

Labor Law Compliance Center

MARYLAND

Labor Law Compliance Center
posters@laborlawcc.com
www.laborlawcc.com
(800) 801-0597

Maryland Labor Law Posters

English

Posting Name & ID	Posting Requirements	Published Date
Discrimination MD01	All employers	10/21
Equal Pay MD02- 03-04-05	All employers	02/22
Health Insurance MD06	All employers	02/11
MDOSHA MD07	All employers	-
Minimum Wage MD08	All employers	06/23
Pregnant & Working MD09	All employers	10/21
Unemployment Insurance MD10	All employers	03/20
Workers' Compensation MD11	All employers	05/17
Work Permit for Minors MD12- 13	All employers employing minors	09/19
Tipped Employees MD14	All businesses where employees receive tips	09/15



Maryland Labor Law Posters

English

Posting Name & ID	Posting Requirements	Published Date
Maryland Earned Sick & Safe Time MD15	All employers	02/22
Baltimore Discrimination MD16	All employers within Baltimore city limits	-
Montgomery County Minimum Wage MD17	All employers within the County of Montgomery & employing two or more employees	05/23
Montgomery County Paid Sick Leave MD18	All employers within the County of Montgomery & employing two or more employees	11/16
Howard County Minimum Wage MD09	All employers within the County of Howard	01/23



Employment Discrimination is Unlawful

State of Maryland
Commission on Civil Rights
6 Saint Paul Street, Suite 900
Baltimore, MD 21202-1631

How Does The Law Protect Me?

State Government Article, §20-602 of the Annotated Code of Maryland provides every Marylander equal protection in employment regardless of:

Race	Ancestry or National Origin	Marital Status
Sex	Religion	Sexual Orientation
Age	Physical or Mental Disability	Gender Identity
Ethnicity	Color	Genetic Information

What Am I Protected From?

You are protected from unlawful discrimination from the following employment-related practices:

- Employers cannot discriminate in recruiting, interviewing, hiring, upgrading/promoting, setting work conditions, and discharging an employee.
- Labor organizations cannot deny membership to qualified persons or discriminate in apprenticeship programs.
- Employment agencies cannot discriminate in job referrals, ask discriminatory pre-employment questions, or circulate information that unlawfully limits employment.
- Newspapers and other media cannot publish job advertisements that discriminate.

What If My Employer Retaliates?

Retaliation is also prohibited under the law when you exercise your rights to seek relief and redress. If an employee decides to file an employment discrimination complaint, an employer may not:

- Interfere with;
- Restrain;
- Deny the exercise; or
- Deny the attempt to exercise the right.

Any form of retaliation is grounds to file a Complaint of Discrimination with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR).

What If I Am A Victim Of Discrimination?

If you believe your rights under the law have been violated, you must file a complaint with MCCR **300 days** of the alleged act of discrimination. A trained Civil Rights Officer will work with you to discuss what happened and determine if there is reason to believe a discriminatory violation occurred. You can reach MCCR by phone, email, fax, letter, or walk-in. **All procedures by MCCR are confidential until your case is certified for public hearing or trial.**

Main: (410) 767-8600 | Toll Free: 1 (800) 637-6247 | TTY: (410) 333-1737 | Fax: (410) 333-1841
mccr@maryland.gov | www.mccr.maryland.gov

MD01E



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www.laborlawcc.com



Maryland

Equal Pay for Equal Work

(Labor and Employment Article Title 3, Subtitle 3)

§3-301.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b)(1) “Employer” means:

- (i) a person engaged in a business, industry, profession, trade, or other enterprise in the State;
- (ii) the State and its units;
- (iii) a county and its units; and
- (iv) a municipal government in the State.

(2) “Employer” includes a person who acts directly or indirectly in the interest of another employer with an employee.

(c) “Gender identity” has the meaning stated in § 20-101 of the State Government Article.

(d)(1) “Wage” means all compensation for employment.

(2) “Wage” includes board, lodging, or other advantage provided to an employee for the convenience of the employer.

§3-302.

This subtitle applies to an employer of both men and women in a lawful enterprise.

§3-303.

In addition to any powers set forth elsewhere, the Commissioner may:

(1) use informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate pay practices that are unlawful under this subtitle; and

(2) supervise the payment of a wage owing to an employee under this subtitle.

§3-304.

(a) In this section, “providing less favorable employment opportunities” means:

- (1) assigning or directing the employee into a less favorable career track, if career tracks are offered, or position;
- (2) failing to provide information about promotions or advancement in the full range of career tracks offered by

the employer; or

(3) limiting or depriving an employee of employment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the employee but for the employee’s sex or gender identity.

(b)(1) An employer may not discriminate between employees in any occupation by:

- (i) paying a wage to employees of one sex or gender identity at a rate less than the rate paid to employees of another sex or gender identity if both employees work in the same establishment and perform work of comparable character or work on the same operation, in the same business, or of the same type; or
- (ii) providing less favorable employment opportunities based on sex or gender identity.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)(i) of this subsection, an employee shall be deemed to work at the same establishment as another employee if the employees work for the same employer at workplaces located in the same county of the State.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, subsection (b) of this section does not prohibit a variation in a wage that is based on:

- (1) a seniority system that does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender identity;
- (2) a merit increase system that does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender identity;
- (3) jobs that require different abilities or skills;
- (4) jobs that require the regular performance of different duties or services;
- (5) work that is performed on different shifts or at different times of day;
- (6) a system that measures performance based on a quality or quantity of production; or
- (7) a bona fide factor other than sex or gender identity, including education, training, or experience, in which the

factor:

- (i) is not based on or derived from a gender-based differential in compensation;
- (ii) is job related with respect to the position and consistent with a business necessity; and
- (iii) accounts for the entire differential.

(d) This section does not preclude an employee from demonstrating that an employer’s reliance on an exception listed in subsection (c) of this section is a pretext for discrimination on the basis of sex or gender identity.

(e) An employer who is paying a wage in violation of this subtitle may not reduce another wage to comply with this subtitle.

§3-304.1.

(a) An employer may not:

- (1) prohibit an employee from:



(i) inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing the wages of the employee or another employee; or
(ii) requesting that the employer provide a reason for why the employee's wages are a condition of employment;

(2) require an employee to sign a waiver or any other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose or discuss the employee's wages; or

(3) take any adverse employment action against an employee for:

- (i) inquiring about the employee's wages or another employee's wages;
- (ii) disclosing the employee's own wages;
- (iii) discussing another employee's wages if those wages have been disclosed voluntarily;
- (iv) asking the employer to provide a reason for the employee's wages; or
- (v) aiding or encouraging another employee's exercise of rights under this section.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, an employer may, in a written policy provided to each employee, establish reasonable workday limitations on the time, place, and manner for inquiries about or the discussion or disclosure of employee wages.

