

Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take up to 12 workweeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you.
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work.
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition.
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military member.

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

You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #2816(j) for more information.

FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer.
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months.
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a covered employer if one of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 50 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year.
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school.
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title I of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?

Generally, to request FMLA leave you must:

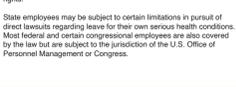
- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave.
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or if advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You do not have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

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

State employers may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.



WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE

Employer: _____

has complied with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act (§34A-2-101, Utah Code Annotated), the Utah Occupational Disease Act (§34A-3-101, Utah Code Annotated), and the rules of the Labor Commission by insuring the liability to pay the compensation and other benefits provided by said Acts through:

Insurance Company: _____

Policy Number: _____

Address for the above insurance company: _____

Telephone number: _____

- Check here if the employer has been authorized by the Division of Industrial Accidents to self-insure and directly pay workers' compensation benefits.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' Compensation is insurance which pays medical expenses and helps offset lost wages for employees with work-related injuries or illnesses. If you have an on-the-job injury or occupational disease, it may pay for: hospital and medical bills, time lost from work, permanent loss of body function, prosthetic devices, and burial and dependent benefits in case of death.

HOW TO REPORT AN ACCIDENT

1. Report the injury, no matter how slight, immediately to your supervisor. You may lose your rights if your injury is not reported within 180 days of the injury or work-related illness.
2. Ask your employer where you should go for treatment. If your employer has a first-aid room or company designated doctor, go there promptly for treatment. If not, go to a doctor of your choice.
3. Tell the doctor HOW, WHEN and WHERE the accident happened. The doctor will fill out a physician's initial report form. A copy of the report is given to you and copies of the report are sent to the insurance company and the Labor Commission within seven (7) days of your doctor visit.
4. Your employer shall fill out the employer's first report of injury form. A copy of this report is sent to the insurance company within seven (7) days of the accident. The insurance company will report the injury to the Labor Commission.

HOW TO START COMPENSATION

1. Ask your employer which insurance company pays workers' compensation benefits for the company.
2. Ask your employer to report the accident to the insurance company and give you the claim number.
3. Call the insurance company and ask them to start your workers' compensation benefits. The insurance company will require the employer's report, the physician's report, and may ask you to fill out a request for compensation. Cooperate with the adjuster's investigation of the injury.
4. Ask your doctor to send medical reports to the insurance company, including the work status statement.

REHABILITATION

If you cannot return to work, you may be eligible for a rehabilitation program. Contact the insurance company listed above or the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation.

FRAUD STATEMENT: "Any person who knowingly presents false or fraudulent underwriting information, files or causes to be filed a false or fraudulent claim for disability compensation or medical benefits, or submits a false or fraudulent report or billing for health care fees or other professional services is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison."



160 East 300 South, 3rd Floor P.O. Box
146610 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6610
Office: (801)-530-6800 Fax: (801)-530-6804 Toll Free: (800)-530-5090
www.laborcommission.utah.gov

If you want copy of an *Employee's Guide to Workers' Compensation* booklet or have questions, contact the Labor Commission or go to the webpage at www.laborcommission.utah.gov.

Note: This notice must be posted and kept continuously in public and conspicuous places in the office, shop or place of business of the employer as per §34A-2-204 and §34A-2-104.5, Utah Code Annotated.

Ref.: UCS 34A-2:204 Rev. 10/2019

Utah Labor Commission... Achieving Safety in Utah's Workplaces and Fairness in Employment and Housing

The Utah Labor Commission is the regulatory agency responsible for preserving the balance established by the legislature for protecting the health, safety, and economic well-being of employees and employers. It is a multi-division state agency directed by a Commissioner who is appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner oversees the various functions of the divisions with the Commission.

