Massachusetts State Postings

Always Designing for People®

Information about Employees' Unemployment Insurance Coverage

Employer's name

Employer's DUA ID Number

Employer's Address

Employees of this business or organization are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI), a program financed entirely by Massachusetts employers. No deductions are made from your salary to cover the cost of your Unemployment Insurance benefits.

If you lose your job, you may be entitled to collect Unemployment Insurance. Outlined below is the information you need in order to apply for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Before you file, your employer will give you a copy of the pamphlet: *How to Apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits*, provided by the Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA).

You must be in the United States, its territories, or Canada when filing a claim or certifying for weekly UI benefits.

There are two ways to apply for UI Benefits:

Apply by using UI Online

UI Online is a secure, easy-to-use, self-service system. You can apply for benefits, reopen an existing claim, request weekly benefit payments, check your claim status, sign up for direct deposit, update your address, and even file an appeal online. To apply for benefits using UI Online, visit **mass.gov/dua**, and select **UI Online for Claimants**, and complete the required information to submit your application.

Apply by calling the TeleClaim Center

Unemployment Insurance services are available by phone. You can apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits, reopen a current claim, obtain up-to-date information on the status of your claim and benefit payment, resolve problems, and sign up for direct deposit, all by phone. To apply for benefits by phone, call the TeleClaim Center at 1 (877) 626-6800. You will be asked to enter your Social Security Number and the year you were born. You will then be connected to an agent who will take the information necessary to file your claim.

This document contains important information. Please have it translated immediately.

В данном документе содержится важная информация. Вам необходимо срочно сделать перевод документа.

Este documento contiene información importante. Por favor, consiga una traducción inmediatamente.

Tài liệu này có chứa thông tin quan trọng. Vui lòng dịch tài liệu này ngay.

Questo documento contiene informazioni importanti. La preghiamo di tradurlo inmediatamente.

Este documento contém informações importantes. Por favor, traduzi-lo imediatamente.

Docikman sa gen enfòmasyon enpòtan. Tanpri fè yon moun tradwi l touswit.

본 문서에는 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 본 문서를 즉시 번역하도록 하십시오.

ເອກະສານສະບັບນີ້ ບັນຈຸຂໍ້ມູນອັນສຳຄັນ. ກະລຸນາເອົາເອກະສານສະບັບນີ້ໄປແປອອກ ຢ່າງບໍ່ລໍຊ້າ.

ឯកសារនេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ ។ សូមបកប្រែវាជាបន្ទាន់ ។

Ce document contient des informations importantes. Veuillez le faire traduire au plus tôt.

تحتوي هذه الوثيقة على معلومات هامة. يرجى ترجمتها فوراً.

此文件含有重要信息。
請立即找人翻譯。

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

IMPORTANT: Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 151A, Section 62A requires that this notice be displayed at each site operated by an employer, in a conspicuous place, where it is accessible to all employees. It must include the name and mailing address of the employer, and the identification number assigned to the employer by the Department of Unemployment Assistance.

An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For hearing-impaired relay services, call 711.

mass.gov/dua

Rev. 1/8/24

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION **MCAD Guidance**

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

Issued 1/23/2018

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act ("the Act") amends the current statute prohibiting discrimination in employment, G.L. c. 151B, §4, enforced by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD). The Act, effective on April 1, 2018, expressly prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of pregnancy and pregnancy-related conditions, such as lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child. It also describes employers' obligations to employees that are pregnant or lactating and the protections these employees are entitled to receive. Generally, employers may not treat employees or job applicants less favorably than other employees based on pregnancy or pregnancy-related conditions and have an obligation to accommodate pregnant workers.

