



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
95 PLEASANT ST.
CONCORD NH 03301
(603) 271-1492 & 271-3176**

**Danielle N. Albert
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

NOTICE OF VETERANS' BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Employees may access information about veterans' benefits and services through the following:

New Hampshire Department of Military Affairs and Veterans' Services

Main Website: www.dmavs.nh.gov – Telephone: (603) 225-1200

NH Division of Veterans Services: <https://www.dmavs.nh.gov/veterans-services> - Telephone: (603) 624-9230

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Resources

NH Strong as Granite - www.dhhs.nh.gov/programs-services/health-care/behavioral-health/strong-granite

US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – www.samhsa.gov – 1-877-726-4727

US Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) – www.va.gov – 1-800-827-1000

National Alliance on Mental Illness (“NAMI”) – www.nami.org – 1-800-950-6264

NH Recovery Friendly Workplace Initiative – www.recoveryfriendlyworkplace.com – (603) 271-2121

Educational, Workforce, and Training Resources

NH Department of Employment Security – www.nhes.nh.gov/services/job-seekers/veterans – (603) 224-3311

US Department of Labor Veterans Employment and Training Service – www.dol.gov/agencies/vets - 1-866-237-0275

VA Veteran Readiness and Employment (“VR&E”)- www.benefits.va.gov/vocrehab

Tax Benefit Resources

Contact your town/city tax assessor's office for information about veterans' property tax credit benefits.

Obtaining a Veteran's Indicator on Driver's License or Non-driver ID Card

NH Department of Safety, Division of Motor Vehicles – www.dmv.nh.gov – (603) 227-4000

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

NH Department of Employment Security – www.nhes.nh.gov – (603) 224-3311

Whole Health Care Services – to include Oral Health Care Options for qualified NH Veterans

VA Manchester Health Care System - <https://www.va.gov/manchester-health-care/> - (603) 624-4366

NH Veterans Freedom to Smile - www.dmavs.nh.gov/community-based-military-programs/veterans-freedom-smile-initiative-oral-health-care-options

Legal Services Resources

603 Legal Aid – www.603legalaid.org – (603) 224-3333

New Hampshire Legal Assistance – www.nhla.org – 1-800-562-3174

NH Bar Association Lawyer Referral Service – www.nhbar.org – (603) 229-0002

Veterans' Crisis Line

Dial 988 then Press 1

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CONCORD, NH 03301
(603) 271-6294

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THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A LOCATION ACCESSIBLE TO ALL EMPLOYEES

Rev. 09-17-2024



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 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>
- ☆ 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: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster> Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.



U.S. Department of Labor
1-866-487-2365



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



1-800-336-4590

Publication Date — May 2022



**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

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*



**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.

(EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME)

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**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.

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**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.

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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, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

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

You 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 #28M(c) 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 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II 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 supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

State employees 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.

What does my employer need to do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must**:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your **employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

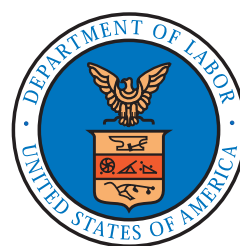
After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing**:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?

Call **1-866-487-9243** or visit **dol.gov/fmla** to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

CHILD LABOR An 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 hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers 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.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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





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

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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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.

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EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

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

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

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored 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 not to 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.



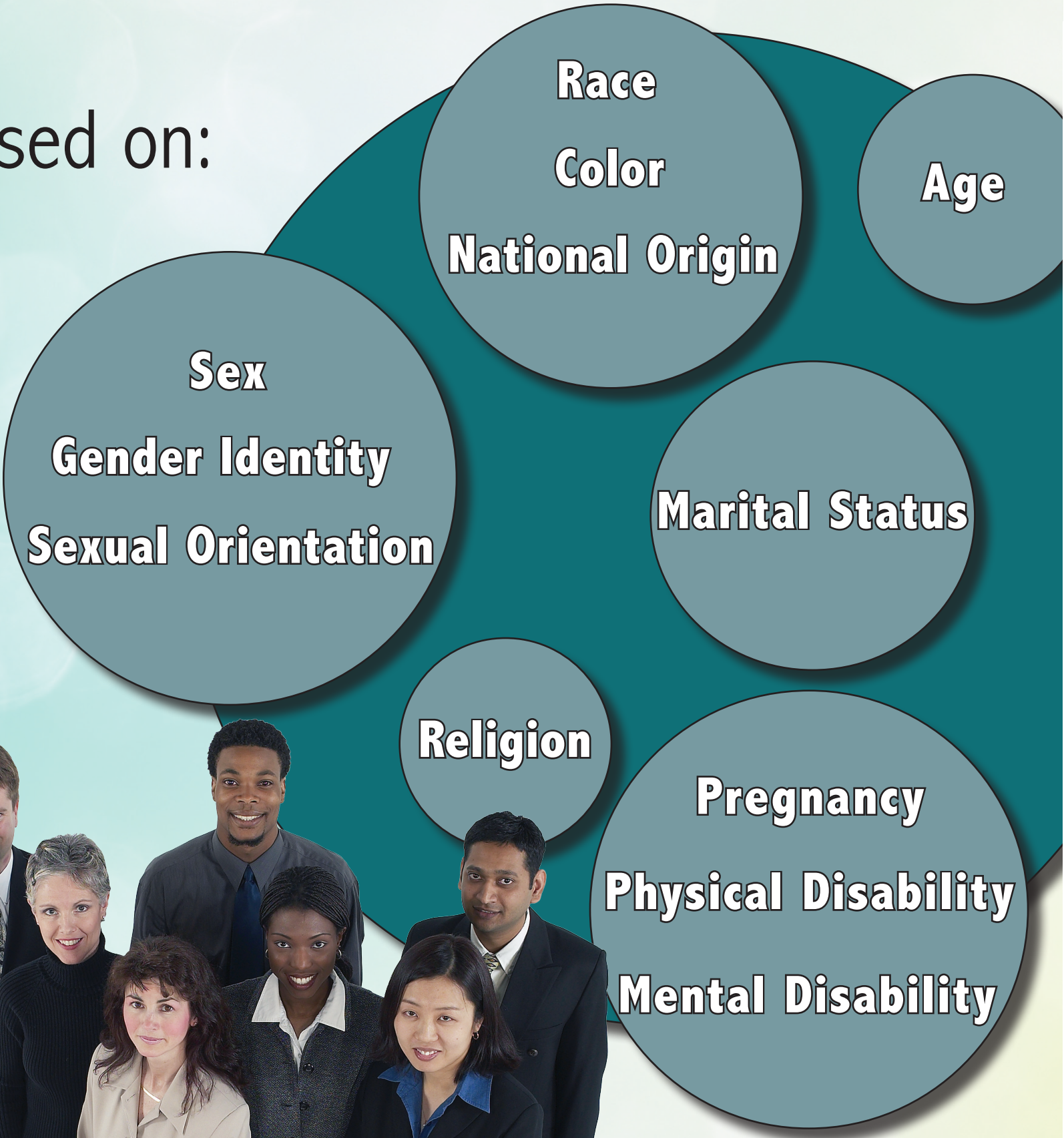
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION IS AGAINST THE LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Based on:



New Hampshire Commission
For Human Rights
Concord, NH 03301

For information call:
603.271.2767

nh.gov/hrc



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



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.

Danielle N. Albert
Deputy Labor Commissioner

Ken Merrifield
Commissioner of Labor

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:

Granite State HC&HS Trust
Carrier ID: 860A

Name of Employer:

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 (01-24)

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW
NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

A LOS EMPLEADOS

1. Usted está requerido por ley (RSA 281-A: 19) a reportar inmediatamente a su empleador una lesión o enfermedad ocupacional, incluso si usted lo considera menor. Forma No. 8a WCA, Aviso de lesión accidental o la enfermedad profesional, se puede utilizar para ese propósito. (RSA 281-A: 20, 21). Después de haber completado el formulario y se lo hizo disponible para él o ella, su empleador debe aceptar el recibo firmando y dándole una copia.
2. Usted tiene el derecho a los servicios de un médico. Este médico estará dentro de la red de cuidados administrados. Si aplica bajo RSA 281-A: 23-a.
3. Usted no puede demandar a su empleador como resultado de una lesión o enfermedad laboral por razón de su elegibilidad para beneficios bajo la ley de compensación al trabajador.

A LOS EMPLEADORES

1. Usted está requerido demostrar este poster porque será uno de los mayores beneficios posibles para sus empleados (RSA 281-A: 4).
2. Usted está requerido un primer informe del empleador sobre la lesión o enfermedad ocupacional, forma No. 8a WCA, con la comisión del trabajo, lo más pronto posible, pero no más tarde de cinco días después de aprender la ocurrencia de cualquier lesión. (RSA 281-A:53, I) Una copia de esta forma tiene que ser proporcionada a las oficina de reclamaciones más cercana de su compañía de seguros a menos que la lesión requiera tratamiento de una sola vez costando menos de \$2,000 y que usted pague los costos médicos dentro de los 30 días. (RSA 281-A: 53, I and Lab 504.02). Si la lesión requiere algún tratamiento adicional o resulta en tiempo perdido, usted tiene que notificar a su compañía de seguros sobre la lesión (Lab 504.02)
3. Usted está requerido reportar a la Comisión del Trabajo cualquier discapacidad ocupacional, ya sea total o parcial, de cuatro o más días (RSA 281-A: 22), en el informe Suplementario del empleador sobre lesiones, forma No. 13 WCA, lo más pronto posible, pero no más tarde de 10 días después de la fecha de conocimiento (RSA 281-A: 53, I and II).
4. Usted está requerido que proporcione, o ser amueblado, los servicios médicos y hospitalarios razonables, otro cuidado de remediación o rehabilitación vocacional, y varios tipos de indemnización por incapacidad a un empleado lesionado o discapacitado de acuerdo a las leyes RSA 281-A: 23, 25, 26, 28, 29,31, and 32.
5. Todos los empleadores con 5 y más empleados de tiempo completo deben desarrollar las oportunidades alternativas temporales del trabajo para el empleado lesionado en acuerdo con RSA 281-A: 23-b. Los empleadores pueden ser obligado a reinstalar a los empleados que sostienen lesiones compensables de acuerdo con RSA 281-A: 25-a.
6. Usted está requerido a obtener del portador identificado abajo una fuente de todos los formularios de compensación de trabajadores requeridos.

Aviso – La violación a varias provisiones de la ley de compensación de los trabajadores lleva sanciones civiles, multas de corte o ambos.

Danielle N. Albert
Deputy Labor Commissioner

Ken Merrifield
Commissioner of Labor

El empleador abajo firmante da aviso de conformidad con todas las disposiciones de la ley de compensación de los trabajadores y de las regulaciones administrativas de la Comisión del Trabajo del Estado de New Hampshire conforme con los estatutos revisados anotados, capitulo 281-A:, según la enmienda modificación prevista

Nombre de la Compañía de Seguros
O un mismo asegurador:

Granite State HC&HS Trust
Carrier ID: 860A

Nombre del Empleador:

No. De la Identificación Del Empleador
(Si no lo sabe

Este aviso se debe colocado en un lugar visible un su negocio.
Prescrito por la Comisión del Trabajo.
Estado de New Hampshire
WCP-1 (01-24)