



Department of Labor IDOL

State of Illinois ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Your Rights Under Illinois Employment Laws

ILLINOIS MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.75 PER HOUR
Beginning July 1, 2008

\$8.00 PER HOUR
Beginning July 1, 2009

\$8.25 PER HOUR
Beginning July 1, 2010

Minimum Wage & Overtime

- **Coverage:** Applies to employers with 4 or more employees. Certain workers are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law and some workers may be paid less than the minimum wage under limited conditions. For more information, visit our website.
- **Tipped Employees:** Must be paid at least 60% of the applicable minimum wage. If an employee's tips combined with the wages from the employer do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference.
- **Overtime:** Most hourly employees and some salaried employees are covered by the overtime law and must be compensated at time and one-half of their regular pay for hours worked over 40 in a workweek.
Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

Unpaid Wages

Wage Payment and Collection Act

- Employees must receive their final compensation, including earned wages, vacation pay, commissions and bonuses on their next regularly scheduled payday.
- Unauthorized deductions from paychecks are not allowed except as specified by law.
Phone: 312-793-2808

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Equal Pay Act

Requires employers to pay equal wages to men and women doing the same or substantially similar work, unless such wage differences are based upon a seniority system, a merit system, or factors other than gender.
Hotline: 1-866-EPA-IDOL

Domestic or Sexual Violence Leave

Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act

Provides employees who are victims of domestic or sexual violence, or who have family members who are victims, with up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during a 12-month period.
Phone: 312-793-6797

Meal and Rest Periods

One Day Rest in Seven Act

- Provides employees with 24 consecutive hours of rest each calendar week.
- Employers may obtain permits from the Department allowing employees to voluntarily work seven consecutive days.
- Employees working 7 1/2 continuous hours must be allowed a meal period of at least 20 minutes no later than 5 hours after the start of work.
Phone: 312-793-2804

Child Labor

Workers under Age 16

- Children under the age of 14 may not work in most jobs, except under limited conditions.
- 14 and 15-year-olds may work if the following requirements are met:
 - Employment certificates have been issued by the school district and filed with the Department of Labor confirming that a minor is old enough to work, physically capable to perform the job, and that the job will not interfere with the minor's education;
 - The work is not deemed a hazardous occupation (a full listing can be found on our website);
 - Work is limited to 3 hours per day on school days, 8 hours per day on non-school days and no more than 6 days or 48 hours per week;
 - Work is performed only between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the school year (7 a.m. to 9 p.m. June through September); and
 - A 30-minute meal period is provided no later than the fifth hour of work.
Hotline: 1-800-645-5784

This is a summary of laws that satisfies Illinois Department of Labor posting requirements. For a complete text of the laws, visit our website at:
www.state.il.us/agency/idol

For more information or to file a complaint, contact us at:
160 N. LaSalle St, Suite C-1300, Chicago, IL 60601
Chicago 312.793.2800 • Springfield 217.782.6206 • Marion 618.993.7090

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY SEE IT.



Job Safety and Health

Required Posting for Public Sector Employers

EMPLOYEES:

- **You** have the right to notify your employer or IDOL about workplace hazards. Your name can remain confidential upon request.
- **You** have the right to request an IDOL inspection if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthy working conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- **You** have the right to see IDOL citations issued to your employer.
- **You** must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the Acts that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.
- **You** can file a complaint with IDOL within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the Acts.
- **You** have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

EMPLOYERS:

- **You** must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- **You** must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under these Acts.
- **You** must post this notice in your workplace.
- **You** must post any citations issued by IDOL at or near the place of the alleged violation(s).
- **You** must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.

The Illinois Safety Inspection and Education Act [820 ILCS 220] and the Health and Safety Act [820 ILCS 225] provide job safety and health protection for employees of State and local government agencies. The Illinois State Plan is a developmental plan partially-funded by federal OSHA. Any concerns regarding the administration of this program can be forwarded to OSHA Region V.

www.state.il.us/agency/idol

160 N. LaSalle Street, C-1300
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-7308
(312) 793-2081 fax

900 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 782-9386
(217) 785-8776 fax

2309 West Main Street
Marion, IL 62959
(618) 993-7092
(618) 993-7258 fax

OSHA Region V
230 S. Dearborn St., Room 3200
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 353-2220
(312) 353-7774 fax



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Basic Leave Entitlement

FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees for the following reasons:

- For incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or child birth;
- To care for the employee's child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care;
- To care for the employee's spouse, son or daughter, or parent, who has a serious health condition; or
- For a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.

Military Family Leave Entitlements

Eligible employees with a spouse, son, daughter, or parent on active duty or call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves in support of a contingency operation may use their 12-week leave entitlement to address certain qualifying exigencies. Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

FMLA also includes a special leave entitlement that permits eligible employees to take up to 26 weeks of leave to care for a covered servicemember during a single 12-month period. A covered servicemember is a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who has a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty on active duty that may render the servicemember medically unfit to perform his or her duties for which the servicemember is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; or is in outpatient status; or is on the temporary disability retired list.