Under the Act:

- Upon request for an accommodation, the employer has an obligation to communicate with the employee in order to determine a reasonable accommodation for the pregnancy or pregnancy-related condition. This is called an "interactive process," and it must be done in good faith. A reasonable accommodation is a modification or adjustment that allows the employee or job applicant to perform the essential functions of the job while pregnant or experiencing a pregnancy-related condition, without undue hardship to the employer.
- An employer must accommodate conditions related to pregnancy, including post-pregnancy conditions such as the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, unless doing so would pose an undue hardship on the employer. "Undue hardship" means that providing the accommodation would cause the employer significant difficulty or expense.
- An employer cannot require a pregnant employee to accept a particular accommodation, or to begin disability or parental leave if another reasonable accommodation would enable the employee to perform the essential functions of the job without undue hardship to the employer.
- An employer cannot refuse to hire a pregnant job applicant or applicant with a pregnancy-related condition, because of the pregnancy or the pregnancy-related condition, if an applicant is capable of performing the essential functions of the position with a reasonable accommodation.
- An employer cannot deny an employment opportunity or take adverse action against an employee because of the employee's request for or use of a reasonable accommodation for a pregnancy or pregnancy-related condition.
- An employer cannot require medical documentation about the need for an accommodation if the accommodation requested is for: (i) more frequent restroom, food or water breaks; (ii) seating; (iii) limits on lifting no more than 20 pounds; and (iv) private, non-bathroom space for expressing breast milk. An employer, may, however, request medical documentation for other accommodations.
- Employers must provide written notice to employees of the right to be free from discrimination due to pregnancy or a condition related to pregnancy, including the right to reasonable accommodations for conditions related to pregnancy, in a handbook, pamphlet, or other means of notice no later than April 1, 2018.
- Employers must also provide written notice of employees' rights under the Act: (1) to new employees at or prior to the start of employment; and (2) to an employee who notifies the employer of a pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition, no more than 10 days after such notification.

The foregoing is a synopsis of the requirements under the Act, and both employees and employers are encouraged to read the full text of the law available on the General Court's website here:

https://malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/2017/Chapter54.

If you believe you have been discriminated against on the basis of pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition, you may file a formal complaint with the MCAD. You may also have the right to file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission if the conduct violates the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, which amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Both agencies require the formal complaint to be filed within 300 days of the discriminatory act.

Boston Headquarters: One Ashburton Place, Room 601, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 994-6000
Springfield: 436 Dwight Street, Room 220, Springfield, MA 01103, (413) 739-2145
Worcester: 484 Main Street, Room 320, Worcester, MA 01608, (508) 453-9630
New Bedford: 128 Unión Street, Suite 206, New Bedford, MA 02740, (774) 510-5801
www.mass.gov/mcad/

FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Applicants to and employees of private employers with 6 or more employees*, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 151B from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, DISABILITY, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE, SEX, PREGNANCY AND PREGNANCY-RELATED CONDITIONS, GENDER IDENTITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENETIC INFORMATION, ANCESTRY, MILITARY SERVICE

M.G.L. c. 151B protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, disability, national origin (including unlawful language proficiency requirements), age (if you are 40 years old or older), sex, pregnancy or a condition related to pregnancy, gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, ancestry, and military service. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship.

HARASSMENT
Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when (a) submission to or rejection of such advances, requests or conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or as a basis for employment decisions; (b) such advances, requests or conduct have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or sexually offensive work environment. ***The law also prohibits harassment based on the protected classes set forth above.***

PREGNANCY
The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of pregnancy and pregnancy-related conditions, such as lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, and describes employers' obligations to employees that are pregnant or lactating and the protections these employees are entitled to receive.

PARENTAL LEAVE
The law requires employers to grant an employee who has completed an initial probationary period and has given two (2) weeks' notice of the anticipated date of departure and the employee's intention to return, at least eight (8) weeks of paid or unpaid leave for the purpose of childbirth, adoption of a child under 18, or adoption of a child under 23 years old if the child has a mental or physical disability.

DISABILITY
M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination the basis of disability, a record of disability or perceived disability, in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination may include failing to reasonably accommodate an otherwise qualified person with a disability.

RETALIATION
It is illegal to retaliate against any person because s/he has opposed any discriminatory practices or because s/he has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding before the Commission. It is also illegal to aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce any act forbidden under M.G.L. c. 151B, or attempt to do so.

DOMESTIC WORKERS
M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination and harassment against certain domestic workers where the employer has one (1) or more employee.* While some exclusions apply, domestic workers generally include individuals paid to perform work of a domestic nature within a household on a regular basis, such as housekeeping, housecleaning, nanny services, and/or caretaking. Employers are prohibited from engaging in sexual harassment and harassment and/ or discrimination based on the protected classes described above, i.e. race, color, etc. Domestic workers are also entitled to parental leave.

