

These Administrative Regulations must be posted and maintained wherever workers covered by this Act are employed.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND WORKPLACE STANDARDS DIVISION

Sec. 31-60-1. Piece rates in relation to time rates or incentive pay plans, including commissions and bonuses.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation, "piece rates" means an established rate per unit of work performed without regard to time required for such accomplishment. "Commissions" means any premium or incentive compensation for business transacted whether based on per centum of total valuation or specific rate per unit of accomplishment. "Incentive plan" means any method of compensation, including, without limitation thereto, commissions, piece rate, bonuses, etc., based upon the amount of results produced, where the payment is in accordance with a fixed plan by which the employee becomes entitled to the compensation upon fulfillment of the conditions established as part of the working agreement, but shall be subject to the limitation hereinafter set forth.

(b) Record of wages. Each employer shall maintain records of wages paid to each employee who is compensated for his services in accordance with an incentive plan in such form as to enable such compensation to be translated readily into terms of average hourly rate on a weekly basis for each work week or part thereof of employment.

(c) Piece rates in relation to time rates. (1) When an employee is compensated solely at piece rates he shall be paid a sufficient amount at piece rates to yield an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked in any week, and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is compensated at piece rates for certain hours of work in a week and at an hourly rate for other hours, the employee's hourly rate shall be at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes and his earnings from piece rates shall average at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (3) When an employee is employed at a combination of hourly rate and piece rate for the same hours of work (i.e., an incentive pay plan superimposed upon an hourly rate or a piece rate coupled with a minimum hourly guarantee), the employee shall receive an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (4) When an employee is employed at a combination of hourly rate and piece rate for the same hours of work (i.e., an incentive pay plan superimposed upon an hourly rate or a piece rate coupled with a minimum hourly guarantee), the employee shall receive an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked.

(d) Commission. (1) When an employee is compensated solely on a commission basis, he shall be paid weekly an average of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is paid in accordance with a finding for a base rate plus commission, the wage paid weekly to the employee from these combined sources shall equal at least an average of the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes an hour for each hour worked in any work week. All commissions shall be settled at least once in each month in full. When earnings are derived in whole or in part on the basis of an incentive plan other than those defined herein, the employee shall receive weekly at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked in the work week, and the balance earned shall be settled at least once monthly.

(e) Commission. (1) When an employee is compensated solely on a commission basis, he shall be paid weekly an average of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is paid in accordance with a finding for a base rate plus commission, the wage paid weekly to the employee from these combined sources shall equal at least an average of the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes an hour for each hour worked in any work week. All commissions shall be settled at least once in each month in full. When earnings are derived in whole or in part on the basis of an incentive plan other than those defined herein, the employee shall receive weekly at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked in the work week, and the balance earned shall be settled at least once monthly.

Sec. 31-60-2. Gratuities as part of the minimum fair wage.

For the purposes of this section, "gratuity" means a voluntary monetary contribution received by the employee from a guest, patron or customer for service rendered.

Unless otherwise prohibited by statutory provision or by a wage order gratuities may be recognized as constituting a part of the minimum fair wage when all of the following provisions are complied with:

(1) The employee shall be engaged in an employment in which gratuities have customarily and usually constituted and have been recognized as part of his remuneration for hiring purposes and

(2) the amount received in gratuities claimed as credit for part of the minimum fair wage shall be recorded on a daily, weekly, or bi-weekly basis in a wage record, even though payment is made more frequently, and

(3) each employer claiming credit for gratuities as part of the minimum fair wage paid to any employee shall provide substantial evidence that not less than the amount claimed, which shall not exceed the allowance hereinafter provided, was received by the employee.

For example, an attestation or statement in electronic or written format demonstrating that wages received by the service employee, including gratuities, together with other authorized allowances, represents a payment of not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes per hour for each hour worked during the pay period, will be accepted by the commissioner as substantial evidence for purposes of this section, provided all other requirements of this and other applicable regulations shall be complied with. Such attestation, statement, or substantial evidence shall satisfy the requirements of subdivisions (2) and (3) of this section.

Public Act 19-4, An Act Increasing the Minimum Fair Wage.

Sec. 31-60(b) The Labor Commissioner shall adopt such regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this part. Such regulations may include, but are not limited to, regulations defining and governing an executive, administrative or professional employee and outside salesperson; learners and apprentices, their number, proportion and length of service; and piece rates in relation to time rates; and shall recognize, as part of the minimum fair wage, gratuities in an amount (1) equal to twenty-nine and three-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to thirty-one per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to thirty-four and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective

January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to thirty-six and eight-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons, other than bartenders, who are employed in the hotel and restaurant industry, including a hotel restaurant, who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, (2) equal to eight and two-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to eleven per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to fifteen and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to eighteen and one-half per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons employed as bartenders who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, and (3) not to exceed thirty-five cents per hour in any other industry, and shall also recognize deductions and allowances for the value of board, in the amount of eighty-five cents for a full meal and forty-five cents for a light meal, lodging, apparel or other items or services supplied by the employer; and other special conditions or circumstances which may be usual in a particular employer-employee relationship. The commissioner may provide, in such regulations, modifications of the minimum fair wage herein established for learners and apprentices; persons under the age of eighteen years; and for such special cases or classes of cases as the commissioner finds appropriate to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities, avoid undue hardship and safeguard the minimum fair wage herein established. Regulations in effect on July 1, 1973, providing for a board deduction and allowance in an amount differing from that provided in this section shall be construed to be amended consistent with this section.

Sec. 31-60-3. Deductions and allowances for reasonable value of board and lodging was repealed.

Sec. 31-60-4. Physically or mentally handicapped employees.

[This regulation defines a "physically or mentally handicapped person" as a person whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury and provides guidelines for a modification of the minimum wage.]

Sec. 31-60-6. Minors under the age of 18.

