

# WISCONSIN LABOR LAW POSTINGS



## CESSATION OF HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

### Advance Notice Required When Employers Decide to Cease Providing a Health Care Benefit Plan

Wisconsin law (Wis. Stat. § 109.075) requires employers who plan to discontinue health care benefits to current employees, retirees, and dependents of employees or retirees in some instances to provide the affected individuals with 60 days' notice of the cessation of benefits.

**Q: Which employers must comply with this requirement?**  
A: An employer who operates a business enterprise in Wisconsin that employs 50 or more persons in the state must provide written notice of its intention to cease providing health care benefits to affected parties.

**Q: Who is an affected individual entitled to this notice?**  
A: Employees, any union representing employees of the business, retirees, and dependents of employees and retirees currently covered by the health care plan are entitled to receive 60 days' written notice that the benefits will cease.

**Q: Why should an affected person file a complaint about not receiving 60 days' notice of the cessation of a health care benefit plan?**  
A: A person who did not receive proper notice may receive either the value of the insurance premium(s) for the period without notice or the actual value of medical expenses incurred during the non-notification period (maximum of 60 days).

**Q: If I have questions concerning this requirement or if I wish to file a complaint about not receiving notice, whom should I contact?**  
A: Contact either the Equal Rights Division in Milwaukee or Madison listed below.

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION  
201 E WASHINGTON AVE, ROOM A100  
PO BOX 8928  
MADISON WI 53708  
Telephone: (608) 266-6860  
Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

The Department of Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need to access this information in an alternate format or need it translated to another language, please contact us.

ERD-11054-P (R. 06/2020)

## BUSINESS CLOSING/LAYOFF

### Employee Rights under Wisconsin's Business Closing/Mass Layoff Notification Law

Under Wisconsin law, employees have certain rights and employers have certain obligations to give proper notice to their employees and others before taking certain actions.

**What is a "business closing" or "mass layoff"?**  
A "business closing" requires notice if there is a permanent or temporary shutdown of an employment site or of one or more facilities or operating units at an employment site or within a single municipality that affects 25 or more employees (not including "new" or "low-hour" employees).  
A "mass layoff" requires notice if there is a reduction in the workforce that is not a "business closing" and which affects the following number of employees (excluding new or low-hour employees) at an employment site or within a single municipality:

- At least 25% of the employer's workforce or 25 employees, whichever is greater
- At least 500 employees.

Employees are counted if their employment is terminated (not including discharges for cause, voluntary departures, or retirements), if they are laid off for more than 6 months, or if their hours are reduced more than 50 percent during each month of any 6-month period, as the result of a business closing or mass layoff. New or low-hour employees - who have been employed for fewer than 6 of the 12 months preceding the date on which a notice is required or who average fewer than 20 hours of work per week - are not counted.

#### Who must provide notice and when?

With certain exceptions, businesses employing 50 or more persons in the State of Wisconsin must provide written notice 60 days before implementing a "business closing" or "mass layoff" in this state. The federal or state government (and their political subdivisions), charitable or tax exempt institutions and organizations, and independent contractors are not covered under this law and do not have to provide notice. Additional exceptions exist in various situations involving strikes or lockouts, sales, relocations, temporary or seasonal employment, unforeseeable circumstances, natural or man-made disasters, temporary cessation in operations, or businesses in financial trouble.

#### What employees are entitled to receive notice?

Employees are entitled to receive notice if they are counted as part of "business closing" or "mass layoff." New or low-hour employees may also be entitled to receive notice in situations where there is a "business closing" or "mass layoff."

#### What can employees recover if notice is required and not given?

If an employer implements a "business closing" or "mass layoff" without providing required notice, an affected employee may recover back pay and benefits for each day that required notice was not provided (up to a maximum of 60 days). An affected employee may also recover attorney fees and costs in a lawsuit.

#### If you have questions regarding this law or wish to file a complaint, call or write us at:

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION  
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ERD-9006-P (R. 06/2020)

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND SSDI RECIPIENTS

### WISCONSIN DWD Notice: Updates to Unemployment Eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Recipients

Due to a recent federal court order that found that a state statute was contrary to federal law, some individuals who were ineligible for Wisconsin unemployment benefits because they received Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits may now be eligible for unemployment benefits. This includes new claims for unemployment benefits and for past unemployment benefits under certain circumstances:

Under the court order, you may receive past Wisconsin unemployment benefits if you meet eligibility requirements **AND** if, from September 8, 2015, through July 29, 2025, you:

- filed an initial claim for unemployment benefits in Wisconsin but were denied because you received SSDI benefits;
- OR**
- had to repay unemployment benefits in Wisconsin because you received SSDI benefits.

If you fit the above, call the Help Center at (414) 435-7069 or toll-free (844) 910-3661 during business hours. The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) will send you a notice by mail at the address you last provided to DWD. DWD is working to resolve these claims, but please note that claim processing will take time.

Find more information at [dwd.wi.gov/uiben/ssdi.htm](http://dwd.wi.gov/uiben/ssdi.htm) or scan here:



If you received federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA):

- you are not eligible for both PUA and regular unemployment benefits due to federal law;
- PUA claims were paid at a higher rate than regular unemployment benefits;
- for those reasons, additional unemployment benefits will not be paid for weeks you already received PUA payments.