(2) A limitation established under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be consistent with standards adopted by the Commissioner and all other State and federal laws.

(3) Subject to subsection (d) of this section, limitations established under paragraph (1) of this subsection may include prohibiting an employee from discussing or disclosing the wages of another employee without that employee's prior permission.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the failure of an employee to adhere to a reasonable limitation included in a written policy under subsection (b) of this section shall be an affirmative defense to a claim made against an employer by the employee under this section if the adverse employment action taken by the employer was for a failure to adhere to the reasonable limitation and not for an inquiry, a discussion, or a disclosure of wages in accordance with the limitation.

(d) (1) A prohibition established in accordance with subsection (b)(3) of this section against the discussion or disclosure of the wages of another employee without that employee's prior permission may not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of the employee's essential job functions if the discussion or disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge or in furtherance of an investigation, a proceeding, a hearing, or an action under this subtitle, including an investigation conducted by the employer.

(2) If an employee who has access to wage information as part of the essential functions of the employee's job discloses the employee's own wages or wage information about another employee obtained outside the performance of the essential functions of the employee's job, the employee shall be entitled to all the protections afforded under this subtitle.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

- (1) require an employee to disclose the employee's wages;
- (2) diminish employees' rights to negotiate the terms and conditions of employment under federal, State, or local law;
- (3) limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law or collective bargaining agreement;
- (4) create an obligation on any employer or employee to disclose wages;
- (5) permit an employee, without the written consent of an employer, to disclose proprietary information, trade secret information, or information that is otherwise subject to a legal privilege or protected by law; or
- (6) permit an employee to disclose wage information to a competitor of the employer.

§3-304.2

(A) On request, an employer shall provide to an applicant for employment the wage range for the position for which the applicant applied.

(B) (1) An employer may not:

(I) Retaliate against or refuse to interview, hire, or employ an applicant for employment because the applicant:

- 1. Did not provide wage history; or
- 2. Requested the wage range in accordance with this section for the position for which the applicant applied;

and

(II) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection:

- 1. Rely on the wage history of an applicant for employment in screening or considering the applicant for employment or in determining the wages for the applicant; or
- 2. Seek the wage history for an applicant for employment orally, in writing, or through an employee or an agent or from a current or former employer.

(2) After an employer makes an initial offer of employment with an offer of compensation to an applicant for employment, an employer may:

(I) Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, rely on the wage history voluntarily provided by the applicant for employment to support a wage offer higher than the initial wage offered by the employer: or



(II) Seek to confirm the wage history voluntarily provided by the applicant for employment to support a wage offer higher than the initial wage offered by the employer.

(3) An employer may rely on wage history under paragraph (2) of this subsection only if the higher wage does not create an unlawful pay differential based on protected characteristics under §3-304 of this subtitle.

(C) This section may not be construed to prohibit an applicant for employment from sharing wage history with an employer voluntarily.

§3-305.

(a) (1) Each employer shall keep each record that the Commissioner requires on:

- (i) wages of employees;
- (ii) job classifications of employees; and
- (iii) other conditions of employment.

(2) An employer shall keep the records required under this subsection for the period of time that the Commissioner requires.

(b) On the basis of the records required under this section, an employer shall make each report that the Commissioner requires.

§3-306.

(a) On request of an employer, the Commissioner shall provide without charge a copy of this subtitle to the employer.

(b) Each employer shall keep posted conspicuously in each place of employment a copy of this subtitle.

(c) The Commissioner, in consultation with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights, shall develop educational materials and make training available to assist employers in adopting training, policies, and procedures that comply with the requirements of this subtitle.

§3-306.1.

(a) Whenever the Commissioner determines that this subtitle has been violated, the Commissioner shall:

- (1) try to resolve any issue involved in the violation informally by mediation; or
- (2) ask the Attorney General to bring an action on behalf of the applicant or employee.

(b) The Attorney General may bring an action under this section in the county where the violation allegedly occurred for injunctive relief, damages, or other relief.

§3-307.

(a)(1) If an employer knew or reasonably should have known that the employer's action violates § 3-304 of this subtitle, an affected employee may bring an action against the employer for injunctive relief and to recover the difference between the wages paid to employees of one sex or gender identity and the wages paid to employees of another sex or gender identity who do the same type work and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

(2) If an employer knew or reasonably should have known that the employer's action violates § 3-304.1 of this subtitle, an affected employee may bring an action against the employer for injunctive relief and to recover actual damages and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

(3) An employee may bring an action on behalf of the employee and other employees similarly affected.

(b) On the written request of an employee who is entitled to bring an action under this section, the Commissioner may:

- (1) take an assignment of the claim in trust for the employee;

(2) ask the Attorney General to bring an action in accordance with this section on behalf of the employee; and

(3) consolidate 2 or more claims against an employer.

(c) An action under this section shall be filed within 3 years after the employee receives from the employer the wages paid on the termination of employment under § 3-505(a) of this title.

(d) The agreement of an employee to work for less than the wage to which the employee is entitled under this subtitle is not a defense to an action under this section.

(e) If a court determines that an employee is entitled to judgment in an action under this section, the court shall allow against the employer reasonable counsel fees and other costs of the action, as well as prejudgment interest in accordance with the Maryland Rules.

§3-308.

(a) An employer may not:

- (1) willfully violate any provision of this subtitle;
- (2) hinder, delay, or otherwise interfere with the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the

Commissioner in the enforcement of this subtitle;

(3) refuse entry to the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner into a place of employment that the Commissioner is authorized under this subtitle to inspect;

(4) discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant for employment:



- (i) makes a complaint to the employer, the Commissioner, or another person;
- (ii) brings an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle or causes the action or proceeding to be brought; or
- (iii) has testified or will testify in an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle; or
- (5) Violate §3–304.2 of this subtitle.
- (b) An employee or an applicant for employment may not:
 - (1) make a groundless or malicious complaint to the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner;
 - (2) in bad faith, bring an action under this subtitle;
 - (3) in bad faith, bring a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle; or
 - (4) in bad faith, testify in an action under this subtitle or a proceeding that relates to the subject of this subtitle.
- (c) The Commissioner may bring an action for injunctive relief and damages against a person who violates subsection (a)(1), (4), or subsection (b)(1), (3), or (4) of this section.
- (d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, an employer who violates any provision of subsection (a)(2) or (3) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$300.
 - (2) (i) This paragraph does not apply to a violation of §304.2.
 - (ii) If an employer is found to have violated this subtitle two or more times within a 3–year period, the Commissioner or a court may require the employer to pay a civil penalty equal to 10% of the amount of damages owed by the employer.
 - (iii) Each civil penalty assessed under this paragraph shall be paid to the General Fund of the State to offset the cost of enforcing this subtitle.
- (E) (1) If the Commissioner determines that an employer has violated §3-304.2 of this subtitle, the Commissioner:
 - (I) shall issue an order compelling compliance; and
 - (II) may, in the Commissioner’s discretion,
 - 1. for a first violation, issue a letter to the employer compelling compliance;
 - 2. for a second violation, assess a civil penalty of up to \$300 for each applicant for employment for whom the employer is not in compliance; or
 - 3. for each subsequent violation, assess a civil penalty of up to \$600 for each applicant for employment for whom the employer is not in compliance if the violation occurred within 3 years after a previous determination that a violation had occurred.
- (2) In determining the amount of the penalty, if assessed, the Commissioner shall consider:
 - (I) the gravity of the violation’
 - (II) the size of the employer’s business;
 - (III) the employer’s good faith; and
 - (IV) the employer’s history of violations under this subtitle.
- (3) If the Commissioner assesses a penalty under paragraph (1)(II) of this subsection, the penalty shall be subject to the notice and hearing requirements of Title 10, Subtitle 2 of the State Government Article.

For additional information or to file a complaint, please contact:

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Department of Labor
Division of Labor and Industry
Employment Standards Service
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160 – Hunt Valley, MD 21031
Phone: 410-767-2357

Rev. 2/22



TO BE POSTED

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

You and other members of your family may be eligible under Maryland law to continue to be covered by your former employer's health insurance policy if:

- ◇ You quit your job or you were terminated from your employment for a reason other than for cause; and
- ◇ You are covered by your employer under a group hospital-medical policy or a health maintenance organization (HMO) for at least three (3) months prior to being separated from your employment; and
- ◇ You do not have other similar insurance.

If you wish to continue your health insurance, you **MUST** give your employer written notice no later than forty-five (45) days after your last day of work.

IMPORTANT:

You will be responsible for paying the entire cost of the health insurance policy.

For further information about the program, you should contact your employer, or if necessary, telephone the Insurance Administration in Baltimore at (410) 468-2244 or 1-800-492-6116 (Ext. 2244).

State of Maryland
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

**THIS NOTICE APPLIES TO STATE LAW.
YOU MAY HAVE BROADER BENEFITS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.**

TO BE POSTED



safety and health protection on the job

MARYLAND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY and HEALTH ACT

PRIVATE SECTOR

The Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State. Requirements of the Act include the following:

Employers:

Each employer shall furnish to each of his or her employees employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious harm to employees; and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards issued under the Act.

Employees:

Each employee shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the Act that apply to his or her own actions and conduct on the job.

The Commissioner of Labor and Industry has the primary responsibility for administering the Act and issuing occupational safety and health standards. MOSH Safety and Health Inspectors conduct jobsite inspections to ensure compliance with the Act.

Inspection:

The Act requires that a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the MOSH Inspector for the purpose of aiding the inspection.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the MOSH Inspector shall consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

Complaint:

Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint with the Commissioner requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. The Commissioner will withhold names of employees complaining on request.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

An employee who believes he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Commissioner and/or the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regional Office within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

Citation:

If upon an inspection the Commissioner believes an employer has violated the Act, a citation alleging such violations shall be issued to the employer. Each citation shall specify a time period within which the alleged violation must be corrected.

The MOSH citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for three days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

Proposed Penalty:

The Act provides for mandatory civil penalties against employers of up to \$7,000 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$7,000 for each nonserious violation. Civil penalties of up to \$7,000 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed civil penalties of up to \$70,000 for each such violation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Act. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

Voluntary Activity:

While providing penalties for violation, the Act also encourages efforts by labor and management to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment. The Commissioner of Labor and Industry encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors. There are many public and private organizations that can provide information and assistance in this effort, if requested.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND COPIES OF THE ACT, SPECIFIC MARYLAND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS, AND OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

MOSH TRAINING and EDUCATION
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21031
Phone: 410-527-2091

Complaints about State Program administration may be made to Regional Administrator, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, The Curtis Center, Suite 740 West, 170 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3309



MOSH – Information for Employees

WHAT IS MOSH?

The Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Program, known as MOSH, works to ensure that every working man and woman in the State of Maryland has safe and healthful working conditions. MOSH "stands in the shoes" of federal OSHA in Maryland.

DOES MOSH PROTECT ME?

The MOSH Act applies to the working conditions at each work place in the State, except for those specifically exempted by law. The Act does not apply to employees covered under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Atomic Energy Act. Neither does the law apply to working conditions of employees of the federal government.

HOW DOES MOSH WORK?

To ensure that all Maryland employees have a safe and healthful workplace, the MOSH program uses "standards," legally enforceable regulations that govern employment conditions, practices, and operations.

In order to avoid duplication of regulatory requirements and facilitate compliance by Maryland employers, MOSH has adopted the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards contained in *Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910* (General Industry), *Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1926* (Construction), and *Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1928* (Agriculture).

In addition to these federal standards, MOSH has adopted several regulations that are unique to Maryland.

IS HELP AVAILABLE?

To help you learn about workplace safety and health, MOSH presents **seminars**, provides **publications** and **speakers**, loans **videotapes**, and has a reference **library**. These MOSH services are free of charge. Please call or visit our website for more information.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE MOSH ACT

In addition to setting requirements for employers, the MOSH Act gives employees certain rights, including:

- The right to exercise the rights provided under the MOSH Act, and the right to seek redress if discharged or otherwise discriminated against for exercising those rights;

- The right to file with the Commissioner of Labor and Industry a written request for inspection of a place of employment if the employee believes that there is an imminent danger to an employee, or that because of a violation of an occupational safety and health standard, there is a threat of physical harm to an employee;
- The right to choose a representative to accompany a MOSH inspector during an inspection;
- The right to have all citations posted so employees will know of any violations found by a MOSH inspector;
- The right to obtain an informal review by the Commissioner for any refusal to issue a citation after the employee has notified the Commissioner in writing of an alleged violation;
- The right to participate as an affected employee in a hearing contesting a citation or proposed penalty, and the right to contest as unreasonable the period of time allowed for abatement of a violation;
- The right to participate in the regulations adoption process by offering evidence and comments on proposed standards;
- The right to court appeal on grounds that the Commissioner's action in setting a standard is not based on substantial evidence;
- The right to participate in a hearing on an employer's request for a variance from a regulation;
- The right to bring a mandamus action to compel the Commissioner to enjoin or restrain an imminent danger situation;
- The right, under certain standards, to copies of chemical information lists and material safety data sheets or other appropriate forms of warning to alert employees to the hazards to which they are exposed;
- The right, under certain standards, to appropriate protective equipment;
- The right, under certain standards, to observe the monitoring of toxic materials or harmful substances and to have access to records or monitoring; and,
- The right, under certain standards, to medical examinations and tests and access to records of the results.

