

ARIZONA LAW PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

ON THE BASIS OF: Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Age (40+), National Origin, Disability or Results of Genetic Testing.

BY: Employers, Employment Agencies or Labor Unions.

WITH RESPECT TO: Hiring, Promotion, Transfer, Termination, Salary or Benefits, Lay-Off, Apprenticeship and Training Programs, Job Referrals, or Union Membership.

REMEDY MAY INCLUDE: Employment, Reinstatement, Back Pay, Promotion or Lost Benefits.



LA LEY DE ARIZONA PROHIBE DISCRIMINACION EN EL EMPLEO

POR RAZONES DE: Raza, Color, Religion, Sexo, Edad (40+), Origen Nacional, Incapacidad o Resultados de Pruebas Genéticas.

POR PARTE DE: Empleador, Agencias de Empleo, o Sindicatos.

CON RESPECTO A: Ocupacion, Ascenso, Transferencia, Terminacion, Salarios o Beneficios, Despido, Aprendizaje, Programas de Entrenamiento, Recomendaciones de Trabajo o Miembrecia en Sindicatos.

LOS REMEDIOS PUEDEN INCLUIR: Empleo, Re-Empleo, Sueldo Atrasado, Ascenso o Beneficios Perdidos.



STATE OF ARIZONA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Civil Rights Division

PHOENIX OFFICE:
1275 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-5263
1-877-491-5742 Toll Free
1-877-624-8090 TTY Toll Free

TUCSON OFFICE:
400 West Congress Street
South Building S-215
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520) 628-6500
1-877-491-5740 Toll Free
1-877-881-7552 TTY Toll Free

*COMPLAINT FORM AVAILABLE ONLINE AT WWW.AZAG.GOV

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS WELL LIGHTED PLACE FREQUENTED BY EMPLOYEES, JOB SEEKERS, APPLICANTS FOR UNION MEMBERSHIP OR PATRONS.



ARIZONA MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Effective January 1, 2013

\$7.80 per hour

EXEMPTIONS: The Arizona Minimum Wage Act does not apply to the following: any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling; any person who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer's home on a casual basis; any person employed by the State of Arizona or the United States government; and any person employed in a small business grossing less than \$500,000 in annual revenue, if that small business is not covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

TIPS: For any employee who customarily and regularly receives tips or gratuities, an employer may pay a wage up to \$3.00 per hour less than the minimum wage if the employer can establish by its records that for each week, when adding tips received to wages paid, the employee received not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked. Certain other conditions must be met.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED: An employer is prohibited from taking any action against any person in retaliation for asserting a right(s) or assisting any person in doing so, or informing any person of rights under the Arizona Minimum Wage Act.

ENFORCEMENT: Any person or organization may file a complaint with the Industrial Commission's Labor Department alleging that an employer has violated the Arizona Minimum Wage Act. Certain time limits apply. A civil action may also be filed as provided in the Act. Violations of the Minimum Wage Act may result in significant penalties.

INFORMATION: For additional information regarding the Arizona Minimum Wage Act you may refer to the Industrial Commission's web site at www.ica.state.az.us or you may contact the Industrial Commission's Labor Department at 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022 or by telephone at (602) 542-4515.

**THIS POSTER MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED IN A PLACE
THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES**

TO BE POSTED BY EMPLOYER

POLICY NUMBER _____

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

RE: ARIZONA WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW

All employees are hereby notified that this employer has complied with the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law (Title 23, Chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes) as amended, and all the rules and regulations of The Industrial Commission of Arizona made in pursuance thereof, and has secured the payment of compensation to employees by insuring the payment of such compensation with: _____

All employees are hereby further notified that in the event they do not specifically reject the provisions of the said compulsory law, they are deemed by the laws of Arizona to have accepted the provisions of said law and to have elected to accept compensation under the terms thereof; and that under the terms thereof employees have the right to reject the same by written notice thereof prior to any injury sustained, and that the blanks and forms for such notice are available to all employees at the office of this employer.

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PARA SER COLOCADO POR EL PATRON

NUMERO DE POLIZA _____

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

RE: LEY DE COMPENSACION PARA LOS TRABAJADORES DE ARIZONA

A todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que este patron ha cumplido con las provisiones de la Ley de Compensacion para los Trabajadores de Arizona (Titulo 23, Capitulo 6, Estatutos Enmendados de Arizona) tal como han sido enmendados, y con todas las regias y ordenanzas de La Comision Industrial de Arizona hechas en cumplimiento de esta, y ha asegurado el pago de compensacion a los empleados garantizando el pago de dicha compensacion por medio de:

Ademas, a todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que en caso de que especificadamente ellos no rechazen las disposiciones de dicha ley obligatoria, se les considerara bajo las leyes de Arizona de haber aceptado las provisiones de dicha ley y de haber escogido aceptar la compensacion bajo estos terminos; tambien bajo estos terminos los empleados tienen el derecho de rechazar la misma por medio de una notificacion por escrito antes de que sufran alguna lesion, todos los formularios o formas en blanco para tal notificacion por escrito estaran disponibles para todos los empleados en la oficina de este patron.

