J. J. Keller & Associates, Inc.® Since 1953

LABOR LAWS

FEDERAL

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENFORCEMENT
The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd
WH1088

REV. 04/2023

FED

YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

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

Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:
- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

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

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

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

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?
You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:
- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

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

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:
- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?
Generally, **to request FMLA leave you must**:
- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

What does my employer need to do?
If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must**:
- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

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

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing**:
- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?
Call **1-866-487-9243** or visit **dol.gov/fmla** to learn more.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SCAN ME
WH1420

REV. 04/2023

FED

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:
- you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION
If you:
- are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:
- initial employment;
- reemployment;
- retention in employment;
- promotion; or
- any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION
- If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT
- The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra.
- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster
Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

U.S. Department of Labor • 1-866-487-2365 U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve • 1-800-336-4590

REV. 05/2022

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

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

EXEMPTIONS
Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.
The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.
The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.
The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd
WH1462

REV. 02/2022

FED

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

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

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

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

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

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?
All aspects of employment, including:
- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?
Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: *https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx*
Call 1–800–669–4000 (toll free)
1–800–669–6820 (TTY)
1–844–234–5122 (ASL video phone)
Visit an EEOC field office (information at *www.eeoc.gov/field-office*)
E-Mail *info@eeoc.gov*

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at *www.eeoc.gov*.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS
The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin
Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay
Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability
Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status
The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation
Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1–800–397–6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at *https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/*, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at *https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact*.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex
In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

Individuals with Disabilities
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

REV. 06/27/2023

NEBRASKA

NE

Department of Labor

State of Nebraska Minimum Wage

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate	Youth Minimum Hourly Wage Rate 14-15 years of age
July 17, 2026	$15.00*	$13.50
January 1, 2027	$15.26	$13.50
January 1, 2028	$15.53	$13.50
January 1, 2029	$15.80	$13.50
January 1, 2030	$16.08	$13.70

*Unchanged from January 1, 2026.

Beginning July 17, 2026, an employer may pay a **youth minimum wage of $13.50** per hour to employees who are **14 or 15 years of age**. The youth minimum wage will increase to **$13.70 per hour effective January 1, 2030**, and will increase **1.5%** every fifth year thereafter.

Except as provided below, every employer of four or more persons at any one time shall pay its employees a minimum wage per hour as listed above.

- In the case of employees paid gratuities for services performed, the combined amount of hourly wage and gratuities given to the employee shall equal or exceed the applicable minimum wage. The hourly wage amount paid to the employee shall be at least $2.13 per hour and the employer is responsible for making up the difference between the actual hourly wage and gratuities paid to the employee and the applicable minimum wage.
- Any employer employing student learners as part of a bona fide vocational training program shall pay such student learners' wages at a rate of at least 75% of the applicable state minimum wage rate.
- Exemptions provided within § 48-1202
- **An employer may pay a new employee who is 16–19 years old** and is not a seasonal or migrant worker, **a training wage for 90 days from the date the new employee was hired**, subject to the wage rate, terms and conditions described in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 48-1203.01.

Effective Date	Training Hourly Wage Rate (90 days) 16-19 years of age
July 17, 2026	$13.50
January 1, 2027	$13.70
January 1, 2028	$13.91
January 1, 2029	$14.12
January 1, 2030	$14.33

For further information regarding the Nebraska Wage and Hour Act, contact the Nebraska Department of Labor

PHONE: 402-471-2239 | **WEBSITE:** dol.nebraska.gov/LaborStandards

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Connections.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REV. 05/11/2026

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.

NE

NOTICE

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE

In conformity with the provisions of section 48-310, compiled statutes of Nebraska, notice is hereby given that the number of hours which employees under the age of sixteen years employed in this room are required to work each day, the hours of commencing and stopping work and the time allowed for meals are as follows:

Name of Employee	Hours Required Each Day	Time Commencing	Time Of Stopping	Time Allowed For Meals

Employer or Employer's Agent

Form developed by Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor, Safety and Labor Standards – 5404 Cedar St, 3rd Floor, Omaha, NE, 68106, (402) 595-3095.

FORM NO. 110

NE

Department of Labor

PAID SICK TIME

NEBRASKA HEALTHY FAMILIES & WORKPLACES ACT | EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 1, 2025

BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 2025, EMPLOYEES ARE ENTITLED TO PAID SICK TIME.

SICK TIME ACCRUAL
Employees begin accruing paid sick time after 80 hours of consecutive employment, at which point employees then accrue a minimum of one hour for every 30 hours worked, subject to the following limitations:
- Employees whose employers have 11-19 employees earn 40 hours of paid sick time in a year.
- Employees whose employers have 20 or more employees earn 56 hours of paid sick time in a year.

Employers are permitted to select higher limits of accrual and use.