Antidiscrimination & Labor Division (UALD)

An employer may not refuse to hire, promote, discharge, demote, or terminate any person, or to retaliate against, harass, or discriminate in matters of compensation or in terms, privileges, and conditions of employment against any person otherwise qualified, because of:

- > Race
- > Sex
- > National origin
- > Age (over 40)
- > Color
- > Pregnancy, childbirth, or pregnancy-related conditions
- > Disability
- > Religion
- > Sexual orientation
- > Gender identity

An employer may not compel an employee to engage in religiously objectionable expression, unless accommodating the employee would cause an undue burden to the employer. UALD enforces laws prohibiting discrimination.

Wage Claim Unit: UALD enforces Utah's labor laws regarding:

- > Payment of wages
- > Employment of minors
- > Minimum wage
- > Protection against retaliation for asserting rights protected by these laws

Utah Labor Commission
160 East 300 South, 3rd Floor | Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6600
(801) 530-6800 | www.laborcommission.utah.gov



Ref.: Utah Code, Title 34A, Ch. 59:106



Workplace Safety and Health in the State of Utah

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN THE WORKPLACE

The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires Utah employers to provide a safe and healthful workplace, free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. The Utah Occupational Safety and Health (UOSH) Division of the Utah Labor Commission, has the responsibility to administer the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

You have the obligation to comply with all workplace safety and health rules established by your employer.

You have the right to notify your employer or UOSH about workplace hazards. You may ask to keep your name confidential.

You have the right to request and to participate in a UOSH inspection if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthful conditions in your workplace.

You have the right to file a complaint with UOSH if you feel that your employer has retaliated against you for making safety or health complaints, or for exercising your rights under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act. Such whistleblower complaints must be filed within 30 days of the retaliation.

You have a right to see all UOSH citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation. You may request an informal review of the abatement period granted to the employer.

You have the right to know your employer is obligated to correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.

You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

UTAH EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EMPLOYEES A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORKPLACE

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
Employers are required to notify UOSH at 801-530-6901 or online at www.laborcommission.utah.gov/divisions/uosh/ within 8 hours of occurrence of all fatalities, disabling, significant, and serious injuries or illnesses to workers. You can make your report 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Tools, equipment, materials, or other evidence that might pertain to the cause of such accidents shall not be removed or destroyed until authorized by UOSH. You are also required to investigate all incidents of worker injuries and occupational illnesses.

REPORTING GUIDANCE
"Disabling and serious" includes, but is not limited to any injury or illness resulting in immediate admittance to the hospital, permanent or temporary impairment where part of the body is made functionally useless or is substantially reduced in efficiency and which would require treatment by a medical doctor, such as amputation, fracture, deep cuts, severe burns, electric shock, sight impairment, loss of consciousness, and concussions; illnesses that could shorten life or significantly reduce physical or mental efficiency inhibiting the normal function of a part of the body, such as cancer, silicosis, asbestosis, hearing impairment and visual impairment.

INSPECTIONS, CITATIONS, ASSESSED PENALTIES
UOSH may enter at reasonable times without delay any work place under its jurisdiction to conduct an inspection, investigation, or interview a reasonable number of employees to determine compliance with the Utah Act, rules and standards. If an employer is in violation of any of those rules or standards UOSH will promptly issue a Citation to notify them of the violation. A serious violation may be assessed a proposed penalty of up to \$16,131. Willful or Repeated violations may be assessed a proposed penalty up to \$161,323. Failure to correct or abate a violation may result in additional penalties not to exceed \$16,131 for each day each violation is not corrected.

CONTESTS, APPEALS, INFORMAL REVIEW
The Utah Labor Commission will provide an adjudicative formal hearing with its Division of Adjudication, when an employer files a written notice of contest within 30 days of receipt of the citation. Upon expiration of that 30-day period, the citation and proposed penalties are final and not subject to review by any court or agency. Employers may also request an informal review of any citation, proposed penalty or abatement period. Informal reviews do not extend the 30 days in which an employer must file a written notice of contest for a formal hearing.

To report a workplace fatality or injury, file a workplace safety complaint, or for assistance, call 801-530-6901 or 1-800-530-5090. To file a safety complaint online or obtain more information about UOSH, visit our website: www.laborcommission.utah.gov/divisions/uosh/. To obtain more information about safety and health in the workplace, please contact the Consultation program at 801-530-6855. Employers and employees may file a complaint about state program administration with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at 1244 Speer Blvd., Suite 551 Denver, CO 80204.