CRIMINAL HISTORY INQUIRIES
The law prohibits employers from asking applicants on an initial employment application for any criminal background information unless an exemption by statute or regulation exists.

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY ADMISSION INQUIRIES
Employers may not refuse to hire or terminate an employee for failing to furnish information regarding his/her admission to a facility for the care and treatment of mentally ill persons. An employment application may not seek information about an applicant's admission to such a facility.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST
If you feel you have been harassed or discriminated against, you should immediately file a charge of discrimination with the **Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination**, www.mcad.gov, at one of the offices below. **An agreement with your employer to arbitrate your discrimination claim(s) does not bar you from filing a charge of discrimination.**

Boston Office: 1 Ashburton Pl., Suite 601, Boston, MA 02108 – P: 617-994-6000 F: 617-994-6024

Springfield Office: 436 Dwight St., Room 220, Springfield, MA 01103 – P: 413-739-2145 F: 413-784-1056

For more information, please see our website: www.mass.gov/mcad/

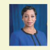
Revised February 2023

Massachusetts Wage & Hour Laws

The minimum wage is **$15.00**

Fair Labor Hotline (617) 727-3465 TTY (617) 727-4765

www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor



Massachusetts Attorney General Andrea Joy Campbell

State law requires all employers to post this notice at the workplace in a location where it can easily be read. M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 16; 454 C.M.R. 27.07(1)

Minimum Wage
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1, 2, 2A, and 7

Beginning January 1, 2023, the minimum wage in Massachusetts is $15/hour.
In Massachusetts, all workers are presumed to be employees. The minimum wage applies to **all** employees, except:

- agricultural workers ($8.00 per hour is the minimum wage for most agricultural workers),
- members of a religious order,
- workers being trained in certain educational, nonprofit, or religious organizations, and
- outside salespeople.

Tips
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 152A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 7

Beginning January 1, 2023, the service rate in Massachusetts is $6.75/hour. The hourly "service rate" applies to workers who provide services to customers and who make more than $20 a month in tips.

The average hourly tips, plus the hourly service rate paid to the worker must add up to the minimum wage per each shift. Employers, owners and employees with managerial or supervisory responsibilities on a given day must never take any of your tips. Tips and service charges listed on a bill must be given only to wait staff, service bartenders, or other service employees.

Tip pooling is allowed only for wait staff, service bartenders, and other service employees.

Overtime
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1A and 1B

Generally, employees who work more than 40 hours in any week must be paid overtime. Overtime pay is at least 1.5 x the regular rate of pay for each hour worked over 40 hours in a week.

For some employees who get paid the "service rate," the overtime rate is 1.5 x the basic minimum wage, *not* the service rate.

Exception: Under state law, some jobs and workplaces are exempt from overtime. For a complete list of overtime exemptions, visit *www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor* or call the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division at (617) 727-3465.

Payment of Wages
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.02

The law says when, what, and how employees must be paid. An employee's pay (or wages) includes payment for all hours worked, including tips, earned vacation pay, promised holiday pay, and earned commissions that are definitely determined, due and payable.

Hourly employees must be paid every week or every other week (bi-weekly). The deadline to pay is 6 or 7 days after the pay period ends, depending on how many days an employee worked during one calendar week.

Employees who *quit* must be paid in full on the next regular payday or by the first Saturday after they quit (if there is no regular payday). Employees who are *fired* or *laid off* must be paid in full on their last day of work.

Paystub Information
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148

All employees must get a statement, at no cost, with their pay that says the name of the employer and employee, the date of payment (month, day, and year), the number of hours worked during the pay period, the hourly rate, and all deductions or increases made during the pay period.

Pay Deductions
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.05

An employer cannot deduct money from an employee's pay unless the law allows it (such as state and federal income taxes), or the employee asked for a deduction to be made for the employee's own benefit (such as to put money aside in the employee's savings account).

An employer cannot take money from an employee's pay for the employer's ordinary business costs (for example: supplies, materials or tools needed for the employee's job). An employer who requires an employee to buy or rent a uniform must refund the actual costs to the employee.

