

Minimum Wage

Department of Labor & Industries

Announcement

2025 minimum wage:
\$16.66 per hour

Washington's minimum wage will be **\$16.66 per hour** beginning Jan. 1, 2025.

Workers who are 14 or 15 years old may be paid 85% of the adult minimum wage, or \$14.16 per hour.

For more information about Washington's minimum wage law, see the required workplace poster **Your Rights as a Worker** or visit Lni.wa.gov/workers-rights.

FY25-148
REV. 09/2024

NOTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal *Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act* posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

Discrimination

Human Rights Commission

State Law Prohibits Discrimination in Employment

PROHIBITED UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

AN EMPLOYER OF EIGHT (8) OR MORE EMPLOYEES MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS: FOR EXAMPLE, AN EMPLOYER CANNOT:

- Refuse to hire you or discharge you from employment
- Discriminate in compensation or other terms or conditions of employment
- Print, circulate, or use any discriminatory statement, advertisement, publication, or job application form
- Make any discriminatory inquiries in connection with prospective employment.

LABOR UNIONS MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS. FOR EXAMPLE, A LABOR UNION CANNOT:

- Deny membership or membership rights and privileges
- Expel from membership
- Fail to represent a person in the collective bargaining unit.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF A PROTECTED CLASS. FOR EXAMPLE, AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY MAY NOT:

- Discriminate in classification or referrals for employment
- Print or circulate any discriminatory statement, advertisement, or publication
- Use discriminatory employment application forms, or make discriminatory inquiries in connection with prospective employment.

If you have been discriminated against, please call or go to:
1-800-233-3247 or www.hum.wa.gov

WASHINGTON STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
REV. 04/2015

Workers' Comp.

Department of Labor & Industries

Notice to Employees

It's the law!

Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Every worker is entitled to workers' compensation benefits. You cannot be penalized or discriminated against for filing a claim. For more information, call toll-free 1-800-547-8367.

If a job injury occurs

Your employer is insured through the Department of Labor & Industries' workers' compensation program. If you are injured on the job or develop an occupational disease, you are entitled to workers' compensation benefits.

Benefits include:

- Medical care.** Medical expenses resulting from your workplace injury or disease are covered by the workers' compensation program.
- Disability income.** If your work-related medical condition prevents you from working, you may be eligible for benefits to partially replace your wages.
- Vocational assistance.** Under certain conditions, you may be eligible for help in returning to work.
- Partial disability benefits.** You may be eligible for a monetary award to compensate for the loss of body functions.
- Pensions.** Injuries that permanently keep you from returning to work may qualify you for a disability pension.
- Death benefits for survivors.** If a worker dies, the surviving spouse or registered domestic partner and/or dependents may receive a pension.

What you should do

Report your injury. If you are injured, no matter how minor the injury seems, contact the person listed on this poster.

Get medical care. The first time you see a doctor, you may choose any health-care provider who is qualified to treat your injury. For ongoing care, you must be treated by a doctor in the L&I medical network. (Find network providers at Lni.wa.gov/FindADoc.)

Qualified health-care providers include: medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, naturopathic and podiatric physicians; dentists; optometrists; ophthalmologists; physician assistants; and advanced registered nurse practitioners.

Tell your health-care provider and your employer about your work-related injury or condition. The first step in filing a workers' compensation (industrial insurance) claim is to fill out a Report of Accident (ROA). You can do this online with FileFast (Lni.wa.gov/FileFast), by phone at 1-877-561-FILE, or on paper in your doctor's office. Filing online or by phone speeds the claim and reduces hassle.

File your claim as soon as possible. For an on-the-job injury, you must file a claim and the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I) must receive it within one year after the day the injury occurred. For an occupational disease, you must file a claim and L&I must receive it within two years following the date you are advised by a health-care provider in writing that your condition is work related.

Report your injury to:

(Your employer fills in this space.)

Helpful phone numbers:

Ambulance

Fire

Police

About required workplace posters

Go to Lni.wa.gov/Posters to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

On the Web: Lni.wa.gov

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

PUBLICATION F242-191-909 (12-2012)

REV. 12/2012

Paid Family and Medical Leave

Employment Security Department

Paid time off. Peace of mind.

Paid Family and Medical Leave provides paid time off when a serious health condition prevents you from working, when you need to care for a family member or a new child, or for certain military-related events. It's here for you when you need it most, so you can focus on what matters.

How it works

Nearly every Washington worker—whether you work full time or part time in a small to large business—is eligible for up to 12 weeks of Paid Family and Medical Leave. You need to work 820 hours in Washington, or about 16 hours per week, over the course of about a year. You can get up to 16 weeks if you have family and medical events in the same year, or up to 18 weeks in some cases. Leave doesn't have to be taken all at once. You can use these weeks within your "claim year," which starts when you apply and then runs for the next 52 weeks. When that claim year expires you can then be eligible for leave again.

