregunta con respecto a un reclamo para beneficios de asistencia de reempleo, llame al Departamento de Oportunidad Económica, Programa de Asistencia de Reempleo en 800 204 2418 o visite el sitio Web **www.floridajobs.org**

**Departmento de Oportunidad Económica
División de Servicios para Trabajadores
Programa de Asistencia de Reempleo
MSC 229
107 East Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4135**

Este aviso debe publicarse de conformidad con la sección 443.151(1) de la ley de programa de asistencia de reempleo.

*Antiguamente la Programa de Compensación por Desempleo.

Workers' Comp Works For You

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

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

If you are injured on the job:

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

\$25,000 Reward **ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM**

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://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/DIFS/WCFraud/>
A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

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

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-1548
Revised February 2019

PLACE INSURER INFORMATION STICKER HERE

Compensación por accidentes de trabajo labora para usted:

Si usted se lastima en su lugar de empleo:

1. Notifique a su empleador inmediatamente para obtener el nombre de un medico autorizado. Puede que el seguro de compensación por accidentes de trabajo no pague sus cuentas médicas si usted no reporta su accidente lo mas antes posible a su empleador.

2. Notifique al medico y a su personal que usted se lastimó en su lugar de empleo para que las cuentas medicas sean debidamente remitidas.

3. Si usted tiene algún problema con su reclamo o si tiene demasiadas demoras en su tratamiento, comuníquese con la División de Compensación por Accidentes de Trabajo al 1-800-342-1741

Compensación por accidentes de trabajo paga por todos los gastos médicos y tratamientos autorizados que se relacionen con su lesión u enfermedad y sean médicamente necesarios.

Si usted no puede trabajar o su ingreso es reducido debido a una lesión u enfermedad relacionada con su trabajo, y ha estado incapacitado por más de siete días, puede que sea elegible para recibir compensación por una porción de su sueldo.

Recompensa de \$25,000.00

PROGRAMA DE RECOMPENSACIÓN ANTI FRAUDE

Recompensas de hasta \$25,000.00 pueden ser pagadas a personas que proveen información al Departamento de Servicios Financieros que conduzca al arresto y convicción de aquellos que cometen fraude de seguros, incluyendo empleadores que ilegalmente dejan de obtener un seguro por accidentes de trabajo. Se puede reportar sospechas de fraude al Departamento llamando al **1-800-378-0445** o por correo electrónico al

<https://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/DIFS/WCFraud/>

Nadie es sujeto a responsabilidad civil por someter dicha información si se actúa sin malicia, fraude o mala fe.

Esta notificación debe ser colocada y mantenida a la vista por el empleador en y alrededor del lugar o lugares de empleo. Estado de la Florida, División de Compensación por Accidentes de Trabajo

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-2026
Revised February 2019

PONGA LA ETIQUETA DE LA COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS AQUÍ.



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 (FLSA).

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

Minors 16 & 17

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

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Florida: May NOT work during school hours unless they meet a criterion of the Hour Restrictions listed below.

FLSA: No Limitations

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

PERMITS TO WORK

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 nonschool days, when school days do not follow, until 9 p.m.

FLSA: Daily maximum of 3 hours on school days, 8 hours nonschool 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 nonschool 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 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week; may not work before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

FLSA: May work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours 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

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

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 and 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

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 the minor is attending a 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 law 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 provision 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, this 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

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 3239

<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 VENGATIVE DESPUES DE PRESENTAR UNA QUEJA
- ACCIÓN VENGATIVA EN CONTRA DE PRESENTAR UNA
QUEJA BAJO LA LEY DE "SOPLAÓN" (WHISTLE-BLOWER)

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

LA COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES HUMANAS DE LA FLORIDA

4075 Esplanade Way, Suite 110

Tallahassee, Florida 32399

<http://FCHR.state.fl.us>

Teléfono: (850) 488-7082

Correo de Voz: 1-800-342-8170

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 beneficiary'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);

Veronica Owens, 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.

LA IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDAD ES LA LEY

La ley prohíbe que este beneficiario de asistencia financiera federal discrimine por los siguientes motivos: contra cualquier individuo en los Estados Unidos por su raza, color, religión, sexo (incluyendo el embarazo, el parto y las condiciones médicas relacionadas, y los estereotipos sexuales, el estatus transgénero y la identidad de género), origen nacional (incluyendo el dominio limitado del inglés), edad, discapacidad, afiliación o creencia política, o contra cualquier beneficiario, solicitante de trabajo o participante en programas de capacitación que reciben apoyo financiero bajo el Título I de la ley de Inversión y Oportunidad en la Fuerza Laboral (WIOA, por sus siglas en inglés), debido a su ciudadanía, o por su participación en un programa o actividad que recibe asistencia financiera bajo el Título I de WIOA.