The law also puts limits on when and how much money an employer can take from an employee's pay for housing and meals the employer gives to the employee.

Hours Worked
454 C.M.R. 27.02

Hours worked or "working time" includes all time that an employee must be on duty at the employer's worksite or other location, and works before or after the normal shift to complete the work.

Meal Breaks
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 100 and 101

Most employees who work more than 6 hours must get a 30-minute meal break. During their meal break, employees must be free of all duties and free to leave the workplace. If, at the request of the employer, an employee agrees to work or stay at the workplace during the meal break, the employee must get paid for that time.

Payroll Records
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 15

Payroll records must include the employee's name, address, job/occupation, amount paid each pay period, and hours worked (each day and week).

Employers must keep payroll records for 3 years. Employees have the right to see their own payroll records at reasonable times and places.

Sick Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148C

Most employees have the right to earn 1 hour of sick leave for every 30 hours they work, and they may earn and take up to 40 hours of sick leave a year. Employees begin accruing sick time on their first day of work. Employees must have access to their sick leave 90 days after starting work.

Eligible employees may use their sick leave if they or their child, spouse, parent, or spouse's parent is sick, injured, or has a routine medical appointment. They may also use sick leave for themselves or their child to address the effects of domestic violence.

Unless it is an emergency, employees must notify the employer before using sick leave.

Employees who miss more than 3 days in a row may need to provide their employer a doctor's note.

Paid Sick Leave

Employers with 11 or more employees *must* provide paid sick leave. Employers with fewer than 11 employees must provide sick leave; however, it does not need to be paid.

Employers Must Not Discriminate
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 105A; M.G.L. Chapter 151B, Section 4

Subject to certain limited exceptions, employers must not pay one employee less for doing the same or comparable work as another employee of a different gender.

They must not discriminate in hiring, pay or other compensation, or other terms of employment based on a person's:

- Race or color
- Religion, national origin, or ancestry
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- Military service
- Sexual orientation or gender identity or expression
- Genetic information or disability
- Age

Small Necessities Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52D

In some cases, employees have the right to take up to 24 hours unpaid leave every 12 months for their:

- child's school activities,
- child's doctor or dentist appointment, or
- elderly relative's doctor or dentist appointments, or other appointments.

Employees are eligible for this leave if the employer has at least 50 employees and the employee has:

- been employed for at least 12 months by the employer and
- worked at least 1,250 hours for the employer during the previous 12-month period.

Rights of Temporary Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 159C

To learn about rights of temporary workers and employees hired through staffing agencies, call: 617-626-6970 or go to: *www.mass.gov/dols.*

Rights of Domestic Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 190

To learn about additional rights for workers who provide housekeeping, cleaning, childcare, cooking, home management, elder care, or similar services in a household, go to *www.mass.gov/ago/DW.*

Public Works and Public Construction Workers
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 26-27H

Workers who work on public construction projects and certain other public work must be paid the prevailing wage, a minimum rate set by the Department of Labor Standards based on the type of work performed.

Domestic Violence Leave
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52E

Employees who are victims, or whose family members are victims, of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or kidnapping have the right to 15 days of leave for related needs, such as health care, counseling, and victims services; safe housing; care and custody of their children; and legal help, protective orders, and going to court.

The leave can be paid or unpaid depending on the employer's policy. This law applies to employers with 50 or more employees.

Employees Have the Right to Sue
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 150; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1B and 20

Employees have the right to sue their employer for most violations of wage and hour laws.

Employees may sue as an individual or they may sue their employer as a group if they have similar complaints. Employees who win their case will receive back pay, triple damages, attorneys' fees, and court costs.

Important! There are strict deadlines for starting a lawsuit. For most cases, the deadline is 3 years after the violation.

Employers Must Not Retaliate
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 19

It is against the law for an employer to punish or discriminate against an employee for making a complaint or trying to enforce the rights explained in this poster.

The laws explained in this poster apply to all workers, regardless of immigration status, including undocumented workers. If an employer reports or threatens to report a worker to immigration authorities because the worker complained about a violation of rights, the employer can be prosecuted and/or subject to civil penalties.