Keeping Maryland Working & Safe

MOSH Training and Education • 10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160 • Hunt Valley, MD 21031

Telephone 410-527-2091 or 410-527-2092 • Fax 410-527-4490

<http://www.dlrl.state.md.us/labor/mosh.html>



12/2011
Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com

Minimum Wage Rates

Employers with 15 or
more employees:

\$13.25

Effective 1/1/23

\$15.00

Scheduled 1/1/24

Employers with 14 or
fewer employees:

\$12.80

Effective 1/1/23

\$15.00

Scheduled 1/1/24

Montgomery Co.
Different minimum
wage rates are in
effect. Employers in
this county are
required to post the
applicable rate
information.

(Labor and Employment Article, Title 3, Subtitle 4, Annotated Code of Maryland)

Minimum Wage

Most employees must be paid the Maryland State Minimum Wage Rate.

Tipped Employees (earning more than \$30 per month in tips) must earn the State Minimum Wage Rate per hour. Employers must pay at least **\$3.63** per hour. This amount plus tips must equal at least the State Minimum Wage Rate. Subject to the adoption of related regulations, restaurant employers who utilize a tip credit are required to provide employees with a written or electronic wage statement for each pay period showing the employee's effective hourly rate of pay including employer paid cash wages plus tips for tip credit hours worked for each workweek of the pay period. Additional information and updates will be posted on the Maryland Department of Labor website.

Employees under 18 years of age must earn at least 85% of the State Minimum Wage Rate.

Overtime

Most employees must be paid **1.5 times** their usual hourly rate for all work over **40 hrs.** per week. Exceptions:

- Agricultural workers for all work over **60 hrs.** per week

Exemptions

Minimum Wage and Overtime Exemptions:

- Immediate family member of the employer
- Certain agricultural employees
- Executives, administrative, and professional employees
- Volunteers for educational, charitable, religious, and non-profit organizations
- Employees under 16 working less than 20 hours per week
- Outside salespersons
- Commissioned employees
- Employees enrolled as a trainee as part of a public school special education program
- Non-administrative employees of organized camps
- Certain establishments selling food and drink for consumption on the premises grossing less than \$400,000 annually
- Drive-in theaters

- Establishments engaged in the first canning, packing or freezing of fruits, vegetables, poultry, or seafood

Overtime Only Exemptions

(must earn the State Minimum Wage Rate):

- Taxicab drivers
- Certain employees selling/servicing automobiles, farm equipment, trailers, or trucks
- Non-profit concert promoter, theater, music festival, music pavilion, or theatrical show
- Employers subject to certain railroad requirements of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, the Federal Motor Carrier Act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission
- Seasonal amusement and recreational establishments that meet certain criteria

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO FILE A COMPLAINT CONTACT:

Maryland Department of Labor
Division of Labor and Industry—Employment Standards Service
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160
Hunt Valley, MD 21031
Telephone Number: (410) 767-2357 • Fax Number: (410) 333-7303
E-mail: dlldiemploymentstandards-dllr@maryland.gov

**EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS INFORMATION CONSPICUOUSLY.
THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE LAW. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, CONSULT A LEGAL ADVISOR.**

PENALTIES ARE PRESCRIBED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

MD08E



Rev. 6/2023
Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com



Pregnant & Working

State of Maryland
Commission on Civil Rights
6 Saint Paul Street, Suite 900
Baltimore, MD 21202-1631

Know Your Rights!

If you are pregnant, you have a legal right to a reasonable accommodation if your pregnancy causes or contributes to a disability **and** the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship on your employer. *State Government Article, §20-609(b)*

What Does That Mean?

If you have a disability that is contributed to or caused by pregnancy, you may request a reasonable accommodation at work. Your employer must explore “all possible means of providing the reasonable accommodation.” *State Government Article, §20-609(d)*

The law lists an assortment of options for both you and your employer to consider in order to comply with a request for reasonable accommodation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Changing job duties
- Changing work hours
- Relocation
- Providing mechanical or electrical aids
- Transfers to less strenuous or less hazardous positions
- Providing leave

Every situation is different. You must explore every available option with your employer to decide what accommodation best suits your needs.

What If I Am A Victim Of Discrimination?

If you believe your rights under the law have been violated, you must file a complaint with MCCR **within 300 days** of the alleged act of discrimination. A trained Civil Rights Officer will work with you to discuss what happened and determine if there is reason to believe a discriminatory violation occurred. You can reach MCCR by phone, email, fax, letter, or walk-in. **All procedures by MCCR are confidential until your case is certified for public hearing or trial.**

Do I Need A Doctor's Note?

It depends on what your employer requests. The law allows an employer, at his or her discretion, to require certification from your health care provider regarding the medical advisability of a reasonable accommodation, but only to the same extent certification is required for other temporary disabilities. *State Government Article, §20-609(f)*

If required, the certification must include:

- Date a reasonable accommodation is medically advisable.
- Probable duration of the accommodation should be provided.
- Explanation as to the medical advisability of the reasonable accommodation.

Can I Still Get In Trouble?

Retaliation is prohibited under *State Government Article, §20-609(h)* when exercising your rights. If an employee seeks to exercise her right to request a reasonable accommodation for a temporary disability due to pregnancy, an employer may not:

- Interfere with;
- Restrain;
- Deny the exercise; or
- Deny the attempt to exercise the right.

Any form of retaliation is grounds to file a Complaint of Discrimination with the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR).

Main: (410) 767-8600 | Toll Free: 1 (800) 637-6247 | TTY: (410) 333-1737 | Fax: (410) 333-1841
mccr@maryland.gov | www.mccr.maryland.gov

MD09E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com



TO EMPLOYEES

YOUR EMPLOYER IS SUBJECT TO the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law and pays taxes under this law. No deduction is made from your wages for this purpose.

