

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

### FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

**\$7.25** PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

### OVERTIME PAY

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

Law enforcement and fire protection personnel: You may be paid overtime on the basis of a "work period" of between 7 and 28 consecutive days in length, rather than on a 40-hour workweek basis.

### COMPENSATORY TIME

Employees may receive compensatory time off instead of cash overtime pay, at a rate of not less than 1½ hours for each overtime hour worked, where provided pursuant to an agreement or understanding that meets the requirements of the Act.

### EXEMPTIONS

The Act does not apply to persons who are not subject to the civil service laws of State or local governments and who are: elected public officials, certain immediate advisors to such officials, certain individuals appointed or selected by such officials to serve in various capacities, or employees of legislative branches of State and local governments. Employees of legislative libraries do not come within this exclusion and are thus covered by the Act.

Certain types of workers are exempt from the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions, including bona fide executive, administrative, and professional employees who meet regulatory requirements.

Any law enforcement or fire protection employee who in any workweek is employed by a public agency employing less than 5 employees in law enforcement or fire protection activities is exempt from the overtime pay provisions.

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

16 years old is the minimum age for most occupations. An 18-year old minimum applies to hazardous occupations. Minors 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours under certain conditions. For more information, visit the YouthRules! Web site at [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).

### ENFORCEMENT

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

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Employees under 20 years of age may be paid a youth minimum wage of not less than \$4.25 an hour during their first 90 consecutive calendar days after initial employment by an employer.
- Employers are required to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



WH1385 REV 07/16



# Equal Employment Opportunity is **THE LAW**

## **Private Employers, State and Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Employment Agencies and Labor Organizations**

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

### **DISABILITY**

Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. 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.

### **AGE**

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

### **SEX (WAGES)**

In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

### **GENETICS**

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers' acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

### **RETALIATION**

All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

### **WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED**

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected:

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov) or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov).



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## Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. 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. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

### **DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS**

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within

three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

### **RETALIATION**

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above 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, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at [OFCCP-Public@dol.gov](mailto:OFCCP-Public@dol.gov), or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

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## 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 provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.



# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within one year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

## BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;\* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

\*Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

## REQUESTING LEAVE

Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

## EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

## ENFORCEMENT

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.



For additional information or to file a complaint:

# 1-866-4-USWAGE

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

## www.dol.gov/whd

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division







# 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 reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ☆ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

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

### RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- ☆ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ☆ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ☆ are obligated to serve 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 dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ☆ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

### ENFORCEMENT

- ☆ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>.
- ☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ☆ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm>. 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**



**1-800-336-4590**

Publication Date — April 2017

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
**WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW**  
NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

**TO EMPLOYEES**

1. You are required by law (RSA 281-A: 19) to report promptly to your employer an occupational injury or disease, even if you deem it to be minor. Form No. 8WCA, Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease, may be used for that purpose (RSA 281-A: 20, 21). After you have completed the form and made it available to him or her, your employer must acknowledge receipt by signing and giving you a copy.
2. You are entitled to the services of a physician. This physician shall be within a managed care network, if applicable under RSA 281-A: 23-a.
3. You may not sue your employer as a result of a work connected injury or disease by reason of your eligibility for benefits under the Workers' Compensation Law.

**TO EMPLOYERS**

1. You are required to display this poster so that it will be of the greatest possible benefit to your employees (RSA 281-A: 4).
2. You are required to file an Employer's First Report of Injury or Occupational Disease, Form No. 8 WCA, with the Labor Commissioner as soon as possible, but no later than five days after learning of the occurrence of any injury (RSA 281-A:53, I). A copy of this form must also be provided to the nearest claims office of your insurance carrier unless the injury requires one-time treatment costing under \$2,000 and you pay the medical bill within 30 days. (RSA 281-A: 53, I and Lab 504.02). If the injury requires any additional treatment or results in lost time, you must notify your insurance carrier of the injury (Lab 504.02).
3. You are required to report to the Labor Commissioner any occupational disability, whether total or partial, of four or more days (RSA 281-A:22), on an Employer's Supplemental Report of Injury, form No 13 WCA, as soon as possible but no later than ten days after the date of knowledge thereof (RSA 281-A:53, I and II).
4. You are required to furnish, or cause to be furnished, reasonable medical and hospital services, other remedial care or vocational rehabilitation, and various types of disability compensation to an injured or disabled employee in accordance with RSA 281-A:23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 32.
5. All employers with 5 or more full time employees shall develop temporary alternative work opportunities for injured employees in accordance with RSA 281-A:23-b. Employer may be obligated to reinstate employees sustaining a compensable injury in accordance with RSA 281-A: 25-a.
6. You are required to obtain from the carrier identified below a supply of all required workers' compensation forms.  
NOTICE- Violation of the various provisions of the Workers Compensation Law carries civil penalties, court fines or both.

Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
Deputy Labor Commissioner

Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner of Labor

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The undersigned employer hereby gives notice of compliance with all provisions of the workers' Compensation Law and Administrative Regulations of the Labor Commissioner of the State of New Hampshire pursuant to Revised Statutes Annotated, Chapter 281-A:, as amended

Name of Insurance Company  
Or self-insurer:

**Primex<sup>3</sup>**  
NH Public Risk Management Exchange  
Bow Brook Place  
46 Donovan Street  
Concord, NH 03301-2624

Name of Employer:

**SAMPLE**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employer Identification No.

(If number unknown, Employer to request from IRS)

**This notice must be posted conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of business.**

Prescribed by Labor Commissioner  
State of New Hampshire  
WCP-1 (07-18)



## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION LAW

Wages In this Establishment Will Be Paid On:

SUNDAY  
☐

MONDAY  
☐

TUESDAY  
☐

WEDNESDAY  
☐

THURSDAY  
☐

FRIDAY  
☐

SATURDAY  
☐

**PAYMENT OF WAGES.** All wages due an employee must be paid on a weekly or biweekly basis. The Labor Commissioner may, upon written petition showing good and sufficient reason, permit payment of wages less frequently, except it shall be at least once each calendar month.

**NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE.** Employer must notify employee in writing when hiring of the rate of pay, or any changes prior to change; make available in writing, or by posted notice, employment practices and policies on vacation pay, sick leave and other fringe benefits; furnish employee statement of deductions each payday.

**LUNCH OR EATING PERIOD.** An employer may not require an employee to work more than five consecutive hours without granting him a one half-hour lunch or eating period, except if it is feasible for the employee to eat during the performance of his/her work, and the employer permits him/her to do so.

**ACCESS TO PERSONNEL FILE.** Every employer shall provide a reasonable opportunity for an employee who so requests to inspect such employee's personnel file and upon request provide such employee with a copy of all or part of the file.

**WITHHOLDING WAGES.** Employer may not withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless required or empowered by state or federal law; or unless by written authorization by the employee for a lawful purpose accruing to the benefit of the employee, per regulation promulgated by the Commissioner.

**EMPLOYEES SEPARATED.** When an employee quits, resigns, or is suspended because of labor dispute wages must be paid not later than the next regular payday or by mail if the employee so requests. Employees discharged must be paid in full within seventy-two hours. Willful failure to pay as above subjects employer to liquidated damages of ten percent of the unpaid wages for each day except Sunday and legal holidays. In case of dispute over amount due, employer shall pay amount conceded by him to be due, leaving employee remedies of law for balance.

The acceptance of payment by employee shall not constitute a release to the balance of a claim and any release required by an employer as a condition of payment shall be null and void and in violation of the law.

### REQUIRED PAY

On any day an employee reports to work at an employer's request, the employee shall be paid not less than 2 hours pay at their regular rate of pay. This does not apply to employees of counties or municipalities.

### CIVIL PENALTY

There may be a minimum civil penalty of \$100.00 per violation of any section of the New Hampshire Labor Laws.

INSPECTION DIVISION  
P.O. BOX 2076  
CONCORD, NH 03302-2076  
TELEPHONE - (603) 271-1492 & 271-3176

Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
Deputy Commissioner

Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner

**THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE**

Rev. 02-01-18



# **State of New Hampshire Department of Labor**

## **Criteria to Establish an Employee or Independent Contractor**

**“Employee” means** and includes every person who may be permitted, required, or directed by any employer, in consideration of direct or indirect gain or profit, to engage in any employment, but shall not include any person exempted from the definition of employee as stated in RSA 281-A:2, VI(b)(2), (3), or (4), or RSA 281-A:2, VII(b), or a person providing services as part of a residential placement for individuals with developmental, acquired, or emotional disabilities, or any person who meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The person possesses or has applied for a federal employer identification number or social security number, or in the alternative, has agreed in writing to carry out the responsibilities imposed on employers under this chapter.

(b) The person has control and discretion over the means and manner of performance of the work, in that the result of the work, rather than the means or manner by which the work is performed, is the primary element bargained for by the employer.

(c) The person has control over the time when the work is performed, and the time of performance is not dictated by the employer. However, this shall not prohibit the employer from reaching an agreement with the person as to completion schedule, range of work hours, and maximum number of work hours to be provided by the person, and in the case of entertainment, the time such entertainment is to be presented.

(d) The person hires and pays the person’s assistants, if any, and to the extent such assistants are employees, supervises the details of the assistants’ work.

(e) The person holds himself or herself out to be in business for himself or herself or is registered with the state as a business and the person has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations.

(f) The person is responsible for satisfactory completion of work and may be held contractually responsible for failure to complete the work.

(g) The person is not required to work exclusively for the employer.

**INSPECTION DIVISION  
P O BOX 2076  
CONCORD NH 03302-2076  
(603) 271-1492 & 271-3176**

**Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
Deputy Commissioner**

**Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner**

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**Rev. 02-01-18**





**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
NEW HAMPSHIRE MINIMUM WAGE LAW**

Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 279, as amended

Unless otherwise provided by statute, no person, firm, or corporation shall employ any employee at an hourly rate lower than that set forth in the federal minimum wage law, as amended.

**\$7.25 PER HOUR EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2008**

**Exempt from RSA 279 are:**

Employees engaged in Household Labor, Domestic Labor, Farm Labor, Outside Sales Representatives, Summer Camps for Minors, Newspaper Carriers, Non-Professional Ski Patrol and Golf Caddies.

**OVERTIME PAY.** Those employees covered by RSA 279, with the following exceptions, shall in addition to their regular compensation, be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all time worked in excess of 40 hours in any one week:

- (a) Any employee employed by an amusement, seasonal, or recreational establishment if:
  - (1) it does not operate for more than 7 months in any calendar year; or
  - (2) during the preceding calendar year, its average receipts for any 6 months of such year were not more than 33 1/3 percent of its average receipts for the other 6 months of such year.
- (b) Any employee of employers covered under the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Tipped employees of a restaurant, hotel, motel, inn or cabin, who customarily and regularly receive more than \$30 a month in tips directly from the customers will receive a base rate from the employer of not less than 45 percent of the applicable minimum wage. Restaurant shall include an establishment in a temporary or permanent building, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where meals are regularly prepared or served for which a charge is made and where seating and table service is available for customers or where delivery services are available. The term does not include establishments which do not primarily prepare and serve food. Tipped employees shall also include employees who deliver meals prepared in a restaurant to the customer's home, office, or other location. If an employee shows to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the actual amount of wages received at the end of each pay period did not equal the minimum wage for all hours worked, the employer shall pay the employee the difference to guarantee the applicable minimum wage.

**RECORDS.** Every employer of employees shall keep a true and accurate record of the hours worked by each, wages paid to each, and classification of employment when necessary.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT LAW**

No youth under the age of 16 shall be employed or permitted to work without first obtaining a New Hampshire Youth Employment Certificate except for his/her parents, grandparents, guardian, or at work defined as casual or farm labor. **Certificates shall be obtained by an employer within 3 business days of the first day of employment.** Copies of certificates shall be kept on file by all employers of youths. An employer shall not employ a youth 16 or 17 years of age, unless the employer obtains and maintains on file a signed written document from the youth's parent or legal guardian permitting the youth's employment. The parental permission shall be on file at the establishment's worksite prior to the first day of employment. Written parental permission is not required for a 16 or 17 year old youth who has graduated from high school or obtained a general equivalency diploma.

**INSPECTION DIVISION  
P.O. BOX 2076  
CONCORD, NH 03302-2076  
(603) 271-1492 & 271-3176**

**Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
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**Ken Merrifield  
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Rev. 02-01-18



# STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## THE WHISTLEBLOWERS' PROTECTION ACT - RSA 275-E

An employer shall not discharge, threaten, or discriminate against any public or private employee

- If the employee, in good faith, reports or causes to be reported an alleged violation of any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States;
- OR, the employee objects to or refuses to participate in any activity that the employee, in good faith, believes is a violation of the law or rule ;
- OR, the employee refuses to execute a directive which the employee, in good faith, believes violates any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state or the United States;
- OR, the employee participates in an investigation, hearing, or inquiry conducted by any governmental entity or any court action which concerns allegations that the employer has violated any law or rule adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of this state, or the United States.

### RIGHTS AND REMEDIES - RSA 275-E:4

After the employee has made a reasonable effort to maintain or restore his/her rights through any grievance procedure or similar process available with the employer

And has filed the written complaint with the New Hampshire Department of Labor.

He/she may request a hearing with the New Hampshire Department of Labor, which can result in a judgment to order reinstatement, payment of fringe benefits, seniority rights, and injunctive relief.

### ADDITIONAL RIGHTS AND REMEDIES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ONLY - RSA 275-E:8 and 9

Public employees can issue complaints to the New Hampshire Department of Labor, who has the authority to investigate complaints or information concerning the possible existence of any activity constituting fraud, waste, or abuse in the expenditure of any public funds, whether state or local, or relating to programs and operations involving the procurement of any supplies, services, or construction by governmental entities within the state.

The identity of the person who filed the complaint shall not be disclosed without his or her written consent, unless such disclosure is to a law enforcement agency that is conducting a criminal investigation.

No governmental entity shall take any retaliatory action against a public employee who, in good faith, files a complaint under this section and the public employee shall be afforded all protections under RSA 275-E:2.

No governmental entity shall threaten, discipline, demote, fire, transfer, reassign, or discriminate against a public employee who files a complaint with the department of labor under RSA 275-E:8 or otherwise discloses or threatens to disclose activities or information that the employee reasonably believes violates RSA 275-E:2, represents a gross mismanagement or waste of public funds, property, or manpower, or evidences an abuse of authority or a danger to the public health and safety.

Inspection Division  
PO Box 2076  
Concord NH 03302-2076  
Telephone – (603) 271-1492 & 271-3176

Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
Deputy Commissioner

Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner

Rev. 02-01-18

**THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE**





**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**WORKER'S RIGHT TO KNOW ACT**  
Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 277-A, as amended

**EMPLOYEES  
YOU HAVE A RIGHT  
TO KNOW ABOUT  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES  
USED IN THIS  
WORKPLACE**

The New Hampshire "Right to Know" law (RSA 277-A) guarantees that:

- You be notified by a posting of the long and short-term health hazards of all toxic substances that you may come into contact with.
- You be trained by your employer in the safe use and handling of these toxic materials.
- You have the right to request complete information, in the form of a Material Safety Data Sheet, from your employer on any toxic substance you may have contact with. Your employer must respond to this request within five working days.

To learn more about the toxic materials used in this workplace, and to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets, contact the employer representative listed below.

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(EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME)

**NH DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
PO BOX 2076  
CONCORD NH 03302-2076**

**Rudolph W. Ogden, III  
Deputy Commissioner**

**Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner**



## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### EQUAL PAY RSA 275:37

It is illegal in New Hampshire under both state and federal law to pay employees different wages for the same work based solely on sex. If you think that your employer has violated this provision, please contact the New Hampshire Department of Labor, 95 Pleasant St, Concord, NH 03301

Phone: (603) 271-1492, 271-6294, or 271-3176

Fax: (603) 271-2668

Email: [InspectionDiv@dol.nh.gov](mailto:InspectionDiv@dol.nh.gov)

You may file a wage claim by downloading the form at:

<http://www.nh.gov/labor/documents/wage-claim.pdf>

The full text of RSA 275:37 Equal Pay can be found at this link:

<http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XXIII/275/275-37.htm>

**RSA 275:38-a Non-Retaliation Provision.** No employer shall discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because they invoke their rights under this statute, including filing charges or complaints, or causing any investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under or related to this subdivision, or has testified or is planning to testify or has assisted or participated in any manner in any such investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action or has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed his or her wages or those of another employee.

This section shall not apply to any employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of such employee's essential job functions who discloses the wages of such other employees to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge or in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under RSA 275:41-a including an investigation conducted by the employer. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law.

**RSA 275:41-b Pay Disclosure.** No employer shall require that an employee refrain from disclosing the amount of his or her wages or sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the amount of his or her wages, salary, or paid benefits, as a condition of employment. No employer shall discharge, formally discipline, or otherwise discriminate against an employee who discloses the amount of his or her wages, salary, or paid benefits.

**RSA 275:41 Limitation of Actions.** Any action to recover unpaid wages and liquidated damages based on violation of RSA 275:37, shall be commenced within 3 years of discovery of the violation. No action brought under this section shall include any violation that occurred more than 4 years prior to the commencement of such action.

Effective Date: January 1, 2015

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Deputy Commissioner

Ken Merrifield  
Commissioner





**YOU ARE REQUIRED BY  
LAW TO POST THIS IN A  
CONSPICUOUS PLACE**



# UNEMPLOYMENT NOTICE

If you become partially or totally unemployed:

## **Filing in person**

**File a claim in person at the office nearest you and register for work.**

**Example:** If your last day of work was a Friday and you worked a full week, visit the office nearest you the following week  
Office Hours: 8am - 4:30pm Monday - Friday

## **Filing over the Internet**

**File on-line and register for work at [www.nh.gov/nhes](http://www.nh.gov/nhes)**

**Example:** If your last day of work was a Friday and you worked a full week, do not open your claim on-line that week. Open your claim the following Sunday - Saturday (before midnight).

***Failure to apply as explained below may result in a loss in your entitlement to some benefits!***

You must file your initial claim within 3 business days of becoming unemployed or no later than the last calendar day of the first week for which you wish to file for benefits. For filing purposes you are considered to be unemployed on the last day you actually work or on the day your work hours are significantly reduced. Your claim is effective the calendar week it is opened.

## **What should you have available before you file?**

- Your social security number
- Information about where you worked in the past 18 months, including company names, addresses and approximate dates you worked there
- Your most recent check stubs, W2's and 1099 forms from the last 18 months
- The amounts of your separation pay, severance, vacation, holiday, sick, bonus pay and wages in lieu of notice you received or expect to receive

## **Who pays for Unemployment Compensation Taxes?**

- Employers pay the tax that is deposited in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund from which benefits are paid.

**Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation is determined on an individual basis and based on the law. You have to open a claim and then file a claim each week to know if you are eligible.**

## **NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES**

Berlin	Claremont	Concord	Conway	Keene	Laconia
Littleton	Manchester	Nashua	Portsmouth	Salem	Somersworth

*NHES is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH WORKS*

*NHES is an Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act.*

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TTY/TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964*



# EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION IS AGAINST THE LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following types of  
discrimination are illegal:



Age  
Sex  
Pregnancy  
Race  
Color  
Marital Status  
Religion  
Sexual Harassment  
National Origin  
Physical Disability  
Mental Disability  
Sexual Orientation



For information call:  
271-2767

New Hampshire Commission For Human Rights  
Concord N.H. 03301

[www.state.nh.us/hrc/index.html](http://www.state.nh.us/hrc/index.html)  
[humanrights@nhsa.state.nh.us](mailto:humanrights@nhsa.state.nh.us)