Benefits and Protections

During FMLA leave, the employer must maintain the employee's health coverage under any "group health plan" on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms.

Use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee's leave.

Eligibility Requirements

Employees are eligible if they have worked for a covered employer for at least one year, for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if at least 50 employees are employed by the employer within 75 miles.

Definition of Serious Health Condition

A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents the employee from performing the functions of the employee's job, or prevents the qualified family member from participating in school or other daily activities.

Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by a period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive calendar days combined with at least two visits to a health care provider or one visit and a regimen of continuing treatment, or incapacity due to pregnancy, or incapacity due to a chronic condition. Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Use of Leave

An employee does not need to use this leave entitlement in one block. Leave can be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary. Employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer's operations. Leave due to qualifying exigencies may also be taken on an intermittent basis.

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave

Employees may choose or employers may require use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. In order to use paid leave for FMLA leave, employees must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

Employee Responsibilities

Employees must provide 30 days advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days notice is not possible, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with an employer's normal call-in procedures.

Employees must provide sufficient information for the employer to determine if the leave may qualify for FMLA protection and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that the employee is unable to perform job functions, the family member is unable to perform daily activities, the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or circumstances supporting the need for military family leave. Employees also must inform the employer if the requested leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employees also may be required to provide a certification and periodic recertification supporting the need for leave.

Employer Responsibilities

Covered employers must inform employees requesting leave whether they are eligible under FMLA. If they are, the notice must specify any additional information required as well as the employees' rights and responsibilities. If they are not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for the ineligibility.

Covered employers must inform employees if leave will be designated as FMLA-protected and the amount of leave counted against the employee's leave entitlement. If the employer determines that the leave is not FMLA-protected, the employer must notify the employee.

Unlawful Acts by Employers

FMLA makes it unlawful for any employer to:

- Interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA;
- Discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or for involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA.

Enforcement

An employee may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

FMLA does not affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any State or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

FMLA section 109 (29 U.S.C. § 2619) requires FMLA covered employers to post the text of this notice. Regulations 29 C.F.R. § 825.300(a) may require additional disclosures.



For additional information:
1-866-4US-WAGE (1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627
WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV





WORKERS' COMPENSATION

is a system of benefits provided by law to most workers who have job-related injuries or illnesses. Benefits are paid for injuries that are caused, in whole or in part, by an employee's work. This may include the aggravation of a pre-existing condition, injuries brought on by the repetitive use of a part of the body, heart attacks, or any other physical problem caused by work. Benefits are paid regardless of fault.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, YOU SHOULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- 1. GET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.** By law, your employer must pay for all necessary medical services required to cure or relieve the effects of the injury or illness. The employee may choose two physicians, surgeons, or hospitals. Where necessary, the employer must also pay for physical, mental, or vocational rehabilitation, within prescribed limits.
- 2. NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER.** You must notify your employer of the accidental injury or illness within 45 days, either orally or in writing. To avoid possible delays, it is recommended the notice also include your name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, and a brief description of the injury or illness.
- 3. LEARN YOUR RIGHTS.** Your employer is required by law to report accidents that result in more than three lost work days to the Workers' Compensation Commission. Once the accident is reported, you should receive a handbook that explains the law, benefits, and procedures. If you need a handbook, please call the Commission or go to the Web site.

If you must lose time from work to recover from the injury or illness, you may be entitled to receive weekly payments and necessary medical care until you are able to return to work that is reasonably available to you.

It is against the law for an employer to harass, discharge, refuse to rehire or in any way discriminate against an employee for exercising his or her rights under the Workers' Compensation or Occupational Diseases Acts. If you file a fraudulent claim, you may be penalized under the law.

- 4. KEEP WITHIN THE TIME LIMITS.** Generally, claims must be filed within three years of the injury or disablement from an occupational disease, or within two years of the last workers' compensation payment, whichever is later. Claims for pneumoconiosis, radiological exposure, asbestosis, or similar diseases have special requirements.

Injured workers have the right to reopen their case within 30 months after an award is made if the disability increases, but cases that are resolved by a lump-sum settlement contract approved by the Commission cannot be reopened. Only settlements approved by the Commission are binding.

For more information, go to the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission's Web site or call any office:

Toll-free: 866/352-3033 Chicago: 312/814-6611 Peoria: 309/671-3019 Springfield: 217/785-7087
Web site: www.iwcc.il.gov Collinsville: 618/346-3450 Rockford: 815/987-7292 TDD (Deaf): 312/814-2959

BY LAW, EMPLOYERS MUST DISPLAY THIS NOTICE IN A PROMINENT PLACE IN EACH WORKPLACE AND COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.

Party handling workers' compensation claims	Mahomet Seymour CUSD #3		
Business address	101 N. Division St, PO Box 229, Mahomet, IL 61853		
Business phone	217-586-2161		
Effective date	08/18/2010	Termination date	08/18/2011
Policy number	120459929	Employer's FEIN	376002529