A copy of the court's August 20, 2025 Order on Remedies can be found here:

[dwd.wi.gov/uiben/ssdi-order-on-remedies.pdf](http://dwd.wi.gov/uiben/ssdi-order-on-remedies.pdf)

DWD is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need assistance with this information, please dial 7-1-1 for Wisconsin Relay Service. Please contact the Unemployment Insurance Division at (414) 435-7069 or toll-free at (844) 910-3661 to request information in an alternate format, including translated to another language.

UCB-20040-P (N. 10/2025)

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

### Wisconsin Family and Medical Leave Act

Section 103.10, Wisconsin Statutes, requires that all employers with 50 or more employees display a copy of this poster in the workplace. Employers with 25 or more employees are required to post their particular leave policy

Under state law all employers with 50 or more permanent employees must allow employees of either sex:

- Up to six (6) weeks leave in a calendar year for the birth or adoption of the employee's child, providing the leave begins within sixteen (16) weeks of the birth or placement of that child.
- Up to two (2) weeks of leave in a calendar year for the care of a child, spouse, domestic partner, as defined in § 40.02(21c) or 770.01(1) or parent or a parent of a domestic partner with a serious health condition.
- Up to two (2) weeks leave in a calendar year for the employee's own serious health condition.

This law only applies to an employee who has worked for the employer more than 52 consecutive weeks and for at least 1000 hours during that 52-week period. The law also requires that employees be allowed to substitute paid or unpaid leave provided by the employer for Wisconsin Family and Medical Leave. Employers may have leave policies, which are more generous than leaves required by law.

A complaint concerning a denial of rights under this law **must be filed within 30 days** after the violation occurs or the employee should have reasonably known that the violation occurred, whichever is later.

For answers to questions about the law, a complete copy of the law, or to make a complaint about a denial of rights under the law contact:

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION

201 E WASHINGTON AVE ROOM A100  
PO BOX 8928  
MADISON WI 53708  
Telephone: (608) 266-6860

819 N 6th ST  
ROOM 723  
MILWAUKEE WI 53203  
Telephone: (414) 227-4384

Website: <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/er/>

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ERD-7983-P (R. 06/2020)

## ORGAN DONATION LEAVE

### WISCONSIN BONE MARROW AND ORGAN DONATION LEAVE ACT

Section 103.11, Wisconsin Statutes, requires all employers with 50 or more employees to display a copy of this poster in the workplace. Employers with 25 or more employees are required to post their particular leave policies.

Under state law all employers with 50 or more permanent employees must allow employees of either sex:

- Up to six (6) weeks leave in a 12-month period for the purpose of serving as a bone marrow or organ donor, provided that the employee provides his or her employer with written verification that the employee is to serve as a bone marrow or organ donor and so long as the leave is only for the period necessary for the employee to undergo the bone marrow or organ donation procedure and to recover from the procedure.

This law applies only to an employee who has worked for the employer more than 52 consecutive weeks and for at least 1000 hours during that 52-week period. The law also requires that employees be allowed to substitute paid or unpaid leave provided by the employer for Wisconsin Bone Marrow or Organ Donation Leave. Employers may have leave policies, which are more generous than leaves required by the law.

A complaint concerning a denial of rights under this law must be filed within 30 days after the violation occurs or the employee should have reasonably known that the violation occurred, whichever is later.

For answers to questions about the law, a complete copy of the law, or to make a complaint about a denial of rights under the law contact:

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ERD-18114-P (R. 06/2020)

## FAIR EMPLOYMENT

### Wisconsin Fair Employment Law

Section 111.31-111.395 Wisconsin Statutes and DWD 218 Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that all employers prominently display this Poster in all places of employment.

It is unlawful to discriminate against employees and job applicants because of their:

- Sex
- Color
- Ancestry
- Disability
- Marital Status
- Race
- Creed (Religion)
- Age (40 or Over)
- Declining to Attend a Meeting or Participate in any Communication About Religious or Political Matters
- Use of Lawful Products
- Arrest or Conviction
- Honesty Testing
- National Origin
- Pregnancy or Childbirth
- Sexual Orientation
- Genetic Testing
- Military Service

This law applies to employers, employment agencies, labor unions and licensing agencies.

Employers may not require certain types of honesty testing or genetic testing as a condition of employment, nor discipline an employee because of the results.

Employees may not be harassed in the workplace based on their protected status nor retaliated against for filing a complaint, for assisting with a complaint, or for opposing discrimination in the workplace.

There is a 300-day time limit for filing a discrimination complaint.

For more information or a copy of the law and the administrative rules contact:

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EQUAL RIGHTS DIVISION

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ERD-4531-P (R. 06/2020)

## CHILD LABOR

### Hours and Times of Day Minors May Work in Wisconsin

State and federal laws do not limit the hours that minors 16 years of age or over may work, except that they may not be employed or permitted to work during hours of required school attendance under Wis. Stat. § 118.15.

State and federal laws also permit minors under 16 to work up to seven days per week in the delivery of newspapers and agriculture. In most other types of labor, minors under 16 may only work six days a week.

Most employers must obtain work permits for minors under 16 before permitting them to work. For further information, see the Wisconsin Employment of Minors Guide (ERD-4758-P).

For more information on child labor laws, call (608) 441-5221, or write to U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour, 740 Regent Street, Suite 102, Madison, WI 53715.

For further information about the state child labor laws, call the Equal Rights Division in Madison (608) 266-6861 or Milwaukee (414) 227-4384.

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