

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 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

An employer 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. Tipped employees must be 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

WH1088

REV. 04/2023

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 and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforce the FMLA for most employees. 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 are entitled 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 #28(M) for more information. FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you provided leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

Eligible employee: 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.
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency.
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title I 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
- Advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

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WH1088

REV. 04/2023

FED EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE 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 only to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armed 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 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.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph examinations 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 to not 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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WH1420

REV. 04/2023

KY Labor Cabinet WAGE AND HOUR LAWS MINIMUM WAGE = \$7.25 per hour (Effective July 1, 2009)

WAGES PAYMENT OF WAGES:

Any employee who leaves or is discharged from employment shall be paid in full all wages or salary earned not later than the next normal pay period following the date of dismissal or voluntary leaving or fourteen (14) days following such date of dismissal or voluntary leaving whichever last occurs.

UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYER TO WITHHOLD WAGES

No employer shall withhold from any employee's wages any part of the agreed wage rate unless:

- the employer is required to do so by local, state, or federal law; or
- when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover premiums, hospital, or medical dues; or
- when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employer or other deductions not amounting to a rebate or deduction from the standard wage arrived at by collective bargaining or pursuant to wage agreement or statute; or
- deductions for union dues where such deductions are authorized by joint wage agreements or collective bargaining contracts negotiated between employers and employees or their representatives.

No employer shall deduct the following from the wages of any employee:

- Fines
- Cash shortages in a common money till, cash box or register used by two (2) or more persons;
- Breakage
- Losses due to acceptance by an employee of checks which are subsequently dishonored if such employee is given discretion to accept or reject any check;
- Losses due to defective or faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property, damage to property, default of customer credit or nonpayment for goods or services received by the customer if such losses are not attributable to employee's willful or intentional disregard of employer's interest.

TIME AND ONE HALF FOR WORK DONE ON SEVENTH DAY OF WEEK

Any employer who permits any employee to work seven days in any one workweek shall pay the rate of time and a half for the time worked on the seventh day. This shall apply whether an employee is not permitted to work more than 40(40) hours during the workweek.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Any employee engaged in an occupation in which more than \$30 dollars per month is customarily and regularly received in tips, the employer may pay a minimum of \$2.13 per hour if the employer records can establish for each week where credit is taken, when adding the tips received to wages paid, not less than the minimum wage is received by the employee. No employer shall:

- Use all or part of any tips or gratuities received by employees toward the payment of the minimum wage.
- Require an employee to remit to the employer any gratuity, or any portion thereof, except for the purpose of withholding amounts required by federal or state law.
- Employ any other agreement to divide tips among themselves. If employees enter into this type of agreement, the amounts retained by the employer shall be considered tips of the individuals who retain them. If an employer requires the use of a tip pool, then the amount used to hold the tip pool shall be segregated from the employer's other business records and the employer shall make the account open to the pool's participants.

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WH1088

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 service 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 employment 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;
- are applied for membership in the uniformed service;
- then an employer 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, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependent(s) for up to 18 months after the end of your military service.

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 illness or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and enforce complaints under USERRA. As applicable, for representation, 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://webapps.dol.gov/whd/vets/usera/>.

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 enforcement of USERRA.

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/usera/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.

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 EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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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 only to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armed 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 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.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph examinations 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 to not 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.

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WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

WH1420

REV. 02/2022

KY Labor Cabinet WAGE AND HOUR LAWS MINIMUM WAGE = \$7.25 per hour (Effective July 1, 2009)

WAGES PAYMENT OF WAGES:

Any employee who leaves or is discharged from employment shall be paid in full all wages or salary earned not later than the next normal pay period following the date of dismissal or voluntary leaving or fourteen (14) days following such date of dismissal or voluntary leaving whichever last occurs.

UNLAWFUL FOR EMPLOYER TO WITHHOLD WAGES

No employer shall withhold from any employee's wages any part of the agreed wage rate unless:

- the employer is required to do so by local, state, or federal law; or
- when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover premiums, hospital, or medical dues; or
- when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employer or other deductions not amounting to a rebate or deduction from the standard wage arrived at by collective bargaining or pursuant to wage agreement or statute; or
- deductions for union dues where such deductions are authorized by joint wage agreements or collective bargaining contracts negotiated between employers and employees or their representatives.