IF YOU ARE LAID OFF or otherwise become unemployed, immediately file a claim by calling the telephone number for the area in which you reside or you may file a claim on the internet at the web site address indicated below.

IF YOU ARE ELIGIBLE, you may be entitled to unemployment insurance benefits for as many as 26 weeks.

IF YOU ARE WORKING LESS THAN FULL TIME, you may be eligible for partial benefits. If your regular hours of work have been reduced, promptly file a claim as instructed above, to determine your benefit rights.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN FILING FOR BENEFITS AND RETURN TO WORK, you must report your gross wages before deductions during the week you return to work regardless of whether or not you have been paid.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO BENEFITS IF:

1. You are unemployed through no fault of your own.
2. You have sufficient earnings in your Base Period.
3. You have registered for work and filed a claim for benefits with a Maryland Department of Labor claim center listed below.
4. You are able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work.

NOTE: To ensure prompt handling of your claim, it is necessary to have your Social Security number available. If you claim dependents under sixteen (16) years of age, you must know the Social Security number of each dependent when you file. If you do not know the Social Security numbers, you will be provided with instructions on how to provide a copy of the dependents' birth certificates or other forms of proof of dependency.

IF YOU ARE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED CALL:

Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served	Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served	Phone Number To File A Claim	Area Served
301-313-8000 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Calvert Charles Montgomery Prince Georges St. Mary's	410-334-6800 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Caroline Dorchester Kent Queen Anne's Somerset Talbot Wicomico Worcester	410-853-1600 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Anne Arundel Baltimore City Baltimore County Carroll Cecil Harford Howard
301-723-2000 1-877-293-4125 (toll free)	Allegany Frederick Garrett Washington	INSIDE THE STATE OF MARYLAND (DENTRO DEL ESTADO DE MARYLAND) Maryland Relay Dial 711 TTY: 1-800-735-2258 Speech to Speech: 1-800-785-5630 Para Relevos en Maryland presione 711 ó 1-800-877-1264 (U.S.)		OUTSIDE THE STATE OF MARYLAND (FUERA DEL ESTADO DE MARYLAND) TTY: 1-800-735-2258 Speech to Speech: 1-800-785-5630 Para Relevos en Maryland presione 1-800-877-1264 (U.S.)	
SOLICITUD DE BENEFICIOS DEL DESEMPLEO PARA LA POBLACIÓN DE HABLE HISPANA 301-313-8000					

TO FILE A CLAIM VIA THE INTERNET: www.mdunemployment.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Unemployment insurance is intended for persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are ready, willing and able to work. Persons who receive benefits through false statements or fail to report ALL earnings will be disqualified and will be subject to criminal prosecution.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. If you feel you have been discriminated against in the unemployment insurance process because of any of these factors, you may file a complaint with the Office of Fair Practices, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 613, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THIS CARD MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



WORKERS' COMPENSATION in Maryland

LA COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR en Maryland

Job Related Accidental Personal Injury or Occupational Disease?

If you are disabled and unable to work for more than three (3) days, your employer's workers' compensation insurance company may pay your medical bills and other expenses and replace two-thirds (2/3) of your salary (limited to the maximum set by law).

If you are injured on the job:

1. Notify your employer or supervisor at once. You cannot receive full benefits unless your employer knows you are injured.
2. Tell the doctor who treats you that you were hurt on the job.
3. Complete an Employee's Claim Form C-1 (available by phone or on the Commission's website) and send it to us as soon as possible.

Note: Withholding information or giving false information about any work-related activity or return to work could prevent you from receiving benefits and may subject you to fines, imprisonment or both.

Employer/Empleador _____
Business Address/Dirección _____
City/State/Zip _____
Ciudad/Estado/Código Postal _____
Federal Employer ID (FEIN) _____
Identificación Federal Del Empleador _____
Telephone Number/Número Telefónico _____
Insurance Company Name _____
La Compañía de Seguro _____
Insurance Company Telephone _____
Teléfono de la Compañía de Seguro _____
MD WCC Form C-24 05/2017

Click to clear

¿Accidentes por lesión/daño corporal relacionados con el Empleo o Enfermedad Profesional?

Si usted se encuentra incapacitado o inhabilitado para trabajar por más de tres días, el seguro de trabajadores que tienen las compañías pudiera cubrir las facturas médicas y otros gastos relacionados. También le compensarían 2/3 de sus ingresos (Hasta un monto máximo estipulado por la ley).

Si usted sufre una lesión en el trabajo, debe:

1. Informarle a su empleador o supervisor de inmediato. No podría recibir todos sus beneficios a menos que su empleador fuere notificado que sufrió una lesión.
2. Informarle al médico quien le administre tratamiento que usted se lesionó en su trabajo.
3. Llenar el formulario Employee's Claim Form C-1 (disponible consultando la página del Internet para el Workers' Compensation o solicitándolo uno por teléfono). Diligenciarlo para que las oficinas del Workers' Compensation lo reciban lo antes posible.

Aviso: El suministrar información falsa u ocultar información sobre cualquier actividad relacionada con su trabajo o relacionada con su regreso al trabajo, pudiera afectar los beneficios que recibiera o pudiera acarrearle multas, encarcelamiento o ambas.

Maryland Workers' Compensation Commission
10 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-1641
(410) 864-5100 / Outside Baltimore (800) 492-0479

Webpage - <http://www.wcc.state.md.us> / TTY Users - 711 in Maryland or (800) 735-2258

This notice must be printed on 8.5 "X 14" gold or yellow paper, display complete employer information and be posted in a conspicuous location at each work site or location in accordance with COMAR 14.09.01.02 and 14.09.01.10.

MD11E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com

APPLYING FOR A WORK PERMIT

Applications for work permits are accepted online at:
www.dlir.state.md.us/childworkpermit. Steps:

- Minor or Parent/Guardian completes required information online and prints work permit
- **TO BE VALID:** The Minor, the Minor's Parent/ Guardian, and the Employer must sign the permit

NOTE TO EMPLOYERS

- A minor under the age of 14 is not permitted to work and may not be employed.
- Minors **14 through 17** years of age may *only* work with a work permit.
- The work permit must be in the employer's possession before the minor is permitted to work.
- Employers must keep the work permit on file for three years.

Permissible Hours of Employment

All Minors:

May not be employed or permitted to work more than five hours continuously without a non-working period of at least ½ hour.

