

Alert | Labor & Employment



May 2024

Minnesota Passes New Job Posting Transparency Law

Minnesota is the latest jurisdiction to enact a pay transparency law, joining other localities such as California, [Colorado](#), Illinois, [Maryland and Washington, D.C.](#), New York, and [Washington state](#) that are taking steps to address pay disparity concerns.

On May 17, 2024, Minnesota Gov. Walz signed the [Omnibus Labor and Industry policy bill](#), including new job posting requirements. This law is in addition to existing Minnesota [wage disclosure protections](#) for employees.

The new law takes effect Jan. 1, 2025.

Pay Transparency Disclosures

The law applies to employers that employ 30 or more employees at one or more sites in Minnesota. The law does not address whether it applies to positions that could be filled by an employee working remotely.

Under the law, in each posting for a job opening, a covered employer must disclose the starting salary range or fixed pay rate and a general description of all benefits and other compensation to be offered to a selected job applicant. The description of benefits and other compensation must include, at a minimum, any health benefits, retirement benefits, and other financial perks associated with the position.

Employers must set the salary range in good faith. Salary range is defined as the “minimum and maximum annual salary or hourly range of compensation” anticipated “at the time of the posting of an

advertisement for such opportunity.” The range cannot be open-ended. Alternatively, if the employer does not want to provide a wage range, the employer must list a “fixed pay rate,” meaning the exact salary or hourly rate the employer intends to pay a successful applicant.

Under the law, a job posting encompasses (1) any solicitation intended to recruit job applicants for a specific available position, (2) recruitment performed by an employer directly or by a third party, such as job sites, and (3) electronic or hard-copy job postings that list qualifications for desired applicants.

Enforcement

The Department of Labor and Industry or the Minnesota Attorney General may enforce violations of this law, which does not specify penalties for noncompliance.

Practical Considerations

Before the Jan. 1, 2025 effective date, covered employers should consider reviewing all job postings to ensure they include the required information.

Employers also should consider implementing policies to ensure recruiters and others involved in the hiring process know how to respond to prospective employee inquiries about pay and benefits. Employers also should train all personnel involved with hiring and managing employees on the new requirements.

Finally, multistate employers may consider evaluating if the company is in compliance with pay transparency laws in other states and localities.

Author

This GT Alert was prepared by:

- [Mikaela Shaