

# How to Meet Job Applicant Labor Law Posting Requirements



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### Posting Compliance Overview

- All employers must post federal, state and local (if applicable) postings
- Mandatory employee-facing federal posters include:
  - EEOC
  - OSHA
  - FMLA
  - USERRA
  - FLSA
  - EPPA
- Up to 15 additional state-specific posters
- Up to 10 additional posters for city/county compliance
- Additional posters for government contractors and certain industries



## There's No "One-Stop Shop" for Free Government Posters

- There are 175 different agencies responsible for issuing more than 380 posters (federal and state)
- In a single state, up to 21 postings issued by 9 different agencies for federal/state compliance
- Approximately 22,000 local jurisdictions have authority to issue their own posting requirements

And that doesn't include additional postings required if you are in certain industries or have government contracts



## Posting Changes Are on the Rise

- On average, there are typically 150 state law poster changes per year (50% require immediate mandatory replacements)
- 2019 was a record year with more than 175 mandatory changes
- Government agencies do not notify you when changes occur
- Posting requirements (including size, font and color mandates, as well as foreign language requirements) and change notifications can be buried in statutes, regulations, case law, and agency website pages



## Risks of Non-Compliance

- Government posting fines
  - > Federal fines recently increased to \$35,000+ per violation
  - > State and local fines typically range from \$100-\$1,000 each
- Employee lawsuits
  - Failure to post can extend "statute of limitations"
  - Evidence of bad faith
- Posting compliance is your first line of defense in any lawsuit or agency investigation



### Posting Requirements Apply to Job Applicants

- Employers are required by law to make certain labor law posters available to applicants, including online applicants, during the application process
- Physical postings must be displayed for applicants that come into your office for pre-employment interviews, testing, or any part of the application process
- Online applicants applying for jobs through online jobs boards or company websites must have access electronically



### Federal Job Applicant Posting Requirements

- By law, prospective employees must be provided access to these federal postings during the application process:
  - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC): Covers antidiscrimination provisions under federal law
  - Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA): Addresses re-employment after military leave, antidiscrimination provisions and health insurance issues (\*Note: This one is recommended because the law applies to applicants and employees)
  - Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA): Describes restrictions on lie detector tests in employment
  - Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA): Explains employee leave eligibility and benefits, as well as employer responsibilities



### E-Verify/Right-to-Work Posting

- The E-Verify/Right to Work posting is required for all E-Verify participants (even voluntary participants)
- Must be posted for applicants and employees
- Both postings must be posted in English and Spanish
- Several states and federal contractors are required to participate in E-Verify
- Required for employers who operate in Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana\*, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee\*, and Utah





## Additional Federal Contractor Job Applicant Posting Requirements

- Federal law requires federal contractors to display <u>additional</u> employee-facing postings
- Two of these must be posted in a manner accessible to employees <u>and</u> applicants (in addition to E-Verify/Right to Work):
  - EEO is the Law Supplement
  - Pay Transparency





- California: California Law Prohibits
   Workplace Discrimination and Harassment
- Must be displayed where both applicants and employees can see it
- Informs applicants and employees of California's anti-discrimination and harassment laws and explains the legal remedies and complaint process available through the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing
- Mandatory update in December 2018

THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

### CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING (DFEH) ENFORCES LAWS THAT PROTECT YOU FROM ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT IN EMPLOYMENT BASED ON YOUR ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED:

- ANCESTRY
- AGE (40 and above)
- COLOR
- GENETIC INFORMATION
- GENDER IDENTITY, GENDER EXPRESSION
- MARITAL STATUS
- MEDICAL CONDITION (genetic characteristics, cancer or a record or history of cancer)
- MILITARY OR VETERAN STATUS
- NATIONAL ORIGIN (includes language use and possession of a driver's license issued to persons unable to prove their presence in the United States is authorized under Federal law).
- RACE
- RELIGION (includes religious dress and grooming practices)
- SEX/GENDER (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions;
- SEXUAL ORIENTATION

THE CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT (GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 12900 THROUGH 12996) AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REQULATIONS (CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, SECTIONS 11000 THROUGH 11141):

- Prohibit harassment of employees, applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and independent contractors by any persons and require employers to table all reasonable steps to prevent harassment. This includes a prohibition against seumal harassment, gender harassment, harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions, as well as harassment based on all other characteristics listed above.
- Require that all employers provide information to each of their employees on the nature, illegality, and legal remedies that apply to sexual harassment. Employers may either develop their own publications, which must meet standards set forth in California Government Code section 12950, or use a brochure from DFEH.

- Require employers with 5 or more employees and all public entities to provide training for all employees regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.
- Prohibit employers from limiting or prohibiting the use of any language in any workplace unless justified by business necessity. The employer must notify employees of the language restriction and consequences for violation. Also prohibits employers from discriminating against an applicant or employee because they possess a driver's license issued to a person who is unable to prove that their presence in the United States is authorized under federal language.
- On Require employers to reasonably accommodate an employee, unpaid intern, or job applicant's religious beliefs and practices, including the wearing or carrying of religious clothing, jewelry or artifacts, and hair styles, factal hair, or body hair, which are part of an individual's observance of their religious beliefs.



- California: Your Rights and Obligations as a Pregnant Employee
- Must be displayed where both applicants and employees can see it
- Informs applicants and employees that California law prohibits discrimination or harassment based on pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition
- Mandatory update in September 2019

THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

### YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE



If you are pregnant, have a related medical condition, or are recovering from childbirth, please read this notice.

California law protects employees against discrimination or harassment because of an employee's pregnancy, childbirth or any related medical condition (referred to below as "because of pregnancy"). California law also prohibits employers from denying or interfering with an employee's pregnancy-related employment right.

### YOUR EMPLOYER HAS AN OBLIGATION TO

- Reasonably accommodate your medical needs related to pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions (such as temporarily modifying your work duties, providing you with a stool or chair, or allowing more frequent breaks;
- Transfer you to a less strenuous or hazardous position (where one is available) or duties if medically needed because of your pregnancy; and
- Provide you with pregnancy disability leave (PDL) of up to four months (the working days you normally
  would work in one-third of ayear or 17 1/3 weeks) and return you to your same job when you are no
  longer disabled by your pregnancy or, in certain instances, to a comparable job. Taking PDL, however, does
  not protect you from non-leave related employment actions, such as a layoff.
- Provide a reasonable amount of break time and use of a room or other location in close proximity to the
  employee's work area to express breast milk in private as set forth in the Labor Code.

### FOR PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

- PDL is not for an automatic period of time, but for the period of time that you are disabled by pregnancy.
   Your health care provider determines how much time you will need.
- Once your employer has been informed that you need to take PDL, your employer must guarantee in
  writing that you can return to work in your same position if you request a writine guarantee. You
  may require you to submit written medical certification from your health care provider substantiating the
  need for your leave.
- PDL may include, but is not limited to, additional or more frequent breaks, time for prenatal or postnatal
  medical appointments, doctor-ordered bed nest, severe morning sickness, gestational diabetes, pregnancyinduced hypertension, preeclampsia, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, and/or postpartum depression.
- PDL does not need to be taken all at once but can be taken on an as-needed basis as required by your health care provider, including intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule, all of which counts against your four month entitlement to leave.
- Your leave will be paid or unpaid depending on your employer's policy for other medical leaves. You may also be eligible for state disability insurance or Paid Family Leave (PFL), administered by the California Employment Development Department.
- . At your discretion, you can use any vacation or other paid time off during your PDL



- California: Transgender Rights in the Workplace
- Must be displayed where both applicants and employees can see it
- Informs individuals that employers may not discriminate against someone because they identify as transgender or gender non-conforming

### TRANSGENDER RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE



### WHAT DOES "TRANSGENDER" MEAN?

Transgender is a term used to describe people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. Gender expression is defined by the law to mean a "person's gender-related appearance and behavior whether or not stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth." Gender identity and gender expression are protected characteristics under the Fair Employment and Housing Act. That means that employers, housing providers, and businesses may not discriminate against someone because they identify as transgender or gender non-conforming. This includes the perception that someone is transgender or gender non-

### WHAT IS A GENDER TRANSITION?

- one's gender with the internal sense of self (e.g. changes in name and pronoun, bathroom facility usage, participation in activities like sports teams).
- individual may undergo to physically align their body with internal sense of self (e.g., hormone therapies or surgical procedures).
- a gender transition in order to be protected by the law. An employer may not condition its treatment or accommodati of a transitioning employee upon completion of a particular step in a gender transition

### FAQ FOR EMPLOYERS

What is an employer allowed to ask? Employers may ask about an employee's employment history, and may ask for personal references, in addition to other non-discri An interviewer should not ask questions designed to detect a person's gender identity, including asking about their marital status, spouse's name, or relation of household members to one another. Employers should not ask questions about a person's body or whether they plan to have surgery.

How do employers implement dress codes and grooming rds? An employer who requires a dress code must enforce it in a non-discriminatory manner. This means that unless an employer can demonstrate business necessity, each gender identity and gender expression. Transgender or gende non-conforming employees may not be held to any different standard of dress or grooming than any other employee.

What are the obligations of employers when it comes to bathrooms, showers, and locker rooms? All employees have outrincoms, snowers, and locker rooms ? All employees nave a right to sale and appropriate restroom and locker room facilities. This includes the right to use a restroom or locker room that corresponds to the employee's gender identity, regardless of the employee's assigned sex at birth. In addition, where possible, an employer should provide an early accessible unisex single stall bathroom for use by any employee who desires increased privacy, regardless of the underlying reason Use of a unisex single stall restroom should always be a matter of choice. No employee should be forced to use one either as a matter of policy or due to harassment in a gender-appropriate facility. Unless exempted by other provisions of state law, all single-user toilet facilities in any business establishment, place of public accommodation, or state or local government agency must be identified as all-gender toilet facilities

### FILING A COMPLAIN

If you believe you are a victim of discrimination you may, within one year of the discrimination, file a complaint of discrimination by contacting DFEH.

If you have a disability that prevents you from submitting a written intake form on-line, by mail, or email, DFEH can assist you by scribing your intake by phone or, for individuals who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing or have speech disabilities, through the California Relay Service (711), or call us through your VRS at (800) 884-1684 (voice). DEEH is committed to providing access to our materials in an alternative format as a reason accommodation for people with disabilities when requested.

To schedule an appointment or to discuss your preferred format to access our materials or webpages, contact the Communication Center at (800) 884-1684 (voice or via relay operator 711) or (800) 700-2320 (TTY) or by email at contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

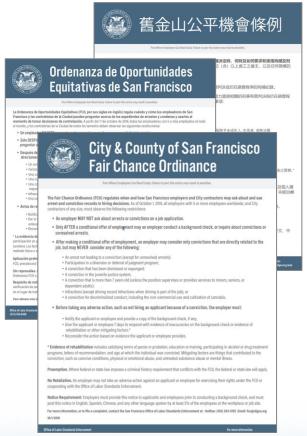
Department of Fair Employment and Ho







- San Francisco: Fair Chance Ordinance
- Must be displayed where both applicants and employees can see it
- Informs individuals about inquiries and use of arrest and conviction records in hiring decisions
- Must be displayed in English, Spanish, and Chinese
- Mandatory update in October 2018





- Los Angeles: Fair Chance Ordinance
- Must be displayed where applicants and employees can see it
- Informs individuals that employers cannot inquire or seek information about an applicant's criminal history until after a conditional offer of employment has been made

### City of Los Angeles



### **NOTICE TO APPLICANTS & EMPLOYEES** FAIR CHANCE INITIATIVE FOR HIRING ORDINANCE

This Employer is subject to the Fair Chance Initiative for Hiring Ordinance (FCIHO) (LAMC

- 1. Employers cannot inquire about or seek information about an Applicant's Criminal History until after a Conditional Offer of Employment has been made to the Applicant\*.
  - ✓ This includes job solicitations and applications or during any conversations and interviews.
- 2. If an Employer decides to rescind an offer of employment based on information discovered during the criminal background check, the Employer is required to perform an Individualized
- ✓ Individualized Assessment a written assessment that effectively links the specific aspects of the Applicant's Criminal History with risks inherent in the duties of the Employment position sought by
- ✓ If the offer is rescinded, the Applicant must receive:
  - Copy of the Individualized Assessment, and
  - Copies of any documentation used in the Employer's decision

### 3. The Applicant has the right to the Fair Chance Process

- The Applicant has the opportunity to provide information or documentation to an Employer regarding the accuracy of their Criminal History or Criminal History Report, Such evidence of rehabilitation or
- other mitigating factors should be considered in the Employer's assessment.

  The Employer is required to hold the job open for at least five (5) business days from the notification date of the proposed adverse action to allow an Applicant to submit such documentation. The Employer is required to review any documentation to reassess their decision.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE CALL

Phone: (844) WagesLA - Email: WagesLA@lacity.org



- Delaware: Discrimination
- Must be displayed where applicants and employees can see it
- Informs employees and applicants of the state's anti-discrimination laws and prohibition against sexual harassment
- Mandatory update in October 2018

Fox Valley Offices 4425 North Market Street-3rd Floo Wilmington, DE 19802 (302) 761-8200

Georgetown American Job Cents 8 Georgetown Plaza, Suite 2 Georgetown, DE 19947 (302) 856-5230



lus Hen Corporate Center 655 S Bay Road, Ste. 2H Dover, DE 19901 (302) 422-1134

Delaware Department of Labor Division of Industrial Affairs

### DISCRIMINATION

Employers are prohibited by state law from disorthinating against employees because of their RACE. COLOR: NATIONAL ORIGIN; SEX (INCLUDING PREGNANCY); RELIGION; DISBALTY; ASE (46)-9; GENETIC INFORMATION; SEXUAL ORIENTATION; GENDER IDENTITY; MARITAL STATUS; MEMBERSHIP IN YOLUNTEER EMERGENCY RESPONDER ORGANIZATION (YOULNTEER FREFIGHTERS, AMBULANCE PERSONNEL, LADIES AUXILLARY); VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSALLY, OR STALLONG; FAMILY CARE RESPONSIBILITIES; REPRODUCTIVE VOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSALLY, OR STALLONG; FAMILY CARE RESPONSIBILITIES; REPRODUCTIVE DELIVERY OF SEMELATION FOR INITIATIVE A COMPLIANT OF EMPLOYMENT DELIVERY OF SEMELATION FOR INITIATIVE A COMPLIANT OF EMPLOYMENT DELIVERY OF SEMELATION FOR INITIATIVE A COMPLIANT OF EMPLOYMENT DELIVERY OF SEMELATION FOR INITIATIVE A COMPLIANT OF EMPLOYMENT DELIVERY OF SEMELATION OF THE PROMESTIC OF

SEXUAL HARASSMENT. Sexual harassment of employees, applicants, appendituse, staffing agency workers, unpaid limburs, and indeponents contractors is unlimited. Sexual harassment can be unresidence extual advances, requests for sexual favor, or other vental or physical conduct of a sexual indure when (1) the employees we precided to submit to such conduct or (2) the employees submission to or repiction of such conduct or (2) the employees with submission to or repiction of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions; or (3) such conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an intrinsidingh, noteit, or officiate working environment. If the harassment is by a supervisor, the employer may be responsible even if the employee has not complianted. If the harassment is by a fellow worker or non-employee, employees are responsible if the employee complained to the employee and the employee has taken no action to stop or cornect the sexual harassment. Effects an arrange 1, 2019, employees must distribute the Department of Labor Sexual Harassment informational worksheet to all employees. Employees with 50 or more employees must provide interactive sexual harassment harassment frainting to all new employees, and every the oyears affor.

DISABILITY: Employers are prohibited by state law from disortimination against any employee because of disability. State law requires the employment and advancement of qualified indiviousles with a disability who, with or without neasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of a job.

PREGNANCY: Employers must provide reasonable accommodations to employees with respect to pregnancy, childothith, lactidation and related conditions. Employers may not deny lob applicants a position based on the need for a pregnancy-instelled workplace accommodation, make jub ob applicants a position based on the need for a pregnancy-instelled workplace accommodation, which were understancy changes to a pregnant employee's job functions or require a pregnant employee to take paid or unpaid leave when a reasonable accommodation would permit the employee to continue working.

ANY PERSON: who believes he or she has been discriminated against should contact the Delaware Department of Labor, Office of Anti-Discrimination at (302) 761-8200.

A Charge of Discrimination must be filed within 300 days of the alleged unlawful employment practice.

It is unlawful to intellate against an employee because jight has made a complaint or given information to the Dapt of Lator about possible labor law violations.

Violations of Delaware Labor Laws could result in fines of up to \$10,000 per violation.

EDEA2 10/1



- New York: Human Rights
- Must be displayed where applicants and employees can see it
- Explains New York state's human rights law that prohibits discrimination based on several protected categories including marital status, gender identity and sexual orientation.
- Mandatory update in January 2019



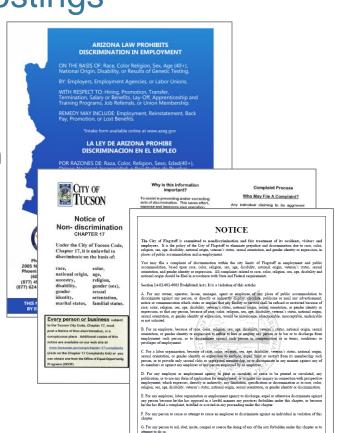


- South Carolina: Employment Discrimination
- Must be displayed where applicants and employees can see it
- Mandatory update in July 2018 regarding the Pregnancy Accommodations Act
- Mandatory poster and handout requirement





- Arizona: Discrimination in Employment
- Flagstaff, AZ: Notice of Non-Discrimination
- Tucson, AZ: Notice of Non-Discrimination
- All apply to employers of all sizes, and must be displayed where both applicants and employees can see them



H. For any person to discriminate in places of public accommodation or employment  $\omega_{\mu\nu}$  that person has made a complaint, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in an inve



### ComplyRight™ Online Applicant Poster Service

- Developed to help businesses comply with federal, state and local posting laws for online applicants
- Provides a link to all required postings with 24/7 accessibility through your applicant tracking site or company website
- Includes 365 days of monitoring by our inhouse legal team, and <u>automatic updates</u> with every mandatory change
- City/county postings automatically included
- Available in English/Spanish for every state
- Federal contractor options also available





### How It Works

- 1. To get started, let us know which postings you want to make available to your online applicants by simply selecting your states and language options
- 2. We will send you a custom link to add to your online applicant tracking site or job posting site, which will provide applicants immediate access to all applicable postings
- 3. Once you post the link, there is no further action required on your part we host the images and update the postings behind the scenes to ensure accuracy
- 4. When your job applicants click on the link, it will direct them to a menu to select and view applicable postings





For more information, please contact:

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