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KEEP POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

COLOQUESE EN LUGAR VISIBLE.

WORK EXPOSURE TO BODILY FLUIDS

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Re: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) & Hepatitis C

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease, or disability involving or related to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), or Hepatitis C within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law, and the rules of The Industrial Commission of Arizona. Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which generally means contact of an employee's ruptured or broken skin or mucous membrane with a person's blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. **AN EMPLOYEE MUST CONSULT A PHYSICIAN TO SUPPORT A CLAIM.** Claims cannot arise from sexual activity or illegal drug use.

Certain classes of employees may more easily establish a claim related to HIV, AIDS, or Hepatitis C if they meet the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. Included in this category are health care providers, forensic laboratory workers, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics and correctional officers.

2. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after a possible significant exposure which arises out of and in the course of employment, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure as provided by Commission rules. Reporting forms are available at the office of this employer or from the Industrial Commission of Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 or 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. If an employee chooses not to complete the reporting form, that employee may be at risk of losing a prima facie claim.

3. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after the possible significant exposure the employee has blood drawn, and **NO LATER THAN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS** the blood is tested for **HIV OR HEPATITIS C** by antibody testing and the test results are negative.

4. **NO LATER THAN EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are HIV positive or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of HIV, or **NO LATER THAN SEVEN (7) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are positive for the presence of Hepatitis C or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of Hepatitis C.

**KEEP POSTED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACE
NEXT TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES**

THIS NOTICE IS APPROVED BY THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION OF ARIZONA FOR CARRIER USE

EXPOSICION A FLUIDOS CORPORALES EN EL TRABAJO

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

Re: El Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH),
Síndrome de la Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA) y Hepatitis C

Se les notifica a los empleados que se puede hacer una reclamación por una condición, infección, enfermedad o incapacidad relacionada con o derivada del Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH), Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA), o Hepatitis C bajo lo provisto por la Ley de Compensación para los Trabajadores de Arizona y las reglas de La Comisión Industrial de Arizona. Tal reclamación debe incluir el suceso de una exposición importante en el trabajo, la que por lo general significa contacto de alguna ruptura de la piel o mucosa del empleado con la sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido de una persona que contenga sangre. **EL EMPLEADO DEBE CONSULTAR A UN MEDICO PARA CONFIRMAR SU RECLAMACION.** Las reclamaciones no pueden resultar de actividad sexual o uso ilícito de drogas.

Ciertas clases de empleados pueden establecer más fácilmente una reclamación relacionada con el VIH, SIDA O Hepatitis C si reúnen los requisitos siguientes:

1. El curso regular del empleo del empleado requiere el manejo de o la exposición a sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido que contenga sangre. Incluidos en esta categoría son los proveedores de cuidados de la salud, trabajadores de laboratorios forenses, bomberos, agentes policiales, técnicos médicos de emergencia, paramédicos y agentes correccionales.

2. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una posible exposición importante que resulta de y en el curso de su trabajo, el empleado reporta a su patrón por escrito los detalles de la exposición como lo proveen las reglas de la Comisión. Las formas de reporte están disponibles en la oficina de este patrón o de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 o 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. Si un empleado elige no llenar la forma de reporte, ese empleado corre el riesgo de perder una reclamación de prima facie.

3. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una posible exposición importante el empleado va a que le saquen sangre, y **NO MAS DE TREINTA (30) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** la sangre es analizada para **VIH O HEPATITIS C** por medio de análisis de anticuerpos y el análisis resulta negativo.

4. **NO MAS DE DIECIOCHO (18) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevamente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por VIH o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de VIH, o **NO MAS DE SIETE (7) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevamente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por la presencia de Hepatitis C o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de Hepatitis C.

MANTENER FIJO EN UN LUGAR SOBRESALIENTE JUNTO AL AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS SOBRE COMPENSACION PARA TRABAJADORES

ESTE AVISO HA SIDO APROBADO POR LA COMISION INDUSTRIAL
DE ARIZONA PARA USO DE LAS ASEGURADORAS

Este documento es una traducción del texto original escrito en inglés. Esta traducción no es oficial y no es vinculante para este estado o para una subdivisión política de este estado.