Minors 14—15:

- 4 hours on any day when school is in session.
- 8 hours on any day when school is not in session.
- 23 hours in any week when school is in session for five days.
- 40 hours in any week when school is not in session.
- May only work between the hours of 7:00am and 8:00pm.
- May work until 9:00pm from Memorial Day until Labor Day.
- The hours worked by a minor enrolled in a bona fide work-study or student-learner program when school is normally in session may not be counted towards the permissible hours of work prescribed above.

Minors 16—17:

May spend no more than 12 hours in a combination of school hours and work hours each day.

Must be allowed at least eight consecutive hours of non-work, non-school time in each 24-hour period

Exceptions:

Exceptions to hours and occupations may be granted by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Applications for exceptions should be addressed to the Commissioner giving specific details.

Non-Employment Activities

Activities not considered employment if performed outside of the prescribed school day and the activity does not involve mining, manufacturing or hazardous occupations. The activities include:

- Farm work performed on a farm.
- Domestic work performed in or about a home.
- Work performed in a business owned or operated by a parent or one standing in the place of a parent.
- Work performed by non-paid volunteers, in a charitable or non-profit organization, employed with the written consent of a parent or one standing in the place of a parent.
- Caddying on a golf course.
- Employment as an instructor on an instructional sailboat.
- Manufacturing of evergreen wreaths in or about a home.
- Delivery of newspapers to the consumer.
- Work performed as a counselor, assistant counselor, or instructor in a youth camp certified under the Maryland Youth Camp Act.
- Hazardous work performed by non-paid volunteers of a volunteer fire department or company or volunteer rescue squad who have completed or are taking a course of study relating to firefighting or rescue and who are 16 years of age or older.

Special Permits

Special permits may be issued to minors of any age to be employed as a model, performer, or entertainer. The applications and permits are available only from the Baltimore office of the Division of Labor and Industry (address below) or online at:
www.labor.state.md.us/labor/wages/empm.shtml.

Federal Restrictions

Restrictions under the child labor provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act may be greater than State Standards. In all cases, the higher or more restrictive standard prevails. Information on Federal Standards is available from the Baltimore office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division (410) 962-6211.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Division of Labor and Industry—Employment Standards Service

1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 607 • Baltimore, MD 21201

Telephone Number: (410) 767-2357 • Fax Number: (410) 333-7303 • E-mail: dldeiemploymentstandards-dlir@maryland.gov



OCCUPATIONS FORBIDDEN TO ALL MINORS: Certain occupations are declared to be hazardous by the U.S. Secretary of Labor and have been adopted by reference by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry for the State of Maryland. All minors are forbidden to be employed at these occupations with certain exceptions including but not limited to Youth Apprenticeship.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupations in or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components. • Occupations of motor-vehicle driver and outside helper. • Coal-mine occupations. • Logging occupations and occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lathe mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill. • Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines. • Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations. • Occupations involved in the operation of elevators and other power-driven hoisting apparatus. • Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupations in connection with mining, other than coal. • Occupations involving slaughtering, meat-packing or processing, or rendering. • Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven bakery machines. • Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven paper products machines. • Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile, and kindred products. • Occupations involved in the operation of circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears. • Occupations involved in wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking operations. • Occupations involved in roofing operations. • Occupations involved in excavation operations.
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In addition to the hazardous occupations as declared by the U.S. Secretary of Labor and adopted by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, the following occupations are forbidden to all minors:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blast furnaces. • Docks or wharves, other than marinas where pleasure boats are sold or served. • Pilots, firemen, or engineers on any vessel or boat engaged in commerce. • Railroads. • Erection and repair of electrical wires. • Any distillery where alcoholic beverages are manufactured, bottled, wrapped or packed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manufacturing of dangerous or toxic chemicals or compounds. • Cleaning, oiling or wiping of machinery. • Any occupation forbidden by any local, state or federal law. • Any occupation which after investigation by the Commissioner is deemed injurious to the health and welfare of the minor.
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A minor may not be employed to transfer monetary funds in any amount between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. or in any amount over \$100.00 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. unless that minor is the child of the owner or operator or the funds have been received in payment of goods or services delivered by the minor.

AREAS OF EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTED FOR MINORS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE

- (1) Manufacturing, mechanical or processing occupations including occupations in workrooms, workplaces or storage areas where goods are manufactured or processed.
- (2) Operation, cleaning or adjusting of any power-driven machinery other than office machines.
- (3) Occupations in, about, or in connection with (except office or sales work not performed on site):

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scaffolding • acids • construction • dyes • railroads • hoisting apparatus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brickyard • gases • lumberyard • lye • airports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public messaging service • occupations causing dust or gases in injurious quantities • boats engaged in navigation or commerce • certain poultry activities • certain baking and cooking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any occupation deemed injurious by the Commissioner after investigation. • transportation of persons or property |
|---|---|--|---|





Notice to Tipped Employees



Under Maryland law, a tipped employee is an employee who customarily and regularly received more than \$30 each month in tips or gratuities.

Maryland law prohibits an employer from requiring a tipped employee to reimburse an employer or pay an employer for the amount of a customer's charge for food or beverage if the customer leaves the employer's place of business without paying for the charges. In addition, unless otherwise provided by law, an employer is prohibited from making a deduction to an employee's wages to cover the cost of a customer's charge for food or beverage if the customer leaves the employer's place of business without paying the charge for food or beverages.

If you think you have been required to make an improper payment or there has been an improper deduction from your wages related to a customer's charges if the customer leaves the place of business without paying the charges, you may contact the Commissioner of Labor and Industry at:

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

Division of Labor and Industry

Employment Standards Service

1100 North Eutaw Street, Room 607

Baltimore, MD 21201

Telephone Number: (410) 767-2357 • Fax Number: (410) 333-7303

E-mail: dldliemploymentstandards-dllr@maryland.gov

PURSUANT TO §3-713 (C) OF THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT ARTICLE OF THE MARYLAND ANNOTATED CODE, EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED TO CONSPICUOUSLY POST THIS NOTICE IN A PLACE WHERE ANY TIPPED EMPLOYEE IS EMPLOYED.



MARYLAND EARNED SICK AND SAFE LEAVE EMPLOYEE NOTICE

The Maryland Healthy Working Families Act requires employers with 15 or more employees to provide paid sick and safe leave for certain employees. It also requires that employers who employ 14 or fewer employees provide unpaid sick and safe leave for certain employees.

Accrual

Earned sick and safe leave begins to accrue on February 11, 2018, or the date on which an employee begins employment with the employer, whichever is later. An employee accrues earned sick and safe leave at a rate of at least one hour for every 30 hours the employee works; however, an employee is not entitled to earn more than 40 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a year or accrue more than 64 hours of earned sick and safe leave at any time.