Reporting Pay
454 C.M.R. 27.04(1)

Most employees must be paid for 3 hours at no less than minimum wage if the employee is scheduled to work 3 or more hours, and reports to work on time, and is not given the expected hours of work.

Employees Under 18 – Child Labor
M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 56 –105

All employers in Massachusetts must follow state and federal laws for employees who are under 18 (minors). These laws say *when, where,* and *how long* minors may work. They also say what kinds of work or tasks minors must NOT do.

Work Permits Required - Most workers under 18 must obtain a work permit. Employers must keep their minor workers' work permits on file at the worksite. To get a work permit, the minor must apply to the superintendent of the school district where the minor lives or goes to school. To learn more about getting a work permit, contact the Department of Labor Standards at (617) 626-6975, or *www.mass.gov/dols.*

Dangerous Jobs & Tasks Minors Must Not Do

Age	Must Not
16 & 17	• Drive most motor vehicles or forklifts • Work at a job that requires that the employee have or use a firearm • Use, clean or repair certain kinds of power-driven machines • Handle, serve, or sell alcoholic beverages • Work 30 or more feet off of the ground
14 & 15	• Cook (except on electric or gas grills that do not have open flames), operate fryolators, rotisseries, NIECO broilers, or pressure cookers • Operate, clean or repair power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers, processors, cutters, and mixers • Work in freezers or meat coolers • Perform any baking activities • Work in or near factories, construction sites, manufacturing plants, mechanized workplaces, garages, tunnels, or other risky workplaces
Under 14	• Minors under 14 cannot work in Massachusetts in most cases.

Time & Schedule Restrictions for Minors

Age	Must not work	At any time:
16 & 17	At **night,** from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (or past 10:15 if the employer stops serving customers at 10 p.m.) *Exception:* On non-school nights, may work until 11:30 p.m. or until midnight, if working at a restaurant or racetrack.	• More than **9 hours** per day • More than **48 hours** per week • More than **6 days** per week
14 & 15	At **night,** from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. *Exception:* In summer (July 1 – Labor Day), may work until 9 p.m. **During the School Year:*** • During school hours • More than **3 hours** on any school day • More than **18 hours** during any week • More than **8 hours** on any weekend or holiday	**When school is not in session:** • More than **8 hours** on any day • More than **40 hours** per week • More than **6 days** per week

**Exception:* For school-approved career or experience-building jobs, students may be allowed to work during the school day, up to 23 hours a week.

These are just some examples of tasks prohibited under both state and federal law. **For a complete list** of prohibited jobs for minors, contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 • *www.mass.gov/ago/youthemployment.* Or contact the U.S. Department of Labor: (617) 624-6700 • *www.youth.dol.gov*

Adult Supervision Required After 8 p.m. - After 8 p.m., all minors must be directly supervised by an adult who is located in the workplace and is reasonably accessible. ***Exception:*** **Adult supervision is not required for minors working at a kiosk or stand in a common area of an enclosed shopping mall that has security from 8 p.m. until the mall closes.**

Contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 – www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor

Rev. 06/2021

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

NOTICE: PARENTAL LEAVE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Issued: May 17, 2023

PURSUANT TO M.G.L. C. 151B, § 4(11A) AND C. 149, § 105D EVERY EMPLOYEE AND DOMESTIC WORKER IS ENTITLED AS A MATTER OF LAW TO AT LEAST EIGHT WEEKS PARENTAL LEAVE FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING BIRTH OR ADOPTION OF A CHILD.

EMPLOYEES ARE ELIGIBLE IF THEY COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. THE EMPLOYEE IS EMPLOYED ON A FULL–TIME BASIS;
2. THE EMPLOYEE HAS COMPLETED AN INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD SET BY THE EMPLOYER WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED THREE MONTHS OR, IN THE EVENT THE EMPLOYER DOES NOT UTILIZE A PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR THE POSITION IN QUESTION, HAS BEEN EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR AT LEAST THREE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS; AND,
3. GIVES TWO WEEKS' NOTICE OF THE ANTICIPATED DEPARTURE DATE AND NOTICE THAT THEY INTEND TO RETURN TO THE JOB, OR PROVIDE NOTICE AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE IF THE DELAY IS FOR REASONS BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONTROL.

