

WASHINGTON LABOR LAW POSTINGS



PAID FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

Paid time off. Peace of mind.

You may qualify for Washington's Paid Family & Medical Leave if you worked 820 hours in the last year. The 820 hours can be through full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary work. You do not need to be currently employed when you take Paid Leave.

How it works

You can take Paid Leave to:

- Care for your own serious health condition
- Care for a new child through birth, adoption, or foster placement
- Care for a family member with a serious health condition
- Attend certain military-related events

You can take up to:

- 12** weeks of family or medical leave for each claim
- 16** weeks if you have a personal medical event and a family caregiving event in the same claim year
- 18** weeks in cases where you experience complications related to pregnancy or birth

In 2026: The weekly benefit amount is between \$100 and \$1,647 and depends on last year's income

You can use your leave time all at once or you can break it up into smaller blocks of time throughout your claim year.



Our **Benefit Guide** provides detailed information about the application process, filing weekly claims and explains your rights and responsibilities under the law. You can download it at paidleave.wa.gov/benefit-guide or request a paper copy by contacting us.

Your rights

If you qualify:

- Your employer cannot prevent you from taking Paid Leave
- Your employer can't make you use other types of leave, such as sick or vacation time, before or after taking Paid Leave.
- You may be entitled to job protection and continuation of healthcare benefits. Learn more at paidleave.wa.gov/job-protection.

If you believe that your employer has discriminated against you or interfered with your ability to take leave, you can file a complaint with the Employment Security Department. Learn more at paidleave.wa.gov/unlawful-acts-complaints/.

You may also contact the Office of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Ombuds. The ombuds is an independent third party within the department that investigates, reports on and helps settle complaints with the Paid Family and Medical Leave program. Learn more at paidleaveombuds.wa.gov or call the Ombuds' office at 844-395-6697.

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

Washington
Paid Family & Medical Leave



Updated December 2025

I-9 INSPECTION

EMPLOYERS MUST POST THIS NOTICE WHERE WORKERS CAN READ IT

WORKERS' RIGHTS WHEN FEDERAL IMMIGRATION AGENTS CONDUCT AN I-9 INSPECTION OF THE WORKPLACE

The Immigrant Worker Protection Act (IWPA) is a Washington state law that requires your employer to notify you when federal immigration agents conduct an I-9 inspection of the business or worksite. An I-9 inspection is when federal immigration agents, including ICE, inspect whether an employer has properly completed I-9s.

ANY PERSON CAN EMAIL OR CALL THE WASHINGTON STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE TO LEARN MORE, SHARE CONCERNS, OR REPORT POTENTIAL VIOLATIONS.

✉ IWPA@atg.wa.gov

☎ (206) 254-4270



The IWPA requires employers to do two things:

1. Within five business days of receiving notification from a federal agency of any inspection of I-9s and related worker records, employers must directly notify their workers (and their union or collective bargaining representative, if any) of the inspection and post notice of the inspection in an area where all workers can see it.

2. Within five business days of receiving the I-9 inspection results from a federal agency, notify any affected worker (and their union or collective bargaining representative, if any) if the inspection identified errors in their work authorization forms or identified the worker as lacking work authorization, explain the time period for correcting the error, and offer to meet with workers and their union or collective bargaining representatives.

The full notice requirements under the law can be found in RCW 49.97.050 and 49.97.060

In the event of an I-9 inspection, this employer will notify each worker of the I-9 inspection via (☐ text / ☐ email / ☐ hand delivery / ☐ other) and post notices of any I-9 inspection at the following location(s):

If the I-9 inspection identifies deficiencies, this employer will notify each affected worker identified with an error via (☐ text / ☐ email / ☐ hand delivery / ☐ other) and provide the worker an opportunity to meet with the employer and make any corrections.

This poster is provided by the Washington State Attorney General's Office in compliance with RCW 49.97 Version 1.1 (09/2026)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

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

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

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

To apply for unemployment, you will need

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

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

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

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

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

You must look for work each week that you claim benefits

Visit WorkSource to find all the FREE resources you need to find a job. These include workshops, computers, copiers, phones, fax machines, Internet access, and job listings. Log onto WorkSourceWA.com to find the nearest office.

If your work hours have been reduced to part-time, you may qualify for partial unemployment benefits.

If you have been unemployed due to a work-related injury or non-work-related illness or injury and are now able to work again, you may be eligible for Temporary Total Disability (TTD) unemployment benefits.