USE OF SICK TIME
Employees may use accrued paid sick time for the following reasons:
- The employee's illness, injury, or health condition; or for treatment, diagnosis, or preventative medical care.
- Care of the employee's family member(s) for illness, injury, or health condition; or for treatment, diagnosis, or preventative medical care.
- Meetings at school or a care provider's location related to the employee's child's illness, injury, or health condition.
- Closure of the Employee's business or to care for a child due to closure of school or place of care by order of public official due to public health emergency.
- The employee's need to self-isolate or care for a family member that needs to isolate due to a communicable disease as determined by a health authority or a health care professional.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED
Retaliatory personnel action against employees who request or use paid sick time is prohibited.

RIGHTS
Each employee has the right to file a suit or complaint if paid sick time as required by the Act is denied by the employer or the employee is subjected to retaliatory personnel action for requesting or taking paid sick time.

Questions about rights and responsibilities under the Act may be directed to the Labor Standards Division.

Nebraska Dept. of Labor - Labor Standards Division
dol.nebraska.gov
Email: NDOL.LaborStordsinquiries@nebraska.gov
Phone: 402-471-2239

Equal Opportunity Program/Employer | TDD: 800-833-7352
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REV. 07/2025

NE

Department of Labor

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADVISEMENT OF BENEFIT RIGHTS

TITLE 219 — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: CHAPTER 2 — CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

To file a claim for unemployment benefits, go to NEworks.nebraska.gov.

001. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-626, 48-627, 48-629, and 48-607.

002. **A.** All claims shall be filed online through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center's online web application available at www.dol.nebraska.gov unless a special accommodation is required or no reasonable access to an office maintained by the Department of Labor is available. Conditions requiring a special accommodation shall include, but not be limited to, language barriers and physical and mental handicaps. If a special accommodation is required, claimants may file an application for benefits through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center. The individual shall provide such information as required on the application. Each application shall be signed or attested to. An application may be signed by electronic signature or handwritten on a form prescribed by the Commissioner.

B. When filing a new initial claim, re-opening an existing claim, or filing a subsequent claim for unemployment benefits a claimant shall be required to register for work and create an active, online and searchable resume in the Nebraska Department of Labor's web application for Reemployment services in accordance with 219 NAC 4.

C. The initial application for benefits shall be effective Sunday of the week in which the applicant files an application with the Department. The Commissioner, for good cause, may establish a different effective date.

D. A week shall be deemed to be in, within, or during that benefit year which includes the greater part of such week.

003. **A.** A separate claim for benefits shall be made for each week of unemployment by a method of claiming prescribed by the Commissioner.

B. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits for any week for which the individual fails to demonstrate that the individual engaged in an active and earnest search for work as required under 219 NAC 4.

C. An electronic media claim transaction shall be completed by the claimant and received by the Department by the Saturday following the most recent week ending date. The failure of a claimant to timely complete an electronic media transaction shall be the basis for a denial of that week's benefits unless good cause for the late transaction can be shown. Any intervening weeks until the week in which the transaction was completed and received by the Department shall also be denied, regardless of cause.

D. A claim for benefits shall be filed for waiting week credit even though benefits are not payable for that week.

E. A claim for benefits shall be filed for each week of eligibility during the time an applicant is awaiting the results of an appeal hearing if the applicant intends to claim benefits during that time period.

004. The Department may direct a claimant to contact one of its offices to meet eligibility or other reporting requirements, or to provide other information as needed in the administration of Nebraska Employment Security Law. Unless good cause is shown, failure to contact the office as directed may result in the denial of benefits beginning with the week the claimant was scheduled to report and ending the Saturday prior to the week in which he/she reports to the Department.

005. In the event that wage information cannot be obtained from an employer, the Department may request that such information be provided by the claimant. The claimant may be required to provide payroll check stubs, W-2's, or other reliable information corroborating the amount of wages stated by the claimant. A failure by the claimant to comply with such a request by the due date on the form shall cause the claim to be processed without the requested wages and may result in a denial of benefits until the week in which the information regarding requested wages is received by the Department.

006. In the event of a major disaster declared by both the Governor of the State of Nebraska and the President, the Commissioner may permit backdating of the effective date of unemployment insurance claims to agree with the effective date of the federal disaster period.

007. Each worker engaged in employment covered by the Nebraska Employment Security Law, including service covered by election of an employer, shall procure a federal social security account number and furnish that number to every employer for whom that worker performs covered employment.

008. Weeks of disqualification assessed and reductions in benefits determined pursuant to the Nebraska Employment Security Law, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-601 to 48-683, shall be determined in accordance with the number of weeks of disqualification in effect on the applicable date of the most recently filed initial, transitional or additional claim.

