Connecticut State Postings

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CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

WAGE AND WORKPLACE STANDARDS DIVISION

Minimum Wage:

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

$16.94 per hour effective 1-1-2026 through 12-31-2026

(CGS Sec. 31-58)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Piece rates in relation to time rates. (1) When an employee is compensated on a basis of piece rates he shall be paid a sufficient amount at piece rates to yield an average rate of at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (d) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked in any week, and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (d) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked. (2) When an employee is compensated at piece rates for certain hours of work in a week and at an hourly rate for other hours, the employee's hourly rate shall be at least the minimum fair wage established by subsection (d) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for all hours worked in any week and the wage paid to such employee shall be not less than the minimum fair wage established by subsection (d) of section 31-58 of the Connecticut General Statutes for each hour worked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 31-60(b) The Labor Commissioner shall adopt such regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this part. Such regulations may include, but are not limited to, regulations defining and governing an executive, administrative or professional employee and outside salesperson; learners and apprentices, their number, proportion and length of service, and piece rates in relation to time rates; and shall recognize, as part of the minimum fair wage, gratuities in an amount (1) equal to twenty-nine and three-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to thirty-one per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to thirty-four and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to thirty-six and eight-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons, other than bartenders, who are employed in the hotel and restaurant industry, including a hotel restaurant, who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, (2) equal to eight and two-tenths per cent, and effective January 1, 2009, equal to eleven per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2014, equal to fifteen and six-tenths per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour, and effective January 1, 2015, and ending on June 30, 2019, equal to eighteen and one-half per cent of the minimum fair wage per hour for persons employed as bartenders who customarily and regularly receive gratuities, and (3) not to exceed thirty-five cents per hour in any other industry, and shall also recognize deductions and allowances for the value of board, in the amount of eighty-five cents for a full meal and forty-five cents for a light meal, lodging, apparel or other items or services supplied by the employer, and other special conditions or circumstances which may be usual in a particular employer-employee relationship. The commissioner may provide, in such regulations, modifications of the minimum fair wage herein established for learners and apprentices; persons under the age of eighteen years of age; such special cases or classes of cases as the commissioner finds appropriate to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities; and otherwise lawfully and safeguard the minimum fair wage herein established. Regulations in effect on July 1, 1973, providing for a board deduction and allowance in an amount differing from that provided in this section shall be construed to be amended consistent with this section.

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

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

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

Sec. 31-60-5. Minors under the age of 18.

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

***This subsection is amended by P.A. 19-4, An Act Increasing the Minimum Fair Wage. CGS Sec. 31-58(j)(6).** The rate for all persons under the age of eighteen years, except emancipated minors, shall be not less than eighty-five per cent of the minimum fair wage for the first ninety days of such employment, or ten dollars and ten cents per hour, whichever is greater, and equal to the full minimum fair wage thereafter, except in institutional training programs specifically exempted by the commissioner.

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

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

Sec. 31-60-7. Learners.

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

Sec. 31-60-8. Apprentices.

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

Sec. 31-60-9. Apparel

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

Sec. 31-60-10. Travel time.

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

(b) When an employee, in the course of his employment, is required or permitted to travel for purposes which are for the benefit of the employer, such travel time shall be considered to be working time and shall be paid for as such. Expenses directly incidental to and resulting from such travel shall be paid for by the employer when payment made by the employee would bring the employee's earnings below the minimum fair wage.

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

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

(e) Repealed.

Sec. 31-60-11. Hours worked.

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, "hours worked" include all time during which an employee is required by the employer to be on the employer's premises or to be on duty or to be at the prescribed work place, and all time during which an employee is employed or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so, provided time allowed for meals shall be excluded unless the employee is required or permitted to work. Such time includes, but shall not be limited to, the time when an employee is required to wait or for some reason cannot leave as provided by the employer. Working time in every instance shall be computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes.

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

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

Sec. 31-60-12. Records.

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

(1) His name;

(2) his home address;

(3) the occupation in which he is employed;

(4) the total daily and total weekly hours worked, showing the beginning and ending time of each work period, computed to the nearest unit of 15 minutes;

(5) his total hourly, daily or weekly basic wage;

(6) his overtime wage as a separate item from his basic wage;

(7) additions to or deductions from his wages each pay period;

(8) his total wages paid each pay period;

(9) such other records as are stipulated in accordance with sections 31-60-1 through 31-60-15.

(10) working certificates for minor employees (sixteen to eighteen years). True and accurate records shall be maintained and retained at the place of employment for a period of 3 years for each employee.