For more information, please refer to the Handbook for Unemployed Workers at ESD.WA.GOV

Employers are legally required to post this notice in a place convenient for employees to read (see RCW 50.20.140).

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Employment
Security
Department
WASHINGTON STATE

ESD.WA.GOV

EMS 9874, CC 7540-022-407, Rev 10/17, UI-iso poster EN

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES

Everyone deserves a healthy relationship

No one ever deserves to be mistreated.

Abuse is a pattern of behavior that one person uses to gain power and control over another. These behaviors can include isolation, emotional abuse, monitoring, controlling finances, or physical and sexual assault.

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

www.thehotline.org

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



Employment Security Department
WASHINGTON STATE
Workplace posters available at esd.wa.gov

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

EMS 10427, CC 7540-022-981, Rev 07/19, UI-iso poster EN

OSHA



Washington State Department of
Labor & Industries

Job Safety and Health Law

Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

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

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

You have the right to:

- Notify your employer or L&I about workplace hazards. You may ask L&I to keep your name confidential.
- Request an L&I inspection of the place you work if you believe unsafe or unhealthy conditions exist. You or your employee representative may participate in an inspection, without loss of wages or benefits.
- Get copies of your medical records, including records of exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- File a complaint with L&I within 90 days if you believe your employer fired you, or retaliated or discriminated against you because you filed a safety complaint, participated in an inspection or any other safety-related activity.

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

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

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

Actions you must take:

- Comply with all workplace safety and health rules that apply to your business, including developing and implementing a written accident prevention plan (also called an APP or safety program).
- Post this notice to inform your employees of their rights and responsibilities.
- Prior to job assignments, train employees how to prevent hazardous exposures and provide required personal protective equipment at no cost.
- Allow an employee representative to participate in an L&I safety/health inspection, without loss of wages or benefits. The L&I inspector may talk confidentially with a number of employees.
- If you are cited for safety and/or health violations, you must prominently display the citation at or near the place of the violation for a minimum of seven working days, excluding weekends and holidays. It must remain posted until all violations have been corrected.
- You may appeal a violation correction date if you believe the time allowed on the citation is not reasonable.

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

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

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

Report any work-related non-hospitalized amputation or loss of an eye to DOSH within 24 hours.

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

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

Where to report:

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

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

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

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



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

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

PUBLICATION F416-081-909 [07-2025]

RIGHTS AS A WORKER



Washington State Department of
Labor & Industries

It's the law!

Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Wage and Overtime Laws

Workers must be paid the Washington minimum wage

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

Overtime pay is due when working more than 40 hours

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

Workers Need Meal and Rest Breaks

Meal period

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

Breaks

- Most workers are entitled to a 10-minute paid rest break for each four hours worked and must not work more than three hours without a break.
- Agricultural workers must have a 10-minute paid rest break within each four-hour period of work.
- If you are under 18, see "Teen Corner" at right.

Pay Requirements

Regular Payday

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

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

Equal Pay and Opportunities Act

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

Leave Laws

Paid sick leave

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

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

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

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

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

Leave for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking

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

Leave for military spouses during deployment

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

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

Administered by other agencies

Paid Family and Medical Leave: Administered by Washington Employment Security Department. Washington offers paid family and medical leave benefits to workers. This insurance program is funded by premiums paid by both employees and many employers. Workers are allowed to take up to 12 weeks, as needed, when they welcome a new child into their family, are struck by a serious illness or injury, need to take care of an ill or ailing relative, and for certain military connected events. www.paidleave.wa.gov.

Pregnancy disability leave: Enforced by the Washington State Human Rights Commission under the Washington State Law Against Discrimination (WLAD). www.hum.wa.gov or 1-800-233-3247

Family and Medical Leave Act: Administered by the U.S. Department of Labor. Eligible employees can enforce their right to protected family and medical leave under the FMLA by contacting the Department of Labor at www.dol.gov/whd/fmla or 1-866-487-9243.

Teen Corner — Information for Workers Ages 14–17

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

Meal and rest breaks for teens

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

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

PUBLICATION F700-074-000 [09-2023]

Contact L&I

For more information or assistance



www.Lni.wa.gov/workers-rights
Call: 1-866-219-7321, toll-free
Visit: www.Lni.wa.gov/Offices
Email: ESgeneral@Lni.wa.gov

About required workplace posters

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

Human trafficking is against the law

For victim assistance, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888, or the Washington State Office of Crime Victims Advocacy at 1-800-622-1067.

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