DOMESTIC WORKERS MUST PROVIDE TWO WEEKS' NOTICE BUT ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE FULL TIME OR COMPLETE AN INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.

BOTH EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO RETURN TO THE SAME OR A SIMILAR POSITION WITHOUT LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR WHICH THEY WERE ELIGIBLE ON THE DATE THE LEAVE COMMENCED, IF THEY TERMINATE PARENTAL LEAVE WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS. THE GUARANTEE OF A SAME OR SIMILAR POSITION IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN M.G.L. C. 149, § 105D.

ACCRUED SICK LEAVE BENEFITS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR PARENTAL LEAVE PURPOSES UNDER THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS WHICH APPLY TO OTHER TEMPORARY MEDICAL DISABILITIES. ANY EMPLOYER POLICY OR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR GREATER OR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS THAN THOSE OUTLINED IN THIS NOTICE SHALL CONTINUE TO APPLY.

IF THE EMPLOYER PROVIDES PARENTAL LEAVE FOR LONGER THAN EIGHT WEEKS, THE EMPLOYER SHALL NOT DENY THE EMPLOYEE OR DOMESTIC WORKER THE RIGHT TO RETURN TO WORK UNLESS THE EMPLOYER CLEARLY INFORMS THE EMPLOYEE OR DOMESTIC WORKER, IN WRITING, PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LEAVE AND PRIOR TO ANY SUBSEQUENT EXTENSION OF LEAVE THAT TAKING LONGER THAN EIGHT WEEKS OF LEAVE SHALL RESULT IN THE DENIAL OF REINSTATEMENT OR THE LOSS OF OTHER RIGHTS AND BENEFITS.

Notice of Benefits Available Under M.G.L. Chapter 175M

Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML)

Available Leave

Covered individuals may be entitled to family and medical leave for the following reasons:

- up to 20 weeks of paid medical leave in a benefit year if they have a serious health condition that incapacitates them from work.
- up to 12 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year related to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child, to care for a family member with a serious health condition, or because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a family member is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty in the Armed Forces.
- up to 26 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year to care for a family member who is a covered service member with a serious health condition.

Covered individuals are eligible for no more than 26 total weeks, in the aggregate, of paid family and medical leave in a single benefit year.

Benefits

To fund PFML benefits, employers may deduct payroll contributions of up to 0.46% (adjusted annually) from a covered individual's wages or other earnings. A covered individual's average weekly earnings will determine his or her benefit amount, for a maximum weekly benefit of up to $1,170.64 (adjusted annually).

Who is a Covered Individual Under the Law?

Generally, a worker qualifies as a covered individual eligible for PFML benefits if they are:

- covered by unemployment insurance in Massachusetts and paid wages by a Massachusetts employer; or
- a self-employed individual who resides and works in Massachusetts and chooses to opt-in to the program; and
- has earned at least 30 times the expected benefit and at least $6,300 (adjusted annually) in the last four completed quarters preceding the application for benefits.

Job Protection

Generally, an employee who has taken paid family or medical leave must be restored to the employee's previous position or to an equal position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length-of-service credit, and seniority as of the date of leave.

These job protections do not apply to former employees, independent contractors, or self-employed individuals.

Health Insurance

Employers must provide for, contribute to, or otherwise maintain the employee's employment-related health insurance benefits, if any, at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued working continuously for the duration of such leave.

Private Plans

If an employer offers employees paid family leave, medical leave, or both, with benefits that are at least as generous as those provided under the law, the employer may apply for an exemption from paying the contributions. Employees continue to be protected from discrimination and retaliation under the law even when an employer opts to provide paid leave benefits through a private plan.

Name of Private Insurer: ______

Private plan is for: ☐ Medical ☐ Family ☐ Both

Address: ______

Phone: ______

City, State & Zip Code: ______

Website: ______

No Retaliation or Discrimination

- It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate or retaliate against an employee for exercising any right to which s/he is entitled under the law.
- An employee or former employee who is discriminated or retaliated against for exercising rights under the law may, not more than three years after the violation occurs, institute a civil action in the superior court, and may be entitled to damages of as much as three times his or her lost wages.