You apply for leave with the Employment Security Department and will get partial wage replacement, up to 90 percent of your typical pay, capped at \$1,542 per week.

Your rights

If you meet the requirements, you have the right to take paid time off using Paid Family and Medical Leave.

If you qualify for Paid Family and Medical Leave, your employer cannot prevent you from taking it. Your employer also cannot require you to use other types of leave, such as sick or vacation days, before or after taking Paid Family and Medical Leave. The program is funded by premiums shared between workers and many employers. The premium is 0.92% of your wage. You may pay about 71.52% of that total, and your employer (if they have 50 or more employees) pays the rest. A calculator to estimate premiums is available on our website.

To file a complaint against your employer about Paid Family and Medical Leave, email or call our Customer Care team at paidleave@esd.wa.gov or (833) 717-2273.

You may also contact the Office of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Ombuds. The Ombuds is appointed by the governor and serves as a neutral, independent third party to help workers and employers in their dealings with the Department. The Office of the Ombuds investigates, reports on and helps settle complaints about service deficiencies and concerns with the Paid Family and Medical Leave program. Learn more at www.paidleaveombuds.wa.gov or call the Ombuds' office at 844-395-6697.

Learn more and apply at paidleave.wa.gov

Washington
Paid Family & Medical Leave

Employment
Security
Department
WASHINGTON STATE

REV. 12/2024

Worker Rights

Department of Labor & Industries

Your Rights as a Worker

It's the law!

Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Wage and Overtime Wages

Workers must be paid the Washington minimum wage

- Most workers who are 16 years of age or older must be paid at least the minimum wage for all hours worked. See www.Lni.wa.gov/WMin Wage.
- Workers who are 14 or 15 may be paid 85% of the minimum wage.
- Tips cannot be counted as part of the minimum wage. Employers must pay all tips to employees.

Overtime pay is due when working more than 40 hours

Most workers must be paid one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a fixed seven-day workweek.

Workers Need Meal and Rest Breaks

Meal period

Most workers are entitled to a 30-minute unpaid meal period if working more than five hours in a day. If you must remain on duty during your meal period, you must be paid for the 30 minutes. Agricultural workers are entitled to a second 30-minute unpaid meal period if they work more than 11 hours in a day. Learn more at www.Lni.wa.gov/MealAndRestBreaks.

Breaks

- Most workers are entitled to a 10-minute paid rest break for each four hours worked and must work more than three hours without a break.
- Agricultural workers must have a 10-minute paid rest break within each four-hour period of work.
- If you are under 18, see "Teen Corner" right.

Pay Requirements

Regular Payday

Workers must be paid at least once a month on a regularly scheduled payday. Your employer must give you a pay statement showing the number of hours worked, rate of pay, number of piece work units (if piece work), gross pay, the pay period and all deductions taken.

For more information regarding authorized deductions, go to www.Lni.wa.gov/Wages and click on "Paycheck deductions."

Equal Pay and Opportunities Act

Under this law, your employer is prohibited from providing unequal pay or career advancement opportunities based on gender. You also have the right to disclose, compare, or discuss your wages or the wages of other employees. Your employer cannot take any adverse action against you for discussing wages, filing a complaint, or exercising other protected rights under the Equal Pay and Opportunities Act. Employers also are prohibited from requesting a job applicant's wage or salary history, except under certain circumstances, and cannot require an applicant's wage or salary history meet certain criteria. Job applicants also have the right to certain salary information if the employer has 15 or more employees. For more information or to file a complaint, go to www.Lni.wa.gov/EqualPay.

Teen Corner — Information for Workers Ages 14–17

- The minimum age for work is generally 14, with different rules for ages 14–15 and ages 16–17.
- Employers must have a minor work permit to employ teens. This requirement applies to family members except on family farms. Tests do not need a work permit.
- Teens are required to have authorization forms signed before they begin working. For summer employment, parents must sign the Parent Authorization for Summer Work form. If you work during the school year, a parent and a school official must sign the Parent/School Authorization form.
- Many jobs are not allowed for anyone under 18 because they are not safe.
- Work hours are limited for teens, with more restrictions on work hours during school weeks.

Meal and rest breaks for teens

- In agricultural work, teens of any age get a meal period of 30 minutes if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked.
- In all other industries, teens who are 16 or 17 must have a 30-minute meal period if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked. They must have the rest break at least every three hours.
- Teens who are 14 or 15 must have a 30-minute meal period no later than the end of the fourth hour, and a 10-minute paid break for every two hours worked.