(a) For the purposes of this regulation, "minor" means a person at least 16 years of age but not over 18 years of age. To prevent curtailment of employment opportunities for minors, and to provide a reasonable period during which training for adjustment to employment conditions may be accomplished, a minor may be employed at a modification of the minimum fair wage established by subsection (j) of section 31-58 of the general statutes, but at not less than 85% of the minimum wage, for the first 200 hours of employment. When a minor has had an aggregate of two hundred hours of employment, he may not be employed by the same or any other employer at less than the minimum fair wage.*

*This subsection is amended by P.A. 19-4, An Act Increasing the Minimum Fair Wage. CGS Sec. 31-58(j)(5). The rates for all persons under the age of eighteen years, except emancipated minors, shall be not less than eighty-five per cent of the minimum fair wage for the first ninety days of such employment, or ten dollars and ten cents per hour, whichever is greater, and shall be equal to the minimum fair wage thereafter, except in institutional training programs specifically exempted by the commissioner. (7)

(b) In addition to the records required by section 31-66 of the 1969 supplement to the general statutes, each employer shall obtain from each minor to be employed at a modification of the minimum fair wage rate as herein provided, a statement of his employment prior to his date of accession with his present employer. Such statement of prior employment, supplemented by the present employer's record of hours worked by the minor while in his employ, will be deemed satisfactory evidence of good faith on the part of the employer with respect to his adherence to the provisions of this regulation, provided such record shall be in complete compliance with the requirements of section 31-66 of the general statutes and section 31-60-12.

(c) Deviation from the provisions of this regulation will cancel the modification of the minimum fair wage herein provided for all hours during which the violation prevailed and for such time the minimum wage shall be paid.

Sec. 31-60-7. Learners.

[This regulation contains the requirements to apply to the Labor Commissioner for a subminimum rate in an occupation which is not apprenticeable.]

Sec. 31-60-8. Apprentices.

[Under this regulation, apprentices duly registered by the Connecticut State Apprenticeship Council of the Labor Department may not be employed at less than the minimum wage unless permission has been received from the Labor Commissioner through an application process.]

Sec. 31-60-9. Apparel

For the purpose of this regulation, "apparel" means uniforms or other clothing supplied by the employer for use in the course of employment but does not include articles of clothing purchased by the employee or clothing usually required for health, comfort or convenience of the employee. An allowance (deduction) not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per week or the actual cost, whichever is lower, may be permitted to apply as part of the minimum fair wage for the maintenance of wearing apparel or for the laundering and cleaning of such apparel when the service has been performed. When protective garments such as gloves, boots or aprons are necessary to safeguard the worker or prevent injury to an employee or are required in the interest of sanitation, such garments shall be provided and paid for and maintained by the employer without charge upon the employee.

Sec. 31-60-10. Travel time.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "travel time" means that time during which a worker is required or permitted to travel for purposes incidental to "a performance of his employment but does not include time spent traveling from home to his usual place of employment or return to home, except as hereinafter provided in this regulation.

(b) When an employee, in the course of his employment, is required or permitted to travel for purposes which inure to the benefit of the employer,

such travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such. Expenses directly incidental to and resulting from such travel shall be paid for by the employer when payment made by the employee would bring the employee's earnings below the minimum fair wage.

(c) When an employee is required to report to other than his usual place of employment at the beginning of his work day, if such an assignment involves travel time on the part of the employee in excess of that ordinarily required to travel from his home to his usual place of employment, such additional travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such.

(d) When at the end of a work day a work assignment at other than his usual place of employment involves, on the part of the employee, travel time in excess of that ordinarily required to travel from his usual place of employment to his home, such additional travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such.

(e) Repealed.

Sec. 31-60-11. Hours worked.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "hours worked" include all time during which an employee is required by the employer to be on the employer's premises or to be on duty, or to be at the prescribed work place, and all time during which an employee is employed or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so, provided time allowed for meals shall be excluded unless the employee is required or permitted to work. Such time includes, but shall not be limited to, the time when an employee is required to wait on the premises while no work is provided by the employer. Working time in every instance shall be computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes.

(b) All time during which an employee is required to be on call for emergency service at a location designated by the employer shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such, whether or not the employee is actually called upon to work.

(c) When an employee is subject to call for emergency service but is not required to be at a location designated by the employer but is simply required to keep the employer informed as to the location at which he may be contacted, or when an employee is not specifically required by his employer to be subject to call but is contacted by his employer or on the employer's authorization directly or indirectly and assigned to duty, working time shall begin when the employee is notified of his assignment and shall end when the employee has completed his assignment.

Sec. 31-60-12. Records.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "true and accurate records" means accurate legible records for each employee showing:

- (1) His name;
- (2) his home address;
- (3) the occupation in which he is employed;
- (4) the total daily and total weekly hours worked, showing the beginning and ending time of each work period, computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes;
- (5) his total hourly, daily or weekly basic wage;
- (6) his overtime wage as a separate item from his basic wage;
- (7) additions to or deductions from his wages each pay period;
- (8) his total wages paid each pay period;
- (9) such other records as are stipulated in accordance with sections 31-60-1 through 31-60-16;
- (10) working certificates for minor employees (sixteen to eighteen years). True and accurate records shall be maintained and retained at the place of employment for a period of 3 years for each employee.

(b) The labor commissioner may authorize the maintenance of wage records and the retention of both wage and hour records as outlined either in whole or in part at a place other than the place of employment when it is demonstrated that the retention of such records at the place of employment either

- (1) works an undue hardship on the employer without materially benefiting the inspection procedures of the labor department, or
- (2) is not practical for enforcement purposes. Where permission is granted to maintain wage records at other than the place of employment, a record of total daily and weekly hours worked by each employee shall also be available for inspection in connection with such wage records.