PFML Paid Family & Medical Leave MASSACHUSETTS

If you have questions or concerns about your PFML rights, call: (833) 344-7365 or visit: https://www.mass.gov/DFML

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place on the employer's premises.

2025 Poster • Revised 10/2024

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB:

- **Immediately notify your employer that you have been injured.**

Employer HR/Workers' Compensation Contact | Phone Number

- **Tell the medical provider that you have been injured at work and give the information below:**

Insurance Carrier | Address | Phone Number

Employer | Address

- **If the employer fails to report the injury to the insurer, the employee may file an Employee's Claim (Form 110).**
- **Additional information regarding your rights and eligibility for benefits pursuant the Workers' Compensation law may be obtained by contacting the Department of Industrial Accidents at 617.727.4900 or visiting www.mass.gov/dia.**

IF MEDICAL TREATMENT IS NEEDED:

Injured workers may select their own medical provider. Medical treatment costs that are reasonable, necessary, and related to the work injury will be paid by the above-named insurer.

If medical facility information is provided below, the above-named insurer has a preferred provider arrangement and the insurer has arranged for your initial treatment at:

Medical Facility: | Address:

Phone Number:

EMPLOYER: THIS NOTICE MUST BE FILLED OUT AND POSTED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN READ IT PURSUANT M.G.L. C. 152, SECTIONS 21, 22, 30, AND 75B (2). EMPLOYERS MAY NOT RETALIATE, DISCRIMINATE (IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS WHICH INCLUDES IMMIGRATION STATUS), OR PROVIDE FALSE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROCESS TO THEIR EMPLOYEES. THIS NOTICE MUST BE UPDATED, POSTED AND REDISTRIBUTED WHEN THERE ARE CHANGES TO THE INFORMATION.

REVISED JUNE 2024

The New Massachusetts

Equal Pay Act

The Massachusetts Equal Pay Act, M.G.L. c. 149 § 105A, prohibits discrimination based on gender in the payment of wages. Your employer may not pay you less than it pays an employee of a different gender performing comparable work. "Comparable work" is work that requires substantially similar skill, effort, and responsibility, and is performed under similar working conditions.

The law permits differences in pay for comparable work only when based upon one or more of the following

- A seniority system
- The geographic location of the jobs
- Production, sales, or revenue-based systems of pay
- Job-related differences in education, training or experience
- A merit system
- Difference in travel required by the jobs

You Have Additional Rights

- If you are applying for a new job, **the employer may not ask you how much you have been paid in the past until after making you a job offer** that includes compensation.
- Employers **may not refuse to consider you for a job based on how much you earned** in your last job.
- Employers generally **may not prohibit you from talking about either your own wages** or your coworkers' wages.
- You **cannot be retaliated against for exercising your rights** under the law.

Think Your Rights Have Been Violated?

Attorney General's Office

File a complaint with the Civil Rights Division of the Attorney General's Office by calling us at (617) 963-2917 or by filing a complaint online at www.mass.gov/ago/civilrightscomplaint.

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

If you believe an employer has intentionally discriminated against you based on your gender, you may also be able to file a complaint with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. For more information, call (617) 994-6000 or visit www.mass.gov/file-a-complaint-of-discrimination.

Help Finding a Lawyer

You also have the right to file a complaint in court. For help finding an attorney, contact the Massachusetts Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service by calling (866) 627-7577 or visiting www.massbar.org/public/lawyer-referral-service.

www.mass.gov/ago/equalpay
#equalpayMA

UNLOCK EXCLUSIVE VETERAN BENEFITS IN MASSACHUSETTS

From cash bonuses and priority of services across MassHire to education assistance and more —

Massachusetts is here for you.

MASSHIRE

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts EXECUTIVE OFFICE of VETERANS SERVICES

MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN SERVICES

MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF VETERANS SERVICES (EOVS)

Offers information on benefits, financial assistance, and peer support available in Massachusetts.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/vets

MASSHIRE VETERANS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Offers priority access to employment and training services for veterans and their families at all MassHire Career Centers and connects them with employers.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/veterans-job-programs-and- services

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VEET)

Provides employment training and resources for Massachusetts veterans.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/vets

LEGAL RESOURCES

EOVS offers a comprehensive list of legal resources for Massachusetts veterans in need.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/vets

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (VA)

The VA is the gateway to federal benefits available to veterans, including healthcare, disability compensation, education, training, and more.