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

(1) works an undue hardship on the employer without materially benefiting the administrative procedures of the labor department, or

(2) is not practical for enforcement purposes.

Where permission is granted to maintain wage records at other than the place of employment, a record of total daily and weekly hours worked by each employee shall also be available for inspection in connection with such wage records.

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

(d) Repealed.

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

(1) His name;

(2) his home address;

(3) the occupation in which he is employed;

(4) his total wages paid each work period;

(5) the date of payment and the pay period covered by payment.

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

(a) For the purposes of section 31-58 (f) of the general statutes, as amended, "employee employed in a bona fide executive capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof, and (2) who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees therein; and (3) who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; and (4) who customarily and regularly exercise discretionary powers; and (5) who does not devote more than twenty percent of his hours in the work week to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive; and (6) who is compensated for his services on a salary basis at not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof, and includes the customary and regular direction of the work of two or more other employees therein, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3)(A) No deduction of any kind shall be made for any part of a workweek absence that is attributable to:

(i) lack of work occasioned by the operating requirements of the employer;

(ii) jury duty, or attendance at a judicial proceeding in the capacity of a witness;

(iii) temporary military leave.

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

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

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

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

(4) No deduction of any kind shall be made for an absence of less than one week which results in the employee's suspension for violating ordinary rules of employee conduct.

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

(a) For the purposes of said section 31-58 (f), "employee employed in a bona fide administrative capacity" means any employee (1) whose primary duty consists of either: (A) the performance of office or nonmanual work directly related to management policies or general business operations of his employer or his employer's customers, or (B) the performance of functions in the administration of a school system or educational establishment or institution, or of a department or subdivision thereof, in work directly related to the academic instruction or training carried on therein; and (2) who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgement; and (3) (A) who regularly and directly assists a proprietor, or an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity, as such terms are defined in subdivision (1) or (2) of (A) 6-40-5-6, or (B) who performs under only general supervision work along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience or knowledge, or (C) who executes under only general supervision special assignments and tasks; and (4) who does not devote more than twenty percent, or, in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment who does not devote as much as forty percent, of his hours worked in the workweek to activities which are not directly and closely related to the performance of the work described in subdivisions (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section; and (5)(A) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, or (B) who, in the case of academic administrative personnel, is compensated for his services as required by paragraph (A) of this subdivision or on a salary basis which is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the school system or educational establishment or institution by which he is employed, provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week, exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance of work described in subdivision (1) of this section, which includes work requiring the exercise of discretion and independent judgement, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

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

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

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

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

(1) whose primary duty consists of the performance of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) who is compensated for his services on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging or other facilities, provided this subdivision shall not apply in the case of an employee who is the holder of a valid license or certificate permitting the practice of law or medicine or any of their branches and who is actually engaged in the practice thereof, or in the case of an employee who is the holder of the requisite academic degree for the general practice of medicine and is engaged in an internship or resident program pursuant to the practice of medicine or any of its branches, or in the case of an employee employed and engaged as a teacher as provided in subdivision

(1) (C) of this section, and provided an employee who is compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate of not less than four hundred seventy-five dollars per week exclusive of board, lodging or other facilities, and whose primary duty consists of the performance of work described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this section which includes work requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgement, or of work requiring invention, imagination or talent in a recognized field of artistic endeavor, shall be deemed to meet all of the requirements of this section.

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

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

CONNECTICUT Labor

DORA SCHIRO — DIRECTOR
WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT — ISSUED JANUARY 2026

(Rev. 1/26)

NOTICE
Connecticut General Statutes §§ 46a-60(a), (b)(7), (d)(1)

Pregnancy Discrimination and Accommodation in the Workplace

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

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

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

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

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

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

Reasonable accommodations include, but are not limited to:

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

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

Prohibited discriminatory conduct includes:

- Failing to make reasonable accommodation (and is not an undue hardship)**
- Denying job opportunities to employee or job applicant because of request for reasonable accommodation
- Forcing employee or job applicant to accept a reasonable accommodation when she has no known limitation related to pregnancy or the accommodation is not required to perform the essential duties of job
- Requiring employee to take a leave of absence where a reasonable accommodation could have been made instead

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

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

Notice Requirements
Employers must post and provide this notice to all existing employees by January 28, 2019; to an existing employee within 10 days after she notifies the employer of her pregnancy or related conditions; and to new employees upon commencing employment.