This document is a translation from original text written in English. This translation is unofficial and is not binding on this state or a political subdivision of this state.

WORK EXPOSURE TO METHICILLIN-RESISTANT *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* (MRSA), SPINAL MENINGITIS, OR TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Notice to Employees

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to MRSA, spinal meningitis, or TB within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law. (A.R.S. § 23-1043.04) Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which is defined to mean an exposure in the course of employment to aerosolized MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB bacteria. Significant exposure also includes exposure in the course of employment to MRSA through bodily fluids or skin.

Certain classes of employees (as defined below) may more easily establish a claim related to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB by meeting the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB. For purposes of establishing a claim under this section, "employee" is limited to firefighters, law enforcement officers, correction officers, probation officers, emergency medical technicians and paramedics who are not employed by a health care institution;
2. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after a possible significant exposure, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure;
3. A diagnosis is made within the following time-frames:
 - a. For a claim involving MRSA, the employee must be diagnosed with MRSA within fifteen (15) days after the employee reports pursuant to Item No. 2 above;
 - b. For a claim involving spinal meningitis, the employee must be diagnosed with spinal meningitis within two (2) to eighteen (18) days of the possible significant exposure; and
 - c. For a claim involving TB, the employee is diagnosed with TB within twelve (12) weeks of the possible significant exposure.

Expenses for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including reasonably required prophylactic treatment for MRSA, spinal meningitis, and TB is considered a medical benefit under the Arizona Workers' Compensation Act for any significant exposure that arises out of and in the course of employment if the employee files a claim for the significant exposure or the employee reports in writing the details of the exposure. Providing post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including prophylactic treatment, does not, however, constitute acceptance of a claim for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to a significant exposure.

Employers must post this notice in a conspicuous place next to the Workers' Compensation Notice to Employees.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION

The Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 (Act), provides safety and health protection for employees in Arizona. The Act requires each employer to furnish his employees with a place of employment free from recognized hazards that might cause serious injury or death. The Act further requires that employers and employees comply with all workplace safety and health standards, rules and regulations promulgated by the Industrial Commission. The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH), a division of the Industrial Commission of Arizona, administers and enforces the requirements of the Act.

As an employee, you have the following rights:

You have the right to notify your employer or ADOSH about workplace hazards. You may ask ADOSH to keep your name confidential.

You have the right to request that ADOSH conduct an inspection if you believe there are unsafe and/or unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.

If you believe you have been discriminated against for making safety and health complaints, or for exercising your rights under the Act, you have a right to file a complaint with ADOSH within 30 days of the discriminatory action. You are also afforded protection from discrimination under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the discriminatory action.

You have the right to see any citations that have been issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the location of the alleged violation.

You have the right to protest the time frame given for correction of any violation.

You have the right to obtain copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.

The Industrial Commission and ADOSH do not cover employers of household domestic labor, those in maritime activities (covered by OSHA), those in atomic energy activities (covered by the Atomic Energy Commission) and those in mining activities (covered by the Arizona Mine Inspector's office). To file a complaint, report an emergency or seek advice and assistance from ADOSH, contact the nearest ADOSH office:

**Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795**



**Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478**

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Note: Persons wishing to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in the administration of the Arizona Occupational Safety and Health plan may do so at the following address:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
3221 N. 16th St., Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Telephone: 1-800-475-4020

PROTECCION DE SEGURIDAD Y SANIDAD PARA EL EMPLEADO

El Acta de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional de 1972 (Acta) provee protección de seguridad y sanidad para los empleados en Arizona. El Acta requiere que cada patron les ofrezca a sus empleados un lugar de empleo libre de riesgos reconocidos que puedan causar daño o muerte. El Acta también requiere que los patrones y empleados cumplan con las normas, y los reglamentos de seguridad y sanidad promulgados por la Comisión Industrial. La ejecución de esta ley se lleva a cabo por la División de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional, un brazo de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona.

Como empleado, Ud. tiene los derechos siguientes:

Tiene el derecho de notificar a su patron o a ADOSH sobre peligros en su lugar de trabajo. Puede pedir a ADOSH que mantenga su nombre confidencialmente.

Tiene el derecho de solicitar una inspección por parte de ADOSH si cree que existen condiciones peligrosas o poco saludables en su lugar de trabajo. Usted o su representante puede participar en la inspección.

Si cree que su patron lo ha discriminado por presentar reclamos de seguridad y sanidad o por ejercer sus derechos bajo el Acta, puede presentar una queja a ADOSH durante un plazo de 30 días después de la acción de discriminación. También tiene protección de discriminación bajo el acta federal de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional y puede archivar una queja con el Secretario de Labor de los Estados Unidos dentro de 30 días después de la discriminación alegada.

Tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones enviadas a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en un lugar visible en el sitio de la supuesta infracción o cerca de el.

Tiene el derecho de protestar el tiempo dado para corregir una violación.

Tiene el derecho de recibir copias de su historial médico o de los registros de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y peligrosas.

Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.

La ley de seguridad y sanidad en el trabajo no aplica a aquellos patrones que emplean a servicio doméstico, a patrones de actividades marítimas (protejidos bajo OSHA), a patrones en actividades de energía atómica (protegidos bajo la Comisión de Energía Atómica), o a patrones en actividades mineras (protegidos por la Oficina del Inspector de Minas del Estado de Arizona). Para registrar una queja, reportar una emergencia o pedir asistencia de ADOSH, póngase en contacto con la oficina más cercana :

Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795



Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Nota: Personas que deseen registrar quejas alegando falta de adecuadez en la administración del plan de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional de Arizona pueden dirigir las a la siguiente dirección:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
3221 N. 16th St., Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Teléfono: 1-800-475-4020

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES YOU ARE COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

For an explanation of what this insurance means to you, ask your employer for the pamphlet A Guide to Arizona Unemployment Insurance Benefits (PAU-007-M). You may obtain additional information from the Unemployment Insurance office by calling (602) 364-2722 in the Phoenix area, (520) 791-2722 in the Tucson area, or toll free at 1-877-600-2722.

IF YOU BECOME UNEMPLOYED, YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IF YOU:

- Were separated from your last job for a non-disqualifying reason
- Open or reopen a claim by calling one of the phone numbers listed above
- Meet the wage requirements established by law
- Register for work at the nearest DES Employment Service office
- Actively seek work and remain available and able to accept suitable employment
- Meet all other eligibility requirements

You may receive partial unemployment insurance payments if your hours and wages are reduced.

POSTING REQUIRED BY ARS § 23-772.C

P.O. BOX 6123
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85005-6123

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program ♦ Under Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI & VII), and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Department prohibits discrimination in admissions, programs, services, activities, or employment based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability. The Department must make a reasonable accommodation to allow a person with a disability to take part in a program, service or activity. For example, this means if necessary, the Department must provide sign language interpreters for people who are deaf, a wheelchair accessible location, or enlarged print materials. It also means that the Department will take any other reasonable action that allows you to take part in and understand a program or activity, including making reasonable changes to an activity. If you believe that you will not be able to understand or take part in a program or activity because of your disability, please let us know of your disability needs in advance if at all possible. To request this document in alternative format or for further information about this policy, contact the UI Tax office. TTY/TDD Services: 7-1-1.

This Organization Participates in E-Verify



This SWA will provide the Social Security Administration (SSA) and, if necessary, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with information from each applicant's Form I-9 to confirm work authorization.

SWA and employers may not use E-Verify to re-verify current employees and may not limit or influence the choice of documents presented for use on the Form I-9.

IMPORTANT: If the Government cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this SWA is required to provide you written instructions and an opportunity to contact SSA and/or DHS before taking adverse action against you, including terminating your employment.

NOTICE:
Federal law requires all employers to verify the identity and employment eligibility of all persons hired to work in the United States.

If you believe that your SWA has violated its responsibilities under this program or has discriminated against you during the verification process based upon your national origin or citizenship status, please call the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices at 1-800-255-7688 (TDD: 1-800-237-2515).

Employment Verification.  **Done.**

**For more information on E-Verify, please contact DHS at:
1-888-464-4218**

The E-Verify logo and mark are registered trademarks of Department of Homeland Security. Commercial sale of this poster is strictly prohibited.



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA

M-780 (rev. 12/2010)

Este Empleador Participa en E-Verify



E-Verify™



Este empleador le proporcionará a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA), y si es necesario, al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS), información obtenida del Formulario I-9 correspondiente a cada empleado recién contratado con el propósito de confirmar la autorización de trabajo.

IMPORTANTE: En dado caso que el gobierno no pueda confirmar si está usted autorizado para trabajar, este empleador está obligado a proporcionarle las instrucciones por escrito y darle la oportunidad a que se ponga en contacto con la oficina del SSA y, o el DHS antes de tomar una determinación adversa en contra suya, inclusive despedirlo.

Los empleadores no pueden utilizar E-Verify con el propósito de realizar una preselección de aspirantes a empleo o para hacer nuevas verificaciones de los empleados actuales, y no deben

restringir o influenciar la selección de los documentos que sean presentados para ser utilizados en el Formulario I-9.