Utah Occupational Safety and Health
160 East 300 South, Third Floor
P.O. Box 146650
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6650
801-530-6901
Fax 801-530-7606
Toll-Free 1-800-530-5090
www.laborcommission.utah.gov



"Helping to ensure a safe and healthy workplace for every worker in the State of Utah"

Rev. 05-07-2025

Pregnancy and Related Conditions under the Utah Antidiscrimination Act

The Utah Antidiscrimination Act requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations for employees related to pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, or related conditions, upon an employee's request.

Further, the Act prohibits an employer from terminating an employee, or denying an employment opportunity, instead of providing reasonable accommodation.

However, an employer is not required to provide reasonable accommodation if it can demonstrate that doing so would create an undue hardship on its operations.

UTAH CODE § 34A-5-106(1)(g) (2016)

To learn more about your rights, please visit:

<https://laborcommission.utah.gov/divisions/utah-antidiscrimination-and-labor-uald/employment-discrimination/>

or email the Utah Antidiscrimination & Labor Division at discrimination@utah.gov



EMERGENCY NUMBERS CALL 911

POLICE: _____
AMBULANCE: _____
PHYSICIAN: _____
HOSPITAL: _____
FIRE DEPARTMENT: _____
POISON CONTROL: _____
OSHA: _____

PAY DAY NOTICE

PAY DAY IS ON:
 MONDAY FRIDAY
 TUESDAY SATURDAY
 WEDNESDAY SUNDAY
 THURSDAY

PAY SCHEDULE IS:
 WEEKLY SEMI-MONTHLY
 BIWEEKLY MONTHLY

PAYCHECKS ARE ISSUED ON THE: _____ AND _____ OF THE MONTH

AT: _____
TIME: _____

Rev. 05-07-2025

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
\$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it. At least 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

OVERTIME PAY At least 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employees must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

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

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
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EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ACT EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests both for pre-employment screening and during the course of employment.

PROHIBITIONS Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS Federal, state and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the federal government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armed car, alarm and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right to not have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

ENFORCEMENT The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.



UTAH DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NOTICE TO WORKERS

jobs.utah.gov 09-22-2023

Your work is covered under the provisions of the Utah Employment Security Act for unemployment insurance purposes, unless specifically exempted by the Act.

Unemployment insurance specifically provides payments to qualified workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and are able, available, and seeking full-time work. It is not public assistance, Social Security, or a disability payment. Benefits are based upon their previous earnings—not on economic need. The funds to pay unemployment benefits are paid by your employer. No deductions are made from your wages.

FILING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

To receive unemployment benefits, you may file your claim online at jobs.utah.gov, select "Assistance," then click "Check Eligibility in your 'Unemployment Insurance,'" and then choose "File New or Reopen Claims." No benefits will be paid for weeks prior to the week in which you file your claim. You should, therefore, file immediately after becoming unemployed or when your work hours are reduced to less than full time.

FILING AFTER RECEIVING WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

If you are separated from employment due to a work-related illness or injury for which you have received Worker's Compensation, your rights to unemployment benefits may be preserved for up to THREE YEARS from the date of your injury. In order to use wages earned prior to such an injury or illness, you must file a claim for unemployment benefits within 90 DAYS of your doctor's release to full time work.

SEPARATION INFORMATION

At the time you are separated from your job, you should request information as to the reasons for your separation. You do not need to have a separation notice to file a claim. Both you and your employer will be requested to provide statements explaining the reason for your separation.

WAGES DETERMINE BENEFIT AMOUNT

The amount of your unemployment benefits will be determined from your wages in covered employment. "Wages" are all payments for personal services performed such as salaries, commissions, bonuses, tips, and the cash value of goods and services received for services performed. Tips received but not reported to your employer generally cannot be used to determine your unemployment benefits.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

If you are classified as "self-employed" (independent contractor), you may want to discuss this with your employer and have your status reviewed with DWS. Work performed in "self employment" cannot be used for unemployment benefits. You are "self-employed" if your work is performed without direction and control and you are in your own established business. This generally means you are properly licensed in business, perform similar services for others, maintain proper accounting records and business reports, pay self-employment taxes, and provide for insurance.