(c) In the case of an employee who spends 75% or more of his working time away from his employer's place of business and the maintaining of time records showing the beginning and ending time of each work period for such employee either imposes an undue hardship upon the employer or exposes him to jeopardy because of his inability to control the accuracy of such entries, a record of total daily and total weekly hours will be approved as fulfilling the record keeping requirements of this section. However, in such cases, the original time entries shall be made by the employee in his own behalf and the time entries made by the employee shall be used as the basis for payroll records.

(d) Repealed.

(e) The employer shall maintain and retain for a period of 3 years the following information and data on each individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity.

- (1) His name;
- (2) his home address;
- (3) the occupation in which he is employed;
- (4) his total wages paid each work period;
- (5) the date of payment and the pay period covered by payment.

Sec. 31-60-14. Employee in a bona fide Executive capacity.

(a) For the purposes of section 31-58 (f) of the general statutes, as amended, "employee employed in a bona fide executive capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof; and (2) who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees therein; and (3) who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as

to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; and (4) who customarily and regularly exercise discretionary powers; and (5) who does not devote more than twenty percent, or, in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment who does not devote as much as forty percent, of his hours of work in the workweek to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this section; provided this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee who owns at least twenty percent interest in the enterprise in which he is employed; and (6) who is compensated for his services on a salary basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, except that this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee in training for a bona fide executive position as defined in this section if (A) the training period does not exceed six months; and (B) the employee is compensated for his services on a salary basis at a rate not less than three hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities during the training period; (C) a tentative outline of the training program has been approved by the labor commissioner; and (D) the employer shall pay tuition costs, and fees, if any, for such instruction and reimburse the employee for travel expenses to and from each destination other than local, where such instruction or training is provided. Any trainee program so approved may be terminated at any time by the labor commissioner upon proper notice, if he finds that the intent of the program as approved has not been carried out. An employee who is compensated on a salary basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week, exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof, and includes the customary and regular direction of the work of two or more other employees therein, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" means a predetermined amount paid for each pay period on a weekly or less frequent basis, regardless of the number of days or hours worked, which amount is not subject to reduction because of variations in the quality or quantity of the work performed, and which amount has been the subject of an employer advisement as required by section 31-71f of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(1) Although the employee need not be paid for any workweek in which he performed no work, deductions may only be made in the following five (5) instances:

(A) During the initial and terminal weeks of employment, an employer may pay a proportionate part of an employee's salary for the time actually worked;

(B) Deductions may be made for one or more full days if the employee is absent for personal reasons other than sickness or accident;

(C) Deductions may be made for one or more full days of sickness or disability provided the deduction is made pursuant to a bona fide plan, policy or practice of making deductions from an employee's salary after sickness or disability leave has been exhausted which has been disclosed to the employee in accordance with section 31-71f of the Connecticut General Statutes;

(D) Deductions may be made for absences of less than one full day taken pursuant to the federal family medical leave act, 29 USC 2601 et seq., or the Connecticut family and medical leave act, section 31-51kk et seq., of the Connecticut General Statutes, as permitted by 29 CFR 825.206 or by section 31-51qq-17 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies; or

(E) Deductions may be made for one or more full days if the employee is absent as a result of a disciplinary suspension for violating a safety rule of major significance. Safety rules of major significance include only those relating to the prevention of serious danger to the employer's premises, or to other employees.

- (2)(A) No deduction of any kind shall be made for any part of a workweek absence that is attributable to:
- (i) lack of work occasioned by the operating requirements of the employer;
 - (ii) jury duty, or attendance at a judicial proceeding in the capacity of a witness; or
 - (iii) temporary military leave.

(B) An employer is permitted to offset payments an employee receives for any of the services described in this subdivision against the employee's regular salary during the week of such absence.

(3) No deduction shall be made for an absence of less than one full day from work unless:

(A) The absence is taken pursuant to the federal family and medical leave act, 29 USC 2601 et seq., or the Connecticut family and medical leave act, section 31-51kk et seq., of the Connecticut General Statutes, as permitted by 29 CFR 825.206 or by section 31-51qq-17 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies; or

(B) The absence is taken pursuant to a bona fide paid time off benefits plan that specifically authorizes the substitution or reduction from accrued benefits for the time that an employee is absent from work, provided the employee receives payment in an amount equal to his guaranteed salary.

(4) No deduction of any kind shall be made for an absence of less than one week which results from a disciplinary suspension for violating ordinary rules of employee conduct.

Sec. 31-60-15. Employee in bona fide Administrative Capacity.

(a) For the purposes of said section 31-58 (f), "employee employed in a bona fide administrative capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of either: (A) the performance of office or nonmanual work directly related to management policies or general business operations of his employer or his employer's customers, or (B) the performance of functions in the administration of a school system or educational establishment or institution, or of a department or subdivision thereof, in work directly related to the academic instruction or training carried on therein; and (2) who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgement; and (3) (A) who regularly and directly assists a proprietor, or an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity, as

such terms are defined in section 31-60-14 and 31-60-15, or (B) who performs under only general supervision work along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience or knowledge, or (C) who executes under only general supervision special assignments and tasks; and (4) who does not devote more than twenty percent, or, in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment who does not devote as much as forty percent, of his hours worked in the workweek to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section; and (5)(A) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, or (B) who, in the case of academic administrative personnel, is compensated for his services as required by subparagraph (A) of this subdivision or on a salary basis which is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the school system or educational establishment or institution by which he is employed; provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week, exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance of work described in subdivision (1) of this section, which includes work requiring the exercise of discretion and independent judgement, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" [refer to Section 31-60-14.]

(c) "Fee basis" means the payment of an agreed sum for the accomplishment of a single task regardless of the time required for its completion. A fee basis payment shall be permitted only for jobs which are unique in nature rather than for a series of jobs which are repeated an indefinite number of times and for which payment on an identical basis is made over and over again. Payment on a fee basis shall amount to a rate of not less than the rate set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 31-60-16. Employee in bona fide Professional Capacity.