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

CHRO main number: 860-541-3400
CHRO website: https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO
CHRO link "How to File a Discrimination Complaint": https://portal.ct.gov/CHRO/Complaint-Process/How-to-Complaint-Process-How-to-File-a-Discrimination-Complaint
Attorneys
Additionally, women who are denied the right to breastfeed or express milk at work, or are discriminated or retaliated against for doing so, may also file a complaint with the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL).

DOL phone number: 860-263-6791
DOL complaint form:
https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/wgwkstnd/forms-wwwlnstruct.htm

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES IN CONNECTICUT

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

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

Connecticut's domestic violence information and resource hub

CTSafeConnect.org | 888.774.2900

CALL • TEXT • CHAT • EMAIL • 24/7

All services are safe, free, confidential & voluntary

CTSafeConnect ccadv

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

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

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

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

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

DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

CONNECTICUT LAW prohibits discrimination in:

EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

On the basis of:

age
alienage
ancestry
color
disability (past and present intellectual, mental, learning, and physical disabilities, including, but not limited to, blindness, deafness, mobility impairments, and use of a guide dog or guide dog in training)
familial status (housing only)
gender identity or expression
genetic information (employment only)
lawful source of income (housing and public accommodations only)
marital status
national origin
race
religious
creed
sex (including pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions, accommodations for pregnancy, breastfeeding, and sexual harassment)
sexual orientation
status as a veteran
status as a victim of domestic violence
criminal conviction
erased criminal history
retaliation for protected activity (including filing with CHRO)

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

State of Connecticut
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS & OPPORTUNITIES

CTFMLA & CTPL

FMLA-covered employers are required to provide a notice or policy to each employee explaining the Act's provisions and providing information concerning FMLA entitlements and employee obligations, including procedures for filing complaints.

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DOL/2022-New-Design-System/Divisions/wage-and-workplace-standards/31-49g-notice-simplified.pdf

This Notice is for Informational Purposes Only

NOTICE
Connecticut General Statutes §§ 31-57r - 31-57w

Paid Sick Leave

Each employer with 11 or more employees, based on the number of employees on its payroll for the week containing January 1st annually, shall provide paid sick leave annually to each of its employees in the state. The paid sick leave shall accrue beginning on the employee's first date of employment. For employers with 11 to 24 employees, current employees will begin accruing paid sick leave on January 1, 2026.

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

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

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

Use of Paid Sick Leave
An employee shall be entitled to the use of accrued paid sick leave 120 calendar days after their date of hire.
Employers may use accrued paid sick leave in one-hour increments.

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

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

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

Reasons for Use of Leave
An employee may use paid sick leave for his or her own:

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

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

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

An employee may use paid sick leave when either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prohibition of Retaliation or Discrimination
No employer shall take retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against an employee because the employee:

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

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

Complaint Process
Any employee aggrieved by a violation of the provisions of the law may file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner. Upon receipt of any such complaint, said Commissioner may hold a hearing. After a hearing, the Commissioner may assess a civil penalty or award other relief.
Employees may file a complaint on the Department of Labor website:
https://portal.ct.gov/dol/divisions/wage-and-workplace-standards/wage-complaint?language=en_US
This is not the complete Paid Sick Leave law. Please contact your Human Resources office for additional information.

Effective 1/1/26

State of Connecticut COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Promoting Equality and Justice for all People

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL

and is prohibited by
The Connecticut Discrimination Employment Practices Act, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

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

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

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

Examples of Sexual Harassment	Remedies For Sexual Harassment
• Unwelcome sexual advances • Suggestive or lewd remarks • Unwanted hugs, touches, or kisses • Requests for sexual favors • Retaliation for complaining about sexual harassment • Derogatory or pornographic posters, cartoons or drawings	• Cease and desist orders • Back pay • Compensatory damages • Hiring, promotion or reinstatement • Emotional distress damages

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

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

NOTICE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF

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

___ Telephone	___ Wire
___ Camera (including hidden cameras)	___ Electromagnetic
___ Computers	___ Photoelectronic
___ Radio	___ Photo-optical
___ Other	

If you have any questions regarding this notice, contact

_____ for additional information.

(Company Representative)

Sec. 31-48d. Employers engaged in electronic monitoring required to give prior notice to employees. Exceptions. Civil penalty.

(a) As used in this section:

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

(2) "Employee" means any person who performs services for an employer in the employer's premises which are held out for use by the public, or (B) which is prohibited under state or federal law.

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

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

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

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

The Connecticut Department of Labor,
Wage & Workplace Standards Division
200 Folly Brook Boulevard Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

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WORKERS' COMPENSATION
Notice to Employers/Employees

*This is not intended to represent the law, nor does it replace any