Visit https://www.va.gov/resources/

VETERANS MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS LINE

Provides 24/7 support for veterans.

Call 988 and press 1, text 838255, or visit https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/

MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS BENEFITS ADVISOR

Provides a comprehensive list of veterans' benefits, including tax advantages, RMV benefits, and more.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/veteran-benefits

UNEMPLOYMENT RESOURCES

Visit the **Department of Unemployment Assistance** website for a list of resources.

Visit https://www.mass.gov/how-to/file-for-unemployment-benefits-as-a-recently-separated-service-member

600 Washington Street, Boston, MA, 02111 • 617-210-5480

EARNED SICK TIME

Notice of Employee Rights

Who Qualifies?

All employees in Massachusetts can earn sick time.

This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees.

How is it Earned?

- Employees earn 1 hour of sick time for every 30 hours they work.
- Employees can earn and use up to **40 hours per year**
- Employees with unused earned sick time at the end of the year can rollover up to 40 hours.
- Employees begin earning sick time on their first day of work and may begin using earned sick time after 90 days

Will it be Paid?

- If an employer has 11 or more employees, sick time must be paid.
- For employers with fewer than 11 employees, sick time may be unpaid.
- Paid sick time must be paid on the same schedule and at the same rate as regular wages.

When Can it be Used?

- An employee can use sick time when the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or spouse's parent is sick or has a routine medical appointment. It can be used to address the effects of domestic violence on the employee or their child. An employee can use sick time after pregnancy loss or failed assisted reproduction, adoption, or surrogacy.
- Employees may be required to use at least one hour of sick time when absent for part of a shift.
- Using sick time for other purposes is not allowed and may result in an employee being disciplined.

Can an Employer Have A Different Policy?

Yes. Employers may have their own sick leave or paid time off policy, so long as employees can use at least the same amount of time, for the same reasons, and with the same job protections as under the Earned Sick Time Law.

Job Protection

- An employee cannot be disciplined, penalized, or retaliated against for exercising their rights under the law.
- For example, employers may not assign disciplinary points to covered absences, take work hours away from an employee for calling out, or fire an employee to asserting sick leave rights.

Notice and Verification

- Employees must notify their employer before they use sick time, except in a emergency.
- Employers may decide how the employees notify the employer of an absence.
- An employer generally may not require a doctor's note unless the employee is absent more than 3 days in a row or uses sick time during their last two weeks of employment.

Do You Have Questions?

Call the Fair Labor Division at 617-727-3465

Visit www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime

The Attorney General enforces the Earned Sick Time Law and regulations. It is unlawful to violate any provision of the Earned Sick Time Law.

Violations of any provision of the Earned Sick time law, M.G.L. c. 149, § I 48C, or these regulations, 940 CMR 33.00 shall be subject to paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6) and (7) of subsection (b) of M.G.L. c. 149, §27C and to §150.

This notice is intended to inform. Full text of the law and regulations are available at www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General

December 2024

Sexual Harassment at work does not have to be tolerated. It's Illegal.

If you are being sexually harassed, report it immediately to your supervisor or contact:

Sexual Harassment Officer

You can file a Complaint of Discrimination with the MA Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) at one of the following locations:

Boston Headquarters
1 Ashburton Place, Ste. 601, Boston, MA 02108
Phone: 617-994-6000
Fax: 617-994-6024

Springfield
436 Dwight Street, Rm. 220, Springfield, MA 01103
Phone: 413-739-2145
Fax: 413-784-1056

Notice to Employers / Employees

Your state has its own minimum wage law which requires posting a notice regarding the aspects of that law. Employers are still required to post the Federal Minimum Wage notice from the U.S. Dept. of Labor Fair Labor Standards Act in addition to this state posting. According to the Dept. of Labor; where Federal and state law have different minimum wage rates, the higher standard applies.

This Posting is for Informational Purposes Only

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Employers:
For additional information on our services, speak to your local sales associate or visit us at: **www.adp.com**

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Compliance Date January 2025

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