El beneficiario no deberá discriminar en los siguientes áreas: decidiendo quién será permitido de participar, o tendrá acceso a cualquier programa o actividad que recibe apoyo financiero bajo el Título I de WIOA; proporcionando oportunidades en, o tratar a cualquier persona con respecto a un programa o actividad semejante; o tomar decisiones de empleo en la administración de, o en conexión a un programa o actividad semejante.

Los beneficiarios de asistencia financiera federal deben tomar medidas razonables para garantizar que las comunicaciones con las personas con discapacidades sean tan efectivas como las comunicaciones con los demás. Esto significa que, a petición y sin costo alguno para el individuo, los recipientes están obligados a proporcionar ayuda auxiliar y servicios para individuos con discapacidades calificados.

QUE DEBE HACER SI CREE QUE HA SIDO DISCRIMINADO

Si usted piensa que ha sido discriminado en un programa o actividad que recibe apoyo financiero bajo el Título I de WIOA, usted puede presentar una queja no más de 180 días después de la fecha en que ocurrió la presunta violación, ya sea con: El oficial de igualdad de oportunidad del recipiente (o la persona que el recipiente haya designado para este propósito);

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

O:

Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210
o electrónicamente como indica el sitio web del CRC www.dol.gov/crc.

Si usted presenta una queja con el recipiente, usted debe esperar hasta que el recipiente emita una decisión final escrita o que pasen por lo menos 90 días (lo que ocurra primero), antes de presentar una queja con el Centro de Derechos Civiles (CRC, por sus siglas en inglés) a la dirección mencionada previamente. Si el beneficiario no le entrega una decisión final escrita dentro de 90 días después de la fecha en que presento su queja, usted puede presentar su queja con el CRC antes que reciba la decisión final. Sin embargo, es necesario presentar su queja con el CRC dentro de 30 días después de la fecha límite de 90 días (en otras palabras, dentro de 120 días después de la fecha en que presento la queja con el recipiente). Si el recipiente emite una decisión final escrita, pero usted no está satisfecho con el resultado o resolución, usted puede presentar una queja con el CRC. Usted debe presentar su queja con el CRC dentro de 30 días después que reciba la decisión final escrita.



**NO
SMOKING**

Notice to Employees Minimum Wage in Florida

The 2019 minimum wage in Florida is \$8.46 per hour, effective January 1, 2019, with a minimum wage of at least \$5.44 per hour for tipped employees, in addition to tips.

The minimum wage rate is recalculated yearly on September 30, based on the Consumer Price Index.

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

1. File a complaint about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
2. Inform any person about an employer's alleged noncompliance with lawful minimum wage requirements.
3. Inform any person of his or her potential rights under Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution and to assist him or her 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 details, see Section 24, Article X of the State Constitution and Section 448.110, Florida Statutes.

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS SALARIO MÍNIMO EN FLORIDA

El salario mínimo en Florida en el 2019 es \$8.46 por hora; es efectivo en enero 1, 2019; e incluye un salario mínimo de por lo menos \$5.44 por hora para empleados propinados, incluyendo propinas.

El salario mínimo es recalculado anualmente en septiembre 30, basándose en el Índice de Precios al Consumidor.

Un patrono no puede tomar represalias contra un empleado que quiere ejercer su derecho a recibir el salario mínimo. Los derechos que protegen la Constitución del Estado incluyen el derecho a:

1. Someter una querella contra un patrono que alegadamente no esta cumpliendo con los requisitos legales de salario mínimo.
2. Reportar a un patrono que alegadamente no esta cumpliendo con los requisitos legales de salario mínimo.
3. Traer a alusión sus derechos como trabajador, conformes a la Sección 24, Artículo X de la Constitución del Estado, diseñada para que el empleado pueda afirmar tales derechos.

Si un empleado no esta recibiendo su salario mínimo legal; debe notificarlo a su patrono y darle 15 días para resolver el problema. Si el problema no es resuelto, el empleado tiene derecho a radicar una acción civil contra su patrono en un tribunal legal, con el fin de recuperar los salarios atrasados, incluyendo daños y perjuicios, y honorarios de abogado.

Un patrono que sea declarado culpable de violar intencionalmente los requisitos de salario mínimo, está sujeto a pagar una multa de \$1,000 por cada infracción, pagadera al estado. El Procurador General o funcionario designado por la Legislatura puede radicar una acción civil para enforzar el salario mínimo.

Para detalles, lea la Sección 24, Artículo X de la Constitución del Estado, y la Sección 448.110 de los Estatutos de Florida.

This Organization Participates in E-Verify

Esta Organización Participa en E-Verify



This employer participates in E-Verify and will provide the federal government with your Form I-9 information to confirm that you are authorized to work in the U.S.

If E-Verify cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this employer is required to give you written instructions and an opportunity to contact Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or Social Security Administration (SSA) so you can begin to resolve the issue before the employer can take any action against you, including terminating your employment.

Employers can only use E-Verify once you have accepted a job offer and completed the Form I-9.