No employer shall deduct the following from the wages of any employee:

- Fines
- Cash shortages in a common money till, cash box or register used by two (2) or more persons;
- Breakage
- Losses due to acceptance by an employee of checks which are subsequently dishonored if such employee is given discretion to accept or reject any check;
- Losses due to defective or faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property, damage to property, default of customer credit or nonpayment for goods or services received by the customer if such losses are not attributable to employee's willful or intentional disregard of employer's interest.

TIME AND ONE HALF FOR WORK DONE ON SEVENTH DAY OF WEEK

Any employer who permits any employee to work seven days in any one workweek shall pay the rate of time and a half for the time worked on the seventh day. This shall apply whether an employee is not permitted to work more than 40(40) hours during the workweek.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Any employee engaged in an occupation in which more than \$30 dollars per month is customarily and regularly received in tips, the employer may pay a minimum of \$2.13 per hour if the employer records can establish for each week where credit is taken, when adding the tips received to wages paid, not less than the minimum wage is received by the employee. No employer shall:

- Use all or part of any tips or gratuities received by employees toward the payment of the minimum wage.
- Require an employee to remit to the employer any gratuity, or any portion thereof, except for the purpose of withholding amounts required by federal or state law.
- Employ any other agreement to divide tips among themselves. If employees enter into this type of agreement, the amounts retained by the employer shall be considered tips of the individuals who retain them. If an employer requires the use of a tip pool, then the amount used to hold the tip pool shall be segregated from the employer's other business records and the employer shall make the account open to the pool's participants.

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WH1088

REV. 04/2023

KY Labor Cabinet CHILD LABOR LAWS HOURS OF WORK PERMITTED FOR MINORS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	MAY NOT WORK BEFORE	MAY NOT WORK AFTER	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION
14 & 15 years	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (9:00 P.M. June 1 through Labor Day)	Three (3) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Eighteen (18) hours per week	Eight (8) hours per day Forty (40) hours per week
16 & 17 years	6:00 A.M.	10:30 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty (30) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS
16 & 17 years with Parental Permission	6:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Six and one-half (6.5) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty-two and one-half (32.5) or forty (40) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS

"School in session" means the time established by local school district authorities, pursuant to KRS 160.290. Parental or guardian permission must be in writing and shall remain at the employer's place of business.

A minor may work up to thirty-two and one-half (32.5) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing. A minor may work up to forty (40) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing and the principal or head of the school or attends certifies in writing that the minor has maintained at least a 2.0 grade point average in the most recent grading period. School certification shall be valid for one (1) year unless revoked sooner by the school authority. The parental permission and school certification shall remain at the employer's place of business.

Lunch Break. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to work more than five (5) hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty (30) minutes for a lunch period. The beginning and ending of the lunch period shall be documented by the employer.

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 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's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you regarding your hiring, promotion, pay, or the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)

Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding

Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

WH1462

REV. 02/2022

KY Labor Cabinet CHILD LABOR LAWS HOURS OF WORK PERMITTED FOR MINORS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	MAY NOT WORK BEFORE	MAY NOT WORK AFTER	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION
14 & 15 years	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (9:00 P.M. June 1 through Labor Day)	Three (3) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Eighteen (18) hours per week	Eight (8) hours per day Forty (40) hours per week
16 & 17 years	6:00 A.M.	10:30 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty (30) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS
16 & 17 years with Parental Permission	6:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Six and one-half (6.5) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty-two and one-half (32.5) or forty (40) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS

"School in session" means the time established by local school district authorities, pursuant to KRS 160.290. Parental or guardian permission must be in writing and shall remain at the employer's place of business.

A minor may work up to thirty-two and one-half (32.5) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing. A minor may work up to forty (40) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing and the principal or head of the school or attends certifies in writing that the minor has maintained at least a 2.0 grade point average in the most recent grading period. School certification shall be valid for one (1) year unless revoked sooner by the school authority. The parental permission and school certification shall remain at the employer's place of business.

Lunch Break. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to work more than five (5) hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty (30) minutes for a lunch period. The beginning and ending of the lunch period shall be documented by the employer.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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WH1088

REV. 09/2022

KY Labor Cabinet CHILD LABOR LAWS HOURS OF WORK PERMITTED FOR MINORS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	MAY NOT WORK BEFORE	MAY NOT WORK AFTER	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION
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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 EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's affirmative action regulations 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 basis of:

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 and equal opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment 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 or discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) U.S. Department of Labor 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210 1-800-367-6211 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office. Listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dhs.gov/eo-12812>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is providing employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs.