ONLINE SERVICES

Access our web site jobs.utah.gov to search for jobs, find out about available programs, and obtain economic information.

NO FEE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DWS services are available on our web site at jobs.utah.gov or by going to any of our Employment Centers listed below. Employment services include job referrals, career counseling, workshops, employer recruitment, Veterans' services, labor market information, and job training/internships. Supportive services include food stamps, financial assistance, medical assistance, childcare assistance, unemployment assistance, emergency assistance, referrals to community, and other resources. Our Job Connection Rooms provide Internet access along with Information Specialists to assist you in accessing services and resources. Fax and copy machines are also available.

STATE EMPLOYMENT CENTERS - Contact us at: 801-526-WORK (9675)

Beaver	875 North Main	Nephi	625 North Main
Blanding	544 North 100 East	Ogden	400 27th Street
Brighton City	138 West 990 South	Panguitch	665 North Main
Cedar City	176 East 200 North	Park City	1910 Prospector Ave. Ste. 100
Clearfield	1290 East 1450 South	Price	475 West Price River Dr. #300
Delta	44 South 350 East	Provo	1550 North 200 West
Emerald	550 West Hwy 29	Richtonville	115 East 100 South
Heber City	69 North 600 West, Ste. C	Roosevelt	140 West 425 South 330-13
Junction	550 North 300 South	Salt Lake Metro	720 South 200 East
Kanab	468 East 300 South	Salt Lake So County	5735 South Redwood Rd.
Lahi	557 W. State Street	South Davis	763 West 700 South, W. Cross
Logan	18 South Main	Spanish Fork	1185 North Canyon Creek Parkway
Logan	180 North 100 West	St. George	162 North 400 East Bldg. B
Manti	55 South Main St.	Terre	305 North Main, Ste. 100
Moab	457 Kane Creek Blvd.	Utah	1050 West Market Dr.

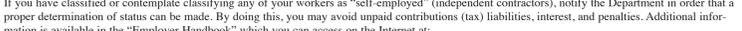
INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS

Utah law requires that each employer's wages must be reported each quarter with the regular quarterly contribution (tax) report. All wage and separation information and correspondence must include your unemployment insurance registration number. You must also maintain and make available records of wages and separation information on all workers for at least four (4) calendar years.

When an unemployment claim is filed by a former employee, the Department of Workforce Services will send you Form 606 "Notice of Claim Filed." This notice will provide an opportunity for you to report details of the reason for the claimant's separation from your business and, in some cases, to request relief of potential charges. You will also receive a Form 65 "Employer Notice of Potential Liability" showing any wages from your business being used on the claim and your business's potential benefit costs.

If you have classified or contemplate classifying any of your workers as "self-employed" (independent contractors), notify the Department in order that a proper determination of status can be made. By doing this, you may avoid unpaid contributions (tax) liabilities, interest, and penalties. Additional information is available in the "Employer Handbook" which you can access on the Internet at: jobs.utah.gov/ui/employer/public/handbook/employerhandbook.aspx

In accordance with Section 35A-4-406(1)(b) of the Utah Employment Security Act, this notice must be permanently posted by each employer at suitable points (on bulletin boards, near time clocks, etc.) in each work place and establishment.



Equal Opportunity Employer Program - Auxiliary skills (accommodations) and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities by calling 801-526-9240. Individuals whose deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech impairments may call Relay Utah by dialing 711, Spanish Relay Utah: 1-888-346-3462.

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who is Protected?
• Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
• Job applicants
• Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Organizations are Covered?
• Most private employers
• State and local governments (as employers)
• Educational institutions (as employers)
• Unions
• Staffing agencies

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?
Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the basis of:
• Race
• Color
• Religion
• National origin
• Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
• Age (40 and older)
• Disability
• Genetic information (including employee requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
• Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding
• Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

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