E-Verify Works for Everyone

For more information on E-Verify, or if you believe that your employer has violated its E-Verify responsibilities, please contact DHS.

Este empleador participa en E-Verify y proporcionará al gobierno federal la información de su Formulario I-9 para confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar en los EE.UU.

Si E-Verify no puede confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar, este empleador está requerido a darle instrucciones por escrito y una oportunidad de contactar al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) o a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA) para que pueda empezar a resolver el problema antes de que el empleador pueda tomar cualquier acción en su contra, incluyendo la terminación de su empleo.

Los empleadores sólo pueden utilizar E-Verify una vez que usted haya aceptado una oferta de trabajo y completado el Formulario I-9.

E-Verify Funciona Para Todos

Para más información sobre E-Verify, o si usted cree que su empleador ha violado sus responsabilidades de E-Verify, por favor contacte a DHS.

888-897-7781
dhs.gov/e-verify



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA

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IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK



DON'T LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY

If you have the skills, experience, and legal right to work, your citizenship or immigration status shouldn't get in the way. Neither should the place you were born or another aspect of your national origin. A part of U.S. immigration laws protects legally-authorized workers from discrimination based on their citizenship status and national origin. You can read this law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b.

The Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) may be able to help if an employer treats you unfairly in violation of this law.

The law that IER enforces is 8 U.S.C. § 1324b. The regulations for this law are at 28 C.F.R. Part 44.

Call IER if an employer:

Does not hire you or fires you because of your national origin or citizenship status (this may violate a part of the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1))

Treats you unfairly while checking your right to work in the U.S., including while completing the Form I-9 or using E-Verify (this may violate the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1) or (a)(6))

Retaliates against you because you are speaking up for your right to work as protected by this law (the law prohibits retaliation at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(5))

The law can be complicated. Call IER to get more information on protections from discrimination based on citizenship status and national origin.

Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)

1-800-255-7688

TTY 1-800-237-2515

www.justice.gov/ier

IER@usdoj.gov



U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section, January 2019

This guidance document is not intended to be a final agency action, has no legally binding effect, and has no force or effect of law. The document may be rescinded or modified at the Department's discretion, in accordance with applicable laws. The Department's guidance documents, including this guidance, do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities beyond what is required by the terms of the applicable statutes, regulations, or binding judicial precedent. For more information, see "Memorandum for All Components: Prohibition of Improper Guidance Documents," from Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions III, November 16, 2017.



SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR



NO DEJE QUE NADIE SE LO QUITTE

Si usted dispone de las capacidades, experiencia y derecho legal a trabajar, su estatus migratorio o de ciudadanía no debe representar un obstáculo, ni tampoco lo debe ser el lugar en que usted nació o ningún otro aspecto de su nacionalidad de origen. Existe una parte de las leyes migratorias de los EE. UU. que protegen a los trabajadores que cuentan con la debida autorización legal para trabajar de la discriminación por motivos de su estatus de ciudadanía o nacionalidad de origen. Puede consultar esta ley contenida en la Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.

Es posible que la Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER, por sus siglas en inglés) pueda ayudar si un empleador lo trata de una forma injusta, en contra de esta ley.

La ley que hace cumplir la IER es la Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU. Los reglamentos de dicha ley se encuentran en la Parte 44 del Título 28 del Código de Reglamentos Federales.

Este documento de orientación no tiene como propósito ser una decisión definitiva por parte de la agencia, no tiene ningún efecto jurídicamente vinculante y puede ser rescindido o modificado a la discreción del Departamento, conforme a las leyes aplicables. Los documentos de orientación del Departamento, entre ellos este documento de orientación, no establecen responsabilidades jurídicamente vinculantes más allá de lo que se requiere en los términos de las leyes aplicables, los reglamentos o los precedentes jurídicamente vinculantes. Para más información, véase «Memorándum para Todos Los Componentes: La Prohibición contra Documentos de Orientación Impropias», del Fiscal General Jefferson B. Sessions III, 16 de noviembre del 2017.

Llame a la IER si un empleador:

No lo contrata o lo despidе a causa de su nacionalidad de origen o estatus de ciudadanía (esto podría representar una vulneración de parte de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Lo trata de una manera injusta a la forma de comprobar su derecho a trabajar en los EE. UU., incluyendo al completar el Formulario I-9 o utilizar E-Verify (esto podría representar una vulneración de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) o (a)(6) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Toma represalias en su contra por haber defendido su derecho a trabajar al amparo de esta ley (la ley prohíbe las represalias, según se indica en la Sección 1324b(a)(5) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Esta ley puede ser complicada. Llame a la IER para más información sobre las protecciones existentes contra la discriminación por motivos del estatus de ciudadanía o la nacionalidad de origen.

Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER)

1-800-255-7688

TTY 1-800-237-2515

www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier

IER@usdoj.gov



Departamento de Justicia de los EE. UU., División de Derechos Civiles, Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados, enero del 2019