To find out more about teens in the workplace: www.Lni.wa.gov/TeenWorkers, 1-866-219-7321, TeenSafety@lni.wa.gov

Leave Laws

Paid sick leave

Most workers earn a minimum of one hour of paid sick leave for every 40 hours worked. This leave may be used beginning on the 90th calendar day of employment. Employers must provide employees with a statement that includes their accrued, used and available hours of this leave at least once per month. This information may be provided on your regular pay statement or as a separate notification. Workers must be allowed to carry over a minimum of 40 hours of any unused paid sick leave to the following year. For details on authorized use, accrual details, and eligibility, see www.Lni.wa.gov/SickLeave.

Washington Family Care Act: Use of paid leave to care for sick family

Employees are entitled to use their choice of any employer provided paid leave (sick, vacation, certain short-term disability plans, or other paid time off) to care for:

- A child with a health condition requiring treatment or supervision;
- A spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent with a serious health condition or an emergency health condition; and
- Children 18 years and older with disabilities that make them incapable of self-care.

For more information, see www.Lni.wa.gov/FamilyCareAct.

Leave for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking

Victims and their family members are allowed to take reasonable leave from work for legal or law enforcement assistance, medical treatment, counseling, relocation, meetings with their crime victim advocate, or to protect their safety. Employers are also required to provide reasonable safety accommodations to victims. For more information, see www.Lni.wa.gov/DVLeave.

Leave for military spouses during deployment

Spouses or registered domestic partners of military personnel who receive notice to deploy or who are on leave from deployment during times of military conflict may take a total of 15 days unpaid leave per deployment.

Your employer may not fire or retaliate against you for exercising your rights or filing a complaint related to minimum wage, overtime, paid sick leave or protected leave.

PUBLICATION F700-074-000

REV. 09/2023

Employee Free Choice Act

RCW 49.44.250

Required religious or political meetings—Employee rights—Exceptions—Notice—Definitions.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, any employer, including the state and any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, may not subject or threaten to subject any employee to discipline or discharge, or otherwise penalize or take any adverse employment action against an employee:

- On account of the employee's refusal to:
 - Attend or participate in an employer-sponsored meeting with the employer or its agent, representative, or designee, the primary purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion concerning religious or political matters; or
 - Listen to speech or view communications, including electronic communications, the primary purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion concerning religious or political matters; or
- As a means of requiring an employee to attend a meeting or participate in communications described in (a) of this subsection; or
- Because the employee, or a person acting on behalf of the employee, makes a good faith report, orally or in writing, of a violation or a suspected violation of this section. This subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the employee knows that the report is false.

(2) This section does not:

- Prohibit an employer or its agent, representative, or designee from communicating to its employees any information that the employer is required by law to communicate, but only to the extent of the legal requirement;
- Limit the rights of an employer to offer meetings, forums, or other communications about religious or political matters for which attendance or participation is strictly voluntary;
- Limit the rights of an employer or its agent, representative, or designee from communicating to its employees any information, or requiring employee attendance at a meeting or other event, that is necessary for the employees to perform their lawfully required job duties; or
- Prohibit an employer or its agent, representative, or designee from requiring its employees to attend any training intended to reduce and prevent workplace harassment or discrimination.

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to a religious corporation, entity, association, educational institution, or society that is exempt from the requirements of Title VII of the civil rights act of 1964 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000e-1(a), with respect to speech on religious matters to employees who perform work connected with the activities undertaken by such religious corporation, entity, association, educational institution, or society.

(4) An aggrieved employee may bring a civil action in superior court to enforce this section no later than 90 days after the date of the alleged violation. The court may award a prevailing employee all appropriate relief, including injunctive relief, reinstatement to the employee's former position or an equivalent position, back pay and reestablishment of any employee benefits, including seniority, to which the employee would otherwise have been eligible if the violation had not occurred, and any other appropriate relief as considered necessary by the court.

(5) An employer subject to this section must post a notice of employee rights under this section in a place normally reserved for employment-related notices and in a place commonly frequented by employees.

(6) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Political matters" means matters relating to elections for political office, political parties, proposals to change legislation, proposals to change regulations, and the decision to join or support any political party or political, civic, community, fraternal, or labor association or organization.

(b) "Religious matters" means matters relating to religious affiliation and practice, and the decision to join or support any religious organization or association.

[2024 c 357 s 2.]

NOTES:

Intent—2024 c 357: "(1) The legislature recognizes that freedom of speech is a foundational ideal that is core to this nation's identity. (2) The legislature intends that workers be protected from retaliation by certain employers when the worker chooses to perform their job duties instead of listening to the employer's speech on political or religious matters." [2024 c 357 s 1.]

Short title—2024 c 357: "This act may be known and cited as the employee free choice act." [2024 c 357 s 3.]

REV. 07/2022

Unemployment Ins.