Leave Usage

An employee is allowed to use earned sick and safe leave under the following conditions:

- To care for or treat the employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- To obtain preventative medical care for the employee or the employee's family member;
- To care for a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury, or condition;
- For maternity or paternity leave; or
- The absence from work is necessary due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against the employee or the employee's family member and the leave is being used: (1) to obtain medical or mental health attention; (2) to obtain services from a victim services organization; (3) for legal services or proceedings; or (4) because the employee has temporarily relocated as a result of the domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

A family member includes a spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, the legal guardian or ward of the employee or the employee's spouse, or an individual who acted as a parent or stood in loco parentis to the employee or the employee's spouse when the employee or the employee's spouse was a minor.

Employees are permitted to use earned sick and safe leave in increments in certain amounts established by their employer. Employees are required to give notice of the need to use earned sick and safe leave when it is foreseeable. An employer may deny leave in certain circumstances.

Reporting

Employers are required to provide employees with a written statement of the employee's available earned sick and safe leave.

Prohibitions

An employer is prohibited under the law from taking adverse action against an employee who exercises a right under the Maryland Healthy Working Families Act and an employee is prohibited from making a complaint, bringing an action, or testifying in an action in bad faith.

How to File a Complaint or Obtain Additional Information

If you feel your rights have been violated under this law or you would like additional information, you may contact:

Commissioner of Labor and Industry
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160 - Hunt Valley, MD 21031

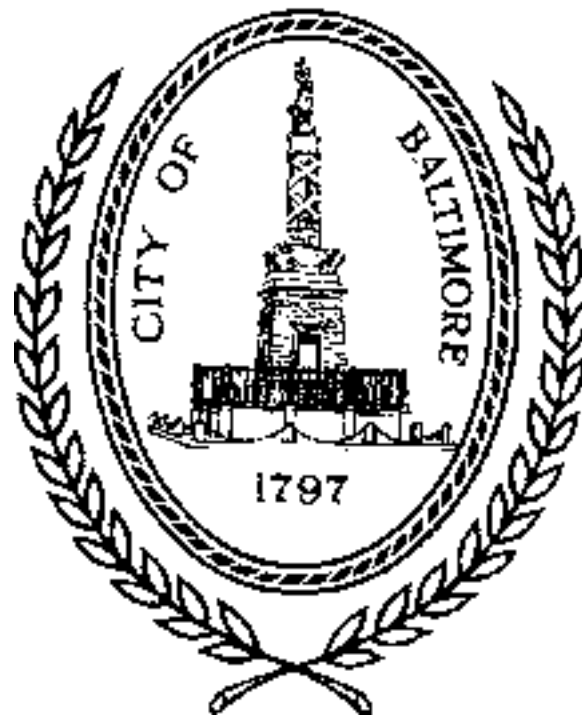
ssl.assistance@maryland.gov

MD15E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com





Article IV of the Baltimore City Code prohibits discrimination in employment because of RACE, RELIGION, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, ANCESTRY, SEX, PHYSICAL or MENTAL DISABILITY, AGE, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY or EXPRESSION, and MARITAL STATUS (the prohibitions of age discrimination are limited to individuals who are at least 18 years of age but less than 65 years of age.)

DISCRIMINATION IS UNLAWFUL

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL CITIZENS IS THE POLICY OF BALTIMORE CITY

The employment section of the law applies in Baltimore City to

- PRIVATE EMPLOYERS WITH 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES
- ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
- ALL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
- CITY AGENCIES

It is UNLAWFUL for an employer

- TO DISCRIMINATE WITH RESPECT TO RECRUITMENT, HIRING, FIRING, AND PLACEMENT
- TO DENY EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-GRADING OR PROMOTION
- TO DISCRIMINATE IN THE AREAS OF TENURE, COMPENSATION, AND OTHER CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES OF EMPLOYMENT

It is UNLAWFUL for a labor organization

- TO DENY TO ANY INDIVIDUAL AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS
- TO LIMIT, CLASSIFY OR SEGREGATE ITS MEMBERSHIP
- TO DENY EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBERSHIP

It is UNLAWFUL for an employment agency to discriminate by

- IMPROPERLY CLASSIFYING A JOB APPLICANT
- FAILING TO REFER AN INDIVIDUAL FOR EMPLOYMENT

It is UNLAWFUL for an apprenticeship training program

- TO DISCRIMINATE WITH RESPECT TO RECRUITMENT, MEMBERSHIP, ADMISSION, PLACEMENT OR CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

YOU ARE PROTECTED IN YOUR RIGHT TO FILE A COMPLAINT

It is unlawful for any employer, employment agency or labor organization to retaliate or discriminate in any manner against an individual because he has made a complaint, testified or assisted in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by the Community Relations Commission.

Except when they pertain to continuous discrimination, complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act.

Discrimination is also prohibited in places of public accommodations, educational institutions, health and welfare agencies and housing.



BALTIMORE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION

SUITE 915, 10 N. CALVERT STREET • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202
TELEPHONE AREA CODE 410•396•3141



NOTICE



EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023



Montgomery County, Maryland

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

Montgomery County Code Section 27-68

EFFECTIVE DATE	LARGE EMPLOYER	MID-SIZED EMPLOYER	SMALL EMPLOYER
JULY 1, 2023	\$16.70	\$15.00	\$14.50
JANUARY 1, 2024	\$16.70	\$15.00	\$15.00 ¹
JULY 1, 2024	Increased annually by CPI-W	\$15.00 + CPI-W + 1% ²	\$15.00
JULY 1, 2025		Increased annually by CPI-W + up to 1%, until equal to large employers.	\$15.00 + CPI-W + 1% ³
JULY 1, 2026 and subsequent years.			Increased annually by CPI-W + up to 1% until equal to large employers.

A **“Large Employer”** is an employer who employs 51 or more employees. The minimum wage for large employers required under County Code Section 27-68 is adjusted annually on July 1 according to the average increase, if any, in the previous year’s Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Washington-Arlington, rounded to the nearest five cents.

A **“Mid-Sized Employer”** is:

- an employer who employs between eleven and 50 employees; or
- an employer who employs eleven or more employees and:
 - has tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
 - provides “home health services” as defined by 42 C.F.R. § 440.70 or “home or community-based services” as defined by 42 C.F.R. § 440.180, and receives at least 75% of gross revenues through state and federal Medicaid programs.

A **“Small Employer”** is an employer who employs 10 or fewer employees.