(a) For the purposes of said section 31-58 (f) "employee employed in a bona fide professional capacity" means any employee (

1) whose primary duty consists of the performance of:

(A) work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study, as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship, and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes, or

(B) work that is original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor, as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training, and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination or talent of the employee or

(C) teaching, tutoring, instructing or lecturing in the activity of imparting knowledge while employed and engaged in this activity as a teacher certified or recognized as such in the school system or educational establishment or institution by which he is employed; and

(2) whose work requires the consistent exercise of discretion and judgement in its performance; and

(3) whose work is predominantly intellectual and varied in character, as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work, and is of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; and

(4) who does not devote more than twenty percent of his hours worked in the workweek to activities which are not an essential part of and necessarily incident to the work described in subdivision (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section; and

(5) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities; provided this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee who is the holder of a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of law or medicine or any of their branches and who is actually engaged in the practice thereof, or in the case of an employee who is the holder of the requisite academic degree for the general practice of medicine and is engaged in an internship or resident program pursuant to the practice of medicine or any of its branches, or in the case of an employee employed and engaged as a teacher as provided in subdivision (1) (C) of this section, and provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance either of work described in subdivision (1) (A) or (C) of this section which includes work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgement, or of work requiring invention, imagination or talent in a recognized field of artistic endeavor, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

(b) "Salary basis" [refer to Section 31-60-14.]

(c) "Fee basis" means the payment of an agreed sum for the accomplishment of a single task regardless of the time required for its completion. A fee basis payment shall be permitted only for jobs which are unique in nature rather than for a series of jobs which are repeated an indefinite number of times and for which payment on an identical basis is made over and over again. Payment on a fee basis shall amount to a rate of not less than the rate set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

MINIMUM WAGE:

Minimum wage is annually indexed each year, effective Jan 1.

\$16.35 per hour effective 1-1-2025 through 12-31-2025 (P.A. 19-4)

OVERTIME - ONE AND ONE - HALF TIMES THE EMPLOYEES REGULAR RATE OF PAY AFTER 40 HOURS PER WEEK. FOR EXCEPTIONS - SEE SECTION 31-76i OF THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES.

MINORS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED BY THE STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF MAY BE PAID 85% OF THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE.

MINORS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE MAY BE PAID 85% OF THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM WAGE. MINORS EMPLOYED BY AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS WHO DID NOT, DURING THE PRECEDING CALENDAR YEAR, EMPLOY EIGHT OR MORE WORKERS AT THE SAME TIME SHALL BE PAID A MINIMUM WAGE OF NOT LESS THAN 70% OF THE MINIMUM WAGE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 31-58. MINORS IN OTHER EMPLOYMENT - SEE SECTION 31-60-6



**DORA SENKOW
ACTING DIRECTOR**

NOTICE

Connecticut General Statutes §§ 31-57r - 31-57w – Paid Sick Leave

Each employer with 25 or more employees, based on the number of employees on its payroll for the week containing January 1st annually, shall provide paid sick leave annually to each of its employees in the state. The paid sick leave shall accrue beginning January 1, 2025, for current employees, or for employees hired after January 1, 2025, beginning on the employee's date of employment.

Accrual

The accrual is at a rate of 1 hour of paid sick leave for each 30 hours worked by an employee up to a maximum of 40 hours per year (the employer shall choose any 365-day period used to calculate employee benefits in order to administer paid sick leave).

- No employee shall be entitled to use more than the maximum number of accrued hours.

Carry Over

Each employee shall be entitled to carry over up to 40 unused accrued hours of paid sick leave from the current year period to the following year period.

Use of Paid Sick Leave

An employee shall be entitled to the use of accrued paid sick leave 120 calendar days after their date of hire.

Employees may use accrued paid sick leave in one-hour increments.

Recordkeeping

Employers must track and keep records of hours worked and paid sick leave accrued and used for every employee.

Pay

Each employer shall pay each employee for paid sick leave at a pay rate equal to the greater of either:

- the normal hourly wage for that employee; or
- the minimum fair wage rate under section 31-58 of the general statutes in effect for the pay period during which the employee used paid sick leave.

Reasons for Use of Leave

An employee may use paid sick leave for his or her own:

- illness, injury or health condition;
- the medical diagnosis, care or treatment of his or her mental illness or physical illness, injury or health condition;
- preventative medical care; or
- mental health wellness day.

An employee may use paid sick leave for a family member's:

- illness, injury or health condition;
- the medical diagnosis, care or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition; or
- preventative medical care.

An employee may use paid sick leave when either:

- the employer's place of business; or
- a family member's school or place of care closes by order of a public official due to a public health emergency.

An employee may use paid sick leave when a health authority, the employer of the employee or the employee's family member, or a health care provider determines that the employee or the employee's family member poses a risk to the health of others because of exposure to a communicable disease.

An employee may use paid sick leave if the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of family violence or sexual assault:

- for medical care or psychological or other counseling for physical or psychological injury or disability;
- to obtain services from a victim services organization;
- to relocate due to such family violence or sexual assault;
- to participate in any civil or criminal proceedings related to or resulting from such family violence or sexual assault.

"Family member" means a spouse, sibling, child, grandparent, grandchild, or parent of an employee, or an individual who is related to the employee by blood or by an affinity whose close association the employee shows to be equivalent to those family relationships.

Documentation

No employer shall require an employee to provide any documentation that paid sick leave is being taken for a reason covered by the paid sick leave law.

Prohibition of Retaliation or Discrimination

No employer shall take retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against an employee because the employee:

- requests or uses paid sick leave either in accordance with the act; or
- in accordance with the employer's own paid sick leave policy, as the case may be; or
- files a complaint with the Labor Commissioner alleging the employer's violation of the act.

Collective Bargaining

Nothing in the act shall diminish any rights provided to any employee under a collective bargaining agreement, preempt or override the terms of any collective bargaining agreement effective prior to January 1, 2012, or July 1, 2012, pursuant to chapter 319pp.

Complaint Process

Any employee aggrieved by a violation of the provisions of the law may file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner. Upon receipt of any such complaint, said Commissioner may hold a hearing. After a hearing, the Commissioner may assess a civil penalty or award other relief.

Employees may file a complaint on the Department of Labor website:

https://portal.ct.gov/dol/divisions/wage-and-workplace-standards/wage-complaint?language=en_US

This is not the complete Paid Sick Leave law. Please contact your Human Resources office for additional information.

Effective 1/1/25

DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL.



State of Connecticut
**COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS
& OPPORTUNITIES**

CONNECTICUT LAW
prohibits discrimination in:

**EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, PUBLIC
ACCOMMODATIONS, AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS**

On the basis of:

age
alienage
ancestry
color
disability

(past and present intellectual,
mental, learning, and physical
disabilities, including, but not
limited to, blindness, deafness,
mobility impairments, and use
of a guide dog or guide dog in
training)

familial status
(housing only)

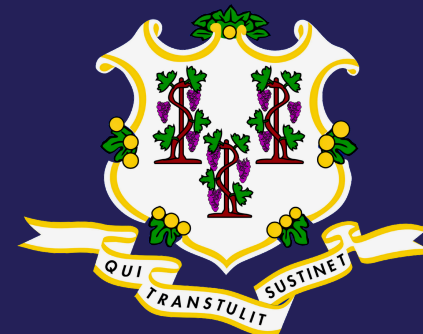
gender identity or expression
genetic information
(employment only)

lawful source of income
(housing and public
accommodations only)

marital status
national origin
race
religious creed
sex

(including pregnancy,
childbirth and related
conditions, accommodations
for pregnancy, breastfeeding,
and sexual harassment)

sexual orientation
status as a veteran
status as a victim of domestic violence
criminal conviction
(state employment and licensing only)
erased criminal history
retaliation for protected activity
(including filing with CHRO)



**Do you believe you have been discriminated against? Call us at (860) 541-3400,
scan the QR Code or visit <https://portal.ct.gov/chro> to contact CHRO today.**

NOTICE

Connecticut General Statutes §§ 46a-60(a), (b)(7), (d)(1) Pregnancy Discrimination and Accommodation in the Workplace

Covered Employers

Each employer with one or more employees must comply with these anti-discrimination and reasonable accommodation laws related to an employee or job applicant's pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions, including lactation.

Prohibition of Discrimination

No employer may discriminate against an employee or job applicant because of her pregnancy, childbirth or other related conditions (e.g., breastfeeding or expressing milk at work).

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

- Terminating employment because of pregnancy, childbirth or related condition
- Denying reasonable leave of absence for disability due to pregnancy (e.g., doctor prescribed bed rest during 6-8 week recovery period after birth)
- Denying disability or leave benefits accrued under plans maintained by the employer
- Failing to reinstate employee to original job or equivalent position after leave
- Limiting, segregating or classifying the employee in a way that would deprive her of employment opportunities
- Discriminating against her in the terms or conditions of employment

***Note:** There is no requirement that the employee be employed for a certain length of time prior to being granted job protected leave of absence under this law.

Reasonable Accommodation

An employer must provide a reasonable accommodation to an employee or job applicant due to her pregnancy, childbirth or needing to breastfeed or express milk at work.

Reasonable accommodations include, but are not limited to:

- Being permitted to sit while working
- More frequent or longer breaks
- Periodic rest
- Assistance with manual labor
- Job restructuring
- Light duty assignments
- Modified work schedules
- Temporary transfers to less strenuous or less hazardous work
- Time off to recover from childbirth (prescribed by a Doctor, typically 6-8 weeks)
- Break time and appropriate facilities (not a bathroom) for expressing milk

Denial of Reasonable Accommodation

No employer may discriminate against employee or job applicant by denying a reasonable accommodation due to pregnancy.

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

- Failing to make reasonable accommodation (and is not an undue hardship)**
- Denying job opportunities to employee or job applicant because of request for reasonable accommodation

- Forcing employee or job applicant to accept a reasonable accommodation when she has no known limitation related to pregnancy or the accommodation is not required to perform the essential duties of job
- Requiring employee to take a leave of absence where a reasonable accommodation could have been made instead

**** Note:** To demonstrate an undue hardship, the employer must show that the accommodation would require a significant difficulty or expense in light of its circumstances.

Prohibition of Retaliation

Employers are prohibited from retaliating against an employee because of a request for reasonable accommodation.

Notice Requirements

Employers must post or provide this notice to all existing employees by January 28, 2018; to an existing employee within 10 days after she notifies the employer of her pregnancy or related conditions; and to new employees upon commencing employment.

Complaint Process

CHRO

Any employee aggrieved by a violation of these statutes may file a complaint with the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities (CHRO). Complainants have 300 days from the date of the alleged act of discrimination, or from the time that you reasonably became aware of the discrimination, in which to file a complaint. It is illegal for anyone to retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

CHRO main number: 860-541-3400

CHRO website: <https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO>

CHRO link "How to File a Discrimination Complaint":

<https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO/Complaint-Process/Complaint-Process/How-to-File-a-Discrimination-Complaint>

DOL

Additionally, women who are denied the right to breastfeed or express milk at work, or are discriminated or retaliated against for doing so, may also file a complaint with the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL).