Employment Security Department

You may be eligible for UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS if you lose your job

Visit www.esd.wa.gov to apply and click "Sign in or create an account"

To apply for unemployment, you will need

- Your Social Security number.
- Names and addresses of everyone you worked for in the last 18 months.
- Dates you started and stopped working for each employer.
- Reasons you left each job.
- Your alien registration number if you are not a U.S. citizen.
- Your SFB and SF50 (if you worked for the Federal Government in the last 18 months).
- Your Washington State ID or License, if applicable.

If you were in the military within the last 18 months, we will also ask you to fax or mail us a copy of your discharge papers (Form DD214 member 4 or higher).

The fastest way to apply is online at esd.wa.gov

If you don't have a home computer, you can access one at a WorkSource center or your local library.

If you can't apply online, try contacting us over the phone

Call 800-318-6022. Persons with hearing or speaking impairments can call Washington Relay Service 711. We are available to help you Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on state holidays. You may experience long wait times.

These behaviors can include isolation, emotional abuse, monitoring, controlling finances, or physical and sexual assault.

Everyone should be free to make their own choices in relationships. If you are experiencing harm or need advice, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline. You can reach their advocates 24/7/365 to get the support you deserve. No names, no fees, and no judgement. Just help. 800-799-SAFE (7233) or 800-787-3224 (TTY).

www.thehotline.org

You can also find a program in your area that can help. Find out more about what kind of help is available at wscsd.org/get-help-now.

ESD.WA.GOV
EMS 9874 . CC 7540-032-407 . UI-biz-poster-EN
REV. 10/2017

Domestic Violence

Employment Security Department

Everyone deserves a healthy relationship

Employment Security Department
WASHINGTON STATE

Workplace posters available at esd.wa.gov

The Employment Security Department is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Language assistance services for limited English proficient individuals are available free of charge. Washington Relay Service: 711

EMS 10427 . CC 7540-032-981 . UI-biz-poster-EN
REV. 07/2019

Department of Labor & Industries

Job Safety and Health Law

It's the law! Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

(Chapter 49.17 RCW)

All workers have the right to a safe and healthy workplace.

Employees — Your employer must protect you from hazards you encounter on the job, tell you about them and provide training.

You have the right to:

- Notify your employer or L&I about workplace hazards. You may ask L&I to keep your name confidential.
- Request an L&I inspection of the place you work if you believe unsafe or unhealthy conditions exist. You or your employee representative may participate in an inspection, without loss of wages or benefits.
- Get copies of your medical records, including records of exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- File a complaint with L&I within 90 days if you believe your employer fired you, or retaliated or discriminated against you because you filed a safety complaint, participated in an inspection or any other safety-related activity.
- Appeal a violation correction date if you believe the time allowed on the citation is not reasonable.

The law requires you to follow workplace safety and health rules that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

Employers — You have a legal obligation to protect employees on the job.

Employers must provide workplaces free from recognized hazards that could cause employees serious harm or death.

Actions you must take:

- Comply with all workplace safety and health rules that apply to your business, including developing and implementing a written accident prevention plan (also called an APP or safety program).
- Post this notice to inform your employees of their rights and responsibilities.
- Prior to job assignments, train employees how to prevent hazardous exposures and provide required personal protective equipment at no cost.
- Allow an employee representative to participate in an L&I safety/health inspection, without loss of wages or benefits. The L&I inspector may talk confidentially with a number of employees.
- If you are cited for safety and/or health violations, you must prominently display the citation at or near the place of the violation for a minimum of seven working days, excluding weekends and holidays. It must remain posted until all violations have been corrected.

Firing or discriminating against any employee for filing a complaint or participating in an inspection, investigation, or opening or closing conference is illegal.

Employers must report all deaths, in-patient hospitalizations, amputations or loss of an eye.

Report any work-related death or in-patient hospitalization to L&I's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) within 8 hours. Report any work-related non-hospitalized amputation or loss of an eye to DOSH within 24 hours.

For any work-related death, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye, you must report the following information to DOSH:

- Employer contact person and phone number.
- Name of business.
- Address and location where the work-related incident occurred.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Number of employees and their names.
- Brief description of what happened.

Where to report:

- Any local L&I office or
- 1-800-423-7233, press 1 (available 24/7)

This poster is available free from L&I at Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters.

Free assistance from the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)


- Training and resources to promote safe workplaces.
- On-site consultations to help employers identify and fix hazards, and risk management help to lower your workers' compensation costs.

Division of Occupational Safety and Health
www.Lni.wa.gov/go/F416-081-909 | 1-800-423-7233

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.
PUBLICATION F416-081-909

REV. 07/2022

TWO ways to verify poster compliance!

QR CODE Scan with phone camera: 

OR

ONLINE Go to: JKeller.com/LLPverify
Enter this code: 69508-012025

Update your labor law posters contact
J. J. Keller & Associates, Inc.
JKeller.com/labornlaw
800-327-6868

Since 1953

JAN2025 65900F WA-ENG 62940