¹ On January 1, 2024, the Maryland Fair Wage Act of 2023 raises the minimum hourly wage for all employers to \$15 statewide. As a result of this change to State law, the \$15 wage rate for Montgomery County small employers must increase on January 1, six months ahead of County law.

² Beginning July 1, 2024, the minimum wage for mid-size employers will be adjusted annually by the average increase, if any, in the previous year’s Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Washington-Arlington, rounded to the nearest five cents. If the rate increase is less than \$0.50 and the mid-sized employer minimum wage rate does not equal the large employer minimum wage rate, an additional adjustment equal to one percent of the minimum wage required for the prior year will be added to the annual adjustment, up to a combined total increase of \$0.50.

³ Beginning July 1, 2025, the minimum wage for small employers will be adjusted annually by the average increase, if any, in the previous year’s Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Washington-Arlington, rounded to the nearest five cents. If the rate increase is less than \$0.50 and the small employer minimum wage rate does not equal the minimum wage rate for other employers, an additional adjustment equal to one percent of the minimum wage required for the prior year will be added to the annual adjustment, up to a combined total increase of \$0.50.

Revised May 2023



Montgomery County, Maryland

EARNED SICK AND SAFE LEAVE LAW

Montgomery County Code
Chapter 27 Human Rights and Civil Liberties, Article XIII

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2016

Revised November 9, 2016

How is Earned Sick and Safe Leave Accrued?

An employee must accrue paid leave before accruing unpaid leave in a calendar year. Paid earned sick and safe leave must accrue at a rate of at least 1 hour for every 30 hours an employee works in the County.

An employer with FEWER THAN 5 EMPLOYEES:

- ✓ Must provide each employee with both paid and unpaid sick and safe leave for work performed in the County.
- ✓ Must not be required to allow an employee to:
- ✓ Earn more than 32 hours of paid earned sick and safe leave and 24 hours of unpaid earned sick and safe leave in a calendar year; or
- ✓ Use more than 80 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a calendar year.

An employer with 5 OR MORE EMPLOYEES must not be required to allow an employee to:

- ✓ Earn more than 56 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a calendar year; or
- ✓ Use more than 80 hours of earned sick and safe leave in a calendar year.

Permitted Uses of Earned Sick and Safe Leave:

- ✓ To care for or treat the employee's own illness (mental or physical), injury, or health condition.
- ✓ To obtain preventative medical care for the employee or their family member.
- ✓ To take care of a family member with an illness (physical or mental), injury, or health condition.
- ✓ When the employee's place of business or when the employee's family member's school or child care center has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency.
- ✓ To care for a family member if a health official or health care provider determined the family member's presence in the community, due to exposure to a communicable disease, would jeopardize the health of others.
- ✓ Due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the employee or the employee's family member. Leave must be used for medical attention, services from a victim services organization, legal services, or during the time that the employee has temporarily relocated.
- ✓ For the birth of a child or for the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care.
- ✓ To care for a newborn, newly adopted, or newly placed child within one year for a newborn or adoption or placement.

An employer may not retaliate against an employee for exercising the rights granted by the Sick and Safe Leave Article.



If you think you have been subjected to a violation of any rights granted by the Earned Sick and Safe Leave Article, please contact:

Montgomery County Office of Human Rights
21 Maryland Avenue, Suite 330, Rockville, Maryland, 20850
240-777-8450, www.montgomerycountymd.gov/humanrights

MD18E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com



Minimum Wage and Overtime Law for Howard County

Minimum Wage Rates Employers:*

\$15.00

Effective 1/1/23

\$16.00

Scheduled 1/1/25

Small Employers:*

\$13.25

Effective 1/1/23

\$14.00

Scheduled 1/1/24

\$14.75

Scheduled 1/1/25

\$15.50

Scheduled 1/1/26

\$16.00

Scheduled 7/1/26

Howard County Government Employees:*

\$15.00

Effective 7/1/2022

\$16.00

Scheduled 7/1/24

*As defined in the Howard
County Code

Howard County

Different minimum wage rates are in effect. Employers in this county are required to post the applicable rate information.

(Howard County Code, Title 12, Subtitle 22)

Minimum Wage:

Most employees must be paid the Howard County Minimum Wage Rate.

Tipped Employees (earning more than \$30 per month in tips) must earn the County Minimum Wage Rate per hour. Employers must pay at least **\$3.63** per hour. This amount plus tips must equal at least the County Minimum Wage Rate. Subject to the adoption of related regulations, restaurant employers who utilize a tip credit are required to provide employees with a written or electronic wage statement for each pay period showing the employee's effective hourly rate of pay including employer paid cash wages plus tips for tip credit hours worked for each workweek of the pay period. Additional information and updates will be posted on the Maryland Department of Labor web-site.

Employees under 18 years of age must earn at least 85% of the County Minimum Wage Rate.

Overtime:

Most employees must be paid **1.5 times** their usual hourly rate for all work over **40 hrs.** per week, except that certain agricultural workers must be paid 1.5 times their usual hourly rate for work over 60 hrs. per week.

Exemptions from Howard County Minimum Wage and Overtime:

- Immediate family member of the employer
- Certain agricultural employees
- Volunteers for educational, charitable, religious, and non-profit organizations
- Employees under 16 working less than 20 hours per week
- Employees enrolled as trainees as part of a public school special education program
- Non-administrative employees of organized camps

Exemptions from Overtime Only (must earn the County Minimum Wage Rate):

- Taxicab drivers
- Certain employees selling/servicing automobiles, farm equipment, trailers, or trucks
- Non-profit concert promoter, theater, music festival, music pavilion, or theatrical show
- Employers subject to certain railroad requirements of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, the Federal Motor Carrier Act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission
- Seasonal amusement and recreational establishments that meet certain criteria
- Executives, administrative, and professional employees
- Outside salespersons
- Commissioned employees
- Establishments engaged in the first canning, packing or freezing of fruits, vegetables, poultry, or seafood
- Certain establishments selling food and drink for consumption on the premises grossing less than \$400,000 annually
- Drive-in theaters

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO FILE A COMPLAINT CONTACT:

Maryland Department of Labor
Division of Labor and Industry—Employment Standards Service
10946 Golden West Drive, Suite 160
Hunt Valley, MD 21031
Telephone Number: (410) 767-2357 • Fax Number: (410) 333-7303
E-mail: dlldliemploymentstandards-dllr@maryland.gov

**EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS INFORMATION CONSPICUOUSLY
THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE LAW. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, CONSULT A LEGAL ADVISOR.**

PENALTIES ARE PRESCRIBED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

MD19E



Rev. 1/2023
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