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Connections.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REV. 11/22/2022

NE

Equal Opportunity Commission

Notice to Job Applicants, Employees, Employers, Labor Unions, Employment Agencies, Landlords, Tenants, Proprietors, Public:

DISCRIMINATION IN ★ EMPLOYMENT ★ HOUSING ★ PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ★ IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW

Unlawful Employment Practices
It is illegal for an employer to discriminate because of **Race, Color, Sex, Pregnancy, National Origin, Religion, Marital Status, Disability** and **Age (40+ years old)**. Unlawful employment practices can include discrimination in areas such as *Hiring, Promotions, Transfers, Lay-offs, Discipline, Termination, Compensation and Benefits, Training, Other Terms or Conditions of Employment, Reasonable Accommodation* or *Harassment*. The Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission is authorized to investigate allegations of discrimination under the Fair Employment Practice Act, which covers employers with 15 or more employees, the Equal Pay Act of Nebraska, which covers employers with 2 or more employees; and the Act Prohibiting Unjust Discrimination in Employment Because of Age, which covers employers with 20 or more employees. Labor Organizations, Employment Agencies, Apprenticeship and Training Programs are all covered by the law.

Authority: Sections 48-1001 through 48-1009; Sections 48-1101 through 48-1125; Sections 48-1219 through 1227, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

Housing Discrimination and Public Accommodations
The Nebraska Fair Housing Act prohibits *unlawful housing practices* which includes discrimination because of **Race, Color, Religion, National Origin, Sex, Disability and Familial Status** in *Purchases, Sales, Rentals, Loans, Publishing, Representation, Inquiry, Listings, Discharge, or Demotion of Agents or Employees* in obedience to the law, blockbusting and other such actions.

Authority: Sections 20-301 through 20-344, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

The Nebraska Civil Rights Act of 1969-*Public Accommodation* prohibits discrimination because of **Race, Color, Religion, Sex, National Origin**, **Ancestry, Disability, or Familial Status,** in *Services, Privileges, Facilities, Advantages and Accommodations by all Public Places* and *Businesses* offering the same. Private establishments, etc. must meet the exceptions as set out in the law.

Authority: Sections 20-132 through 20-143, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

Protection From Retaliation
The Laws enforced by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission prohibit an employer, landlord, or others subject to the laws from engaging in any form of retaliation because you have filed a charge of discrimination, opposed a practice made illegal by these laws, or acted as a witness in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing conducted by the Commission. In addition, the Fair Employment Practice Act makes it illegal for an employer to engage in any retaliation because a person has opposed any illegal practice or refused to carry out any action that is illegal under the laws of the State of Nebraska or the United States, or inquired about, discussed, or disclosed information regarding employee wages, benefits, or other compensation.

- COMPLAINTS: The Nebraska EOC will investigate every complaint in an impartial manner, without cost to you and without publicity. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the law was violated, the Nebraska EOC will hold a conciliation conference. In case of failure to settle or resolve a charge by conference, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or persuasion, a public hearing or litigation may occur.
- EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, UNIONS, LANDLORDS, LENDERS, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, PROPRIETORS, PUBLIC, ETC: You may call on the Nebraska EOC for information on procedures, advice on policy problems, literature, reading lists, films, speakers service, and aid in educational programming.

For Information or Assistance, Contact the NEOC At:

Main Office
Equal Opportunity Commission
1526 K Street, Suite 310
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Telephone (402) 471-2024
1-800-642-6112
www.neoc.nebraska.gov

Branch Office
Panhandle Office Complex
505A Broadway, Suite 600
Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361-3515
Telephone (308) 632-1340
1-800-830-8633

Branch Office
1313 Farnam Street, Suite 318
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-1836
Telephone (402) 595-2028
1-800-382-7820

- THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED in conspicuous, well-lighted places — e.g., hiring offices, employee bulletin boards, employment agency waiting rooms, union hall — which are frequented by employees, job seekers, or applicants for union membership. Firms and organizations that have more than one such office, plant or posting place, should request extra copies of this notice. For information on exceptions, write to Nebraska EOC. This document satisfies the requirements for posting pursuant to the laws administered by the NEOC.

This Commission Investigates Unlawful Discrimination Complaints Filed Anywhere In The State Of Nebraska At No Cost To The Person Making The Complaint

REV. 01/2025

OSHA CARES

As an employee, you have the right to:
- A safe workplace
- Speak up about safety and health concerns without retaliation
- Report an injury or illness
- Training in a manner you understand
- Be provided required safety equipment
- Request an OSHA inspection and speak with the inspector
- File a complaint with OSHA about workplace hazards
- Free safety and compliance assistance from OSHA at any time

THAT YOU GO HOME SAFE

Call us at 800-321-OSHA or visit OSHA.gov/workers

OSHA 3165-02R 2026

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHA.GOV

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