A V I S O:

La Ley Federal le exige a todos los empleadores que verifiquen la identidad y elegibilidad de empleo de toda persona contratada para trabajar en los Estados Unidos.

A fin de poder determinar si la documentación del Formulario I-9 es válida o no, este empleador utiliza la herramienta de selección fotográfica de E-Verify para comparar la fotografía que aparece en algunas de las tarjetas de residente y autorizaciones de empleo, con las fotografías oficiales del Servicio de Inmigración y Ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos (USCIS).

Si usted cree que su empleador ha violado sus responsabilidades bajo este programa,

o ha discriminado en contra suya durante el proceso de verificación debido a su lugar de origen o condición de ciudadanía, favor ponerse en contacto con la Oficina de Asesoría Especial llamando al 1-800-255-7688 (TDD: 1-800-237-2515).

Employment Verification.  **Done.**

Para mayor información sobre E-Verify, favor ponerse en contacto con la oficina del DHS llamando al:

1-888-464-4218



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA



Thank you for not smoking.



To report a violation or file a complaint:
smokefreearizona.org

1-877-4-AZNOSMOKE
1-877-429-6676

Smoke-Free Arizona Act ARS§36-601.01



23-1502. Constructive discharge

A. In any action under the statutes of this state or under common law, constructive discharge may only be established by either of the following:

1. Evidence of objectively difficult or unpleasant working conditions to the extent that a reasonable employee would feel compelled to resign, if the employer has been given at least fifteen days' notice by the employee that the employee intends to resign because of these conditions and the employer fails to respond to the employee's concerns.

2. Evidence of outrageous conduct by the employer or a managing agent of the employer, including sexual assault, threats of violence directed at the employee, a continuous pattern of discriminatory harassment by the employer or by a managing agent of the employer or other similar kinds of conduct, if the conduct would cause a reasonable employee to feel compelled to resign.

B. As a precondition to the right of an employee to bring a constructive discharge claim against an employer pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section, the employee shall take each of the following actions before deciding whether to resign:

1. Notify an appropriate representative of the employer, in writing, that a working condition exists that the employee believes is objectively so difficult or unpleasant that the employee feels compelled to resign or intends to resign.

2. Allow the employer fifteen calendar days to respond in writing to the matters presented in the employee's written communication under paragraph 1 of this subsection.

3. Read and consider the employer's response to the employee's written communication under paragraph 1 of this subsection.

C. If an employee reasonably believes that the employee cannot continue to work during the period for the employer to respond to the employee's written communication regarding the conditions allegedly constituting constructive discharge, the employee is entitled to a paid or unpaid leave of up to fifteen calendar days or until the time when the employer has responded in writing to the employee's written communication, whichever occurs first.

D. Any communications or actions by an employer in response to an employee's communications about the employee's working conditions shall not be deemed an admission by the employer that it has committed any action that gives rise to any claim or cause of action by the employee against the employer.

E. An employer shall be deemed to have waived the right to notice under subsection A, paragraph 1 if the employer fails to provide written notice to its employees of the requirements of this section as follows:

1. Notice by the employer under this section shall be provided by the posting of a notice, substantially in the form set forth in paragraph 2 of this subsection, in conspicuous places on the employer's premises where notices to employees are customarily posted, by including substantially similar language in an employment handbook or policy manual that is distributed to employees or by including the notice in a written communication that is provided to employees.

2. A notice that is substantially in the following form satisfies the notice requirements of this section:

Notice

An Employee is encouraged to communicate to the employer whenever the employee believes working conditions may become intolerable to the employee and may cause the employee to resign. Under section 23-1502, Arizona Revised Statutes, an employee may be required to notify an appropriate representative of the employer in writing that a working condition exists that the employee believes is intolerable, that will compel the employee to resign or that constitutes a constructive discharge, if the employee wants to preserve the right to bring a claim against the employer alleging that the working condition forced the employee to resign.

Under the law, an employee may be required to wait for fifteen calendar days after providing written notice before the employee may resign if the employee desires to preserve the right to bring a constructive discharge claim against the employer. An employee may be entitled to paid or unpaid leave of absence of up to fifteen calendar days while waiting for the employer to respond to the employee's written

communication about the employee's working condition.

F. Notwithstanding any other requirements of this section, an employee may bring a constructive discharge claim without prior written notice in the event of outrageous conduct by the employer or by a managing agent of the employer including sexual assault, threats of violence directed at the employee, a continuous pattern of discriminatory harassment by the employer or by a managing agent of the employer or other conduct if the conduct would cause a reasonable employee to feel compelled to resign.