DOL phone number: 860-263-6791

DOL complaint form:

<https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/gwkstnd/forms-wwsinstruct.htm>



Employment of Minors in Mercantile/Retail Trades

Time and Hour Restrictions for Young Persons Under Age 18

During school weeks (16-17 years of age):

- 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. (If no school the next day, permitted hours are extended to 11 p.m. or midnight if employed in a supermarket of more than 3,500 sq. ft. in size).
- No more than 6 hours per day/32 hours per week/6 days per week.
- No more than 8 hours per day on non-school days or days not preceding a school day (normally Friday, Saturday or Sunday).

During non-school weeks (16-17 years of age):

- 8 hours per day/48 hours per week - no more than 6 days per week.



Minors who have withdrawn from school
are subject to the non-school week restrictions.

15-Year-Old Minors can be employed as baggers, cashiers or stock clerks in most mercantile/retail establishments and may work during non-school weeks only - for no longer than 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., except from July 1 through Labor Day, when evening hours may be extended until 9 p.m. Retail food stores may employ 15-year-old minors on Saturdays only until 7 p.m. for no longer than 8 hours during the school year.

Minimum Wage

\$14.00 per hour effective July 1, 2022

\$15.00 per hour effective June 1, 2023

Annually indexed to cost of living effective Jan. 2, 2024

Minors may be paid 85% of Minimum Wage during their first 90 days of employment.

A Statement of Age/Working Paper is required for all employees under the age of 18.

Inquiries or complaints of violation should be sent to:

Connecticut Department of Labor - Wage & Workplace Standards Division
200 Folly Brook Boulevard - Wethersfield, CT 06109
(860) 263-6791 - www.ct.gov/dol

This notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in rooms where minors are employed. See applicable laws on back.

Sec. 31-23. Employment of minors prohibited in certain occupations. Exceptions. (a) No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or theatrical industry, restaurant or public dining room, or in any bowling alley, shoe-shining establishment or barber shop, provided the Labor Commissioner may authorize such employment of any minor between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who is enrolled in (1) a public school in a work-study program as defined and approved by the Commissioner of Education and the Labor Commissioner or in a program established pursuant to section 10-20a, or (2) a summer work-recreation program sponsored by a town, city or borough or by a human resources development agency which has been approved by the Labor Commissioner, or both, and provided the prohibitions of this section shall not apply to any minor over the age of fourteen who is under vocational probation pursuant to an order of the Superior Court as provided in section 46b-140 or to any minor over the age of fourteen who has been placed on vocational parole by the Commissioner of Children and Families.

(d) Each person who employs a minor under the age of eighteen years shall obtain a certificate stating the age of such minor as provided in section 10-193. Such certificates shall be kept on file at the place of employment and shall be available at all times during business hours to the inspectors of the Labor Department.

Sec. 31-13. Hours of labor of minors, elderly and handicapped persons in mercantile establishments. (a) No person under the age of eighteen years who is not enrolled in and has not graduated from a secondary educational institution shall be employed in any mercantile establishment more than eight hours in any one day, or more than six days in any one calendar week or more than forty-eight hours in any one calendar week.

(b) If the Labor Commissioner finds, upon application of an employer, that an emergency exists or that seasonal or peak demand places an unusual and temporary burden upon any mercantile establishment, any such person under the age of eighteen years may be employed in such establishment not more than ten hours in any day and not more than fifty-two hours in any calendar week, but the total number of weeks of any such employment in any twelve months shall not exceed eight.

(c) No person under eighteen years of age who is enrolled in a secondary education institution shall be employed in any mercantile establishment more than (1) six hours in any regularly scheduled school day unless the regularly scheduled school day immediately precedes a nonschool day or eight hours in any other day, and (2) thirty-two hours in any calendar week during which the school in which such person is enrolled is in session, or forty-eight hours in any other calendar week during which the school in which such person is enrolled is not in session. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the number of hours such person participates in a work experience that is part of an approved educational plan, cooperative program or school-to-work program shall not be counted against the daily or weekly limits set forth in this section.

(d) Each employer in any such establishment shall post in a conspicuous place in each room where such persons are employed a notice, the form of which shall be furnished by the Labor Commissioner, stating specifically the hours of work required of such persons on each day of the week, and the employment of any such persons for a longer time than so stated shall be a violation of this section.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to permanent salaried employees in executive, managerial or supervisory positions excepted from the provisions of part I of chapter 5581 who receive a regular salary of not less than the minimum fixed for such employment in any wage order or administrative regulation issued under authority of said part, or to persons under eighteen years of age who have graduated from a secondary educational institution.

Sec. 31-14. Night work of minors regulated. (a) No person under eighteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, except that such persons may be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment until eleven o'clock in the evening or any supermarket until twelve o'clock midnight on any night other than a night preceding a regularly scheduled school day. No such person may be discharged or discriminated against in any manner for refusing to work later than ten o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 31-15a. Criminal penalty. Any employer, officer, agent or other person who violates any provision of section 31-12, 31-13 or 31-14, subsection (a) of section 31-15 or section 31-18, 31-23 or 31-24 shall be fined not less than two thousand nor more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, for each offense.

Sec. 31-69a. Additional penalty. (a) In addition to the penalties provided in this chapter and chapter 568, any employer, officer, agent or other person who violates any provision of this chapter or subsection (g) of section 31-288, shall be liable to the Labor Department for a civil penalty of three hundred dollars for each violation of said chapters and for each violation of subsection (g) of section 31-288.

(b) In addition to the penalties provided in this chapter and chapter 557, any employer, officer, agent or other person who violates any provision of section 31-12, 31-13 or 31-14, subsection (a) of section 31-15 or section 31-18, 31-23 or 31-24 shall be liable to the Labor Department for a civil penalty of six hundred dollars for each violation of said sections.