Disability

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. You should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

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.

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WH1462

REV. 06/27/2023

KY Workers' Compensation Notice

Employees of this business are covered by the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Act (KRS Chapter 342). Conspicuous posting of this Notice is required by law.

Employer Name: _____

Address: _____

Workers' Compensation Carrier (or third party administrator): _____

Policy #: _____ effective _____ to _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Contact Person _____

EMPLOYEES: IF INJURED - NOTIFY your supervisor IMMEDIATELY, when possible Notice should be in writing. FAILURE to notify your supervisor could result in denial of benefits. OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE. Your employer must pay for ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL CARE. Home care services, including physical or medical facility to render care. If the employee is enrolled in an approved Managed Care Plan employee selection of physicians is LIMITED to the Designated Provider Network, except in certain emergencies. FOR INJURIES RECEIVING CONTINUING CARE THE EMPLOYEE MUST APPROVE A TREATING PHYSICIAN, from a list to be furnished by the employer or its insurance carrier. If you have worked for more than 90 days, you are eligible for medical care under the Employee's Health Plan. If you are not, you are eligible for medical care under the Managed Care Plan for medical care. The name of the Managed Care Plan is _____ Its representative is _____ phone number _____

DISABILITY BENEFITS: To replace wages lost due to a workplace injury are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act after seven (7) day of disability. A CLAIM MUST BE FILED WITH the Department of Workers' Claim WITHIN TWO YEARS OF the date of injury, or last payment of temporary total disability benefits.

NEED ASSISTANCE? Contact your employer's claim representative. If your questions about workers' compensation rights are not promptly answered call THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF WORKERS' CLAIMS at 1-800-554-8601 to speak to an Ombudsman or Workers' Compensation Specialist.

EMPLOYER SUPERVISORS - NOTIFY MANAGEMENT IMMEDIATELY OF ALL INJURIES SO THAT TIMELY REPORT CAN BE MADE AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

WH1088

REV. 04/09/2009

KY Labor Cabinet CHILD LABOR LAWS HOURS OF WORK PERMITTED FOR MINORS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	MAY NOT WORK BEFORE	MAY NOT WORK AFTER	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION
14 & 15 years	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (9:00 P.M. June 1 through Labor Day)	Three (3) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Eighteen (18) hours per week	Eight (8) hours per day Forty (40) hours per week
16 & 17 years	6:00 A.M.	10:30 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty (30) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS
16 & 17 years with Parental Permission	6:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M. preceding school day/100 A.M. preceding non-school day	Six and one-half (6.5) hours per day on school day Eight (8) hours per day on non-school day Thirty-two and one-half (32.5) or forty (40) hours per week	NO RESTRICTIONS

"School in session" means the time established by local school district authorities, pursuant to KRS 160.290. Parental or guardian permission must be in writing and shall remain at the employer's place of business.

A minor may work up to thirty-two and one-half (32.5) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing. A minor may work up to forty (40) hours in any one (1) workweek if a parent or legal guardian gives permission in writing and the principal or head of the school or attends certifies in writing that the minor has maintained at least a 2.0 grade point average in the most recent grading period. School certification shall be valid for one (1) year unless revoked sooner by the school authority. The parental permission and school certification shall remain at the employer's place of business.

Lunch Break. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to work more than five (5) hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty (30) minutes for a lunch period. The beginning and ending of the lunch period shall be documented by the employer.

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 Education and Labor Cabinet Safety and Health on the Job

Occupational Safety and Health

Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) Chapter 338 establishes a program for protecting occupational safety and health. This notice details the safety and health protections for public and private sector employees working in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and must be prominently displayed in the workplace.

Employer Responsibilities: Employers shall furnish recognized and places of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical injury or health impairment; and comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338. Employers must provide information and training on hazards in the workplace including all hazardous substances. Required training must be provided to all employees in a language and vocabulary they understand. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for exercising any of their rights under the law, including raising a safety and health concern or reporting a work-related injury or illness.

Employee Responsibilities: Employees shall comply with the occupational safety and health regulations, standards, and rules issued pursuant to KRS 338 which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

Records: Employees may request from their employer copies of their medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, as well as the injury and illness log.

Standards: Kentucky's occupational safety and health standards are adopted by the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board. The Board consists of 13 members,