NOTICE

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF

INNOWAVE MARKETING GROUP - ROVE / INNOVATIONS / SPLENDEUR

In accordance with §31-48d of the Connecticut General Statutes, this will serve as notice that this employer may engage in the following types of **Electronic Monitoring** of employees' activities or communications;

- ☒ Telephone
- ☒ Camera (including hidden cameras)
- ☒ Computer
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Wire
- ☐ Electromagnetic
- ☐ Photoelectronic
- ☐ Photo-optical
- ☐ Other _____

If you have any questions regarding this notice,

contact HR@INNOWAVEMARKETING.COM

(Company Representative)

for additional information.

Sec. 31-48d. Employers engaged in electronic monitoring required to give prior notice to employees. Exceptions. Civil penalty. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Employer" means any person, firm or corporation, including the state and any political subdivision of the state which has employees;

(2) "Employee" means any person who performs services for an employer in a business of the employer, if the employer has the right to control and direct the person as to (A) the result to be accomplished by the services, and (B) the details and means by which such result is accomplished; and

(3) "Electronic monitoring" means the collection of information on an employer's premises concerning employees' activities or communications by any means other than direct observation, including the use of a computer, telephone, wire, radio, camera, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical systems, but not including the collection of information (A) for security purposes in common areas of the employer's premises which are held out for use by the public, or (B) which is prohibited under state or federal law.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, each employer who engages in any type of electronic monitoring shall give prior written notice to all employees who may be affected, informing them of the types of monitoring which may occur. Each employer shall post, in a conspicuous place which is readily available for viewing by its employees, a notice concerning the types of electronic monitoring which the employer may engage in. Such posting shall constitute such prior written notice.

(2) When (A) an employer has reasonable grounds to believe that employees are engaged in conduct which (i) violates the law, (ii) violates the legal rights of the employer or the employer's employees, or (iii) creates a hostile workplace environment, and (B) electronic monitoring may produce evidence of this misconduct, the employer may conduct monitoring without giving prior written notice.

(c) The Labor Commissioner may levy a civil penalty against any person that the commissioner finds to be in violation of subsection (b) of this section, after a hearing conducted in accordance with sections 4-176e to 4-184, inclusive. The maximum civil penalty shall be five hundred dollars for the first offense, one thousand dollars for the second offense and three thousand dollars for the third and each subsequent offense.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a criminal investigation. Any information obtained in the course of a criminal investigation through the use of electronic monitoring may be used in a disciplinary proceeding against an employee.

(P.A. 98-142.)



NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE CONNECTICUT FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (CTFMLA) & CONNECTICUT PAID LEAVE ACT (CTPL)

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND CONNECTICUT PAID LEAVE AUTHORITY

LEAVE ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY:

The CTFMLA provides eligible employees, after 3 consecutive months on the job, up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a 12-month period for qualifying family or medical leave reasons. Employees are entitled to return to their same job at the end of leave. The CTPL provides income replacement benefits to eligible employees who are unable to work for the same leave reasons. These leave options may run at the same time.

Qualifying reasons for leave include:

- The birth of a child and care within the first year after birth;
- The placement of a child with employee for adoption or foster care and care for child within the first year after placement;
- To care for a family member with a serious health condition. Family includes spouse (the person to whom one is legally married), sibling, son or daughter, grandparent, grandchild or parent, or an individual related to the employee by blood or affinity;
- Because of the employee's own serious health condition;
- To serve as an organ or bone marrow donor;
- To address qualifying exigencies arising from a spouse, son, daughter or parent's active duty service in the armed forces; or
- To care or a spouse, son, daughter, parent or next of kin with a serious injury or illness incurred on active duty in the armed forces.

It also allows eligible employees to receive two extra weeks of leave (up to a total of 14 weeks) in connection with an incapacity that occurs during pregnancy. CTFMLA further allows eligible employees to take up to 26 weeks of leave in a single 12-month period to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

Employees may also take up to 12 days of leave to deal with the effects of family violence separate from leave time available under state or federal law. While this is not protected under CTFMLA, it is protected under the Connecticut Family Violence Leave Act and an employee can apply for CTPL in connection with these absences.

Leave does not have to be taken all at once. Employees may take leave intermittently (in separate blocks of time) or to reduce their work schedule.

CTFMLA leave is unpaid. However, an employer may require, or an employee may request to use their accrued, paid time off. An employee may choose to preserve up to 2 weeks of their accrued, paid time off. This accrued, paid time off is in addition to the income-replacement benefits available to employees under CTPL.

APPLYING FOR INCOME-REPLACEMENT BENEFITS UNDER CTPL

Wage replacement benefits under the CTPL may also be available for CTFMLA absences. More information about Connecticut's Paid Leave program and instructions for how to apply are available at <https://ctpaidleave.org/>.

Some employers have received approval from the CT Paid Leave Authority to provide CTPL benefits to their employees through an approved private plan instead of through the state's CTPL program. Employers that have approved private plans are required to notify their employees how to file claims for benefits through their private plan and who the employees can contact for answers to questions about their plan. CTPL benefits are available for up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period, with an additional two weeks available to an employee for incapacity or medical treatment during pregnancy. Benefits are limited to 12 days for leave to deal with the effects of family violence.

EMPLOYER NOTIFICATION FOR CTFMLA LEAVE

Employees should provide at least 30-days advance notice to their employer of the need to take CTFMLA leave if they can. If they are unable to because they do not know they need leave, the employee must provide notice as soon as they can. An employer may require a medical certification to support a request for leave.

WHAT IS PROHIBITED?

The CTFMLA prohibits employers from:

- Interfering with or denying any rights provided by the CTFMLA or CTPL. Examples include, but are not limited to, improperly refusing to grant CTFMLA leave or discouraging employees from using CTFMLA leave or applying for CTPL benefits.
- Disciplining, terminating, discriminating against, or retaliating against any individual for taking CTFMLA leave or applying for CTPL benefits, for opposing or complaining about any unlawful practice, or being involved in any proceeding related to the CTFMLA.

If you believe that your CTFMLA rights have been violated, you can either file a complaint directly in Superior Court or with the Connecticut Department of Labor.

To file a CTFMLA complaint with the Connecticut Department of Labor, complete and submit the appropriate CTFMLA complaint form found on the Department's website found at [THE CONNECTICUT FAMILY & MEDICAL LEAVE ACT and CT PAID LEAVE APPEALS](#).

More information about the CTFMLA is available at [THE CONNECTICUT FAMILY & MEDICAL LEAVE ACT and CT PAID LEAVE APPEALS](#) and CTPL at <https://ctpaidleave.org/>.

pulling
all-nighters
with
health
insurance
questions?



Nothing is more important than your health. Under Connecticut law you have rights in health insurance – it's important to know what they are.

The Office of the Healthcare Advocate can help you understand your rights and assist with appeals.

Learn more by contacting us: 866.HMO.4446 or ct.gov/oha.



Office of the
Healthcare
Advocate
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

There's help. Call 1.866.HMO.4446

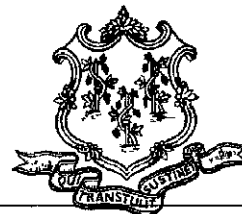
ct.gov/oha

A free service of the State of Connecticut.



From the EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

PLEASE POST IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WORKERS OF



Internet Web Site:
www.ct.gov/dol

Your employer is subject to STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW

Under this law, your employer must pay into the Connecticut Unemployment Insurance Fund, without any deductions from your wages for that purpose. The fund is used to pay benefits to unemployed workers who meet requirements of the law. Please be advised that:

- You have the right to file for unemployment compensation benefits or exercise other rights under the law without retaliation from your employer
- You cannot waive or sign away your right under the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Act to file for unemployment compensation benefits.

IF YOU BECOME UNEMPLOYED and are able to work and want to work:

1. **Ask your employer for an Unemployment Notice/Separation Packet. Make sure the packet has the Employer Registration Number on it.**
2. **As soon as possible, file a claim for benefits online by visiting the Connecticut Department of Labor's website at www.filectui.com. Have your packet with you when you file, but do not wait if your Unemployment Notice/Separation Packet is delayed. You can file without it, and file before your eligibility for benefits is determined.**
3. **As part of filing your claim for benefits, you will be registered for employment-related services provided by the local American Job Centers, the state employment agency that works without charge to match job seekers with employers.**
4. **File claims for subsequent weeks of unemployment benefits according to instructions you receive when you file your claim.**

If you work less than your normal workweek, you may be eligible for partial benefits. As soon as you know that your earnings are for less than full-time work, visit our website at www.filectui.com and click the blue button to "File or Reopen Your Unemployment Claim". You may also visit your nearest American Job Center if you need assistance with filing your unemployment claim. Please visit www.filectui.com for your nearest American Job Center location.

State Labor Commissioner

Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Act



SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL

and is prohibited by

**The Connecticut Discrimination Employment Practices Act, and
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

Sexual harassment means: "Any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (1) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or
- (3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment."

Individuals who engage in acts of sexual harassment may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Examples of Sexual Harassment	Remedies For Sexual Harassment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unwelcome sexual advances• Suggestive or lewd remarks• Unwanted hugs, touches, or kisses• Requests for sexual favors• Retaliation for complaining about sexual harassment• Derogatory or pornographic posters, cartoons or drawings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cease and desist orders• Back pay• Compensatory damages• Hiring, promotion or reinstatement• Emotional distress damages

Connecticut law requires that a written complaint be filed with the Commission within 300 days of the date the alleged harassment for events occurring on or after October 1, 2019. For harassment occurring before October 1, 2019, complaints must be filed within 180 days of the harassment.

If you feel you have been discriminated against, contact the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities at 860-541-3400, CT Toll Free 1-800-477-5737, or online at www.ct.gov/CHRO

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES IN CONNECTICUT

Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive, controlling behavior that can include emotional abuse, psychological abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or financial abuse. It is the result of a person's feeling of entitlement to have power and control over their partner or family member and their choice to use abusive behaviors to gain and maintain that power and control. The pattern of abusive behavior is designed to make the victim dependent upon the abuser, leaving the victim feeling scared, confused, and insecure about their ability to survive on their own, financially or otherwise.

If you or someone you know is experiencing an abusive relationship, help is available.
Whether you need information, help, or just someone to talk to, we're here to listen.



CTSafeConnect

Connecticut's domestic violence information and resource hub

CTSafeConnect.org | 888.774.2900

CALL • TEXT • CHAT • EMAIL • 24/7

All services are safe, free, confidential & voluntary

Safe Connect advocates can help you think through options and get you connected with one of CCADV's 18 local domestic violence organizations for services such as counseling, support groups, advocacy for accessing basic needs, court-based advocacy, age-appropriate child advocacy, and support in finding shelter and other housing options."

IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST SOMEONE BASED ON THEIR STATUS AS A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Your employer cannot treat you differently or take actions against you based on your status as a victim of domestic violence, nor can they deny you reasonable leave of absence for certain issues related to the abuse you or your dependent children have experienced, including:

- (i) Seeking attention for injuries caused by domestic violence, including for a child;
- (ii) Obtaining services including safety planning from a domestic violence or rape crisis center;
- (iii) Obtaining psychological counseling related to domestic violence, including for a child;
- (iv) Taking other actions to increase safety from future incidents of domestic violence, including temporary or permanent relocation; or
- (v) Obtaining legal services, assisting in the prosecution of the offense, or otherwise participating in legal proceedings in relation to domestic violence.

If you feel you have been discriminated against due to your status as a victim of domestic violence or if you have been denied a reasonable leave of absence to deal with issues related to abuse, contact the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities at 860-541-3400, CT Toll Free 1-800-477-5737, or online at www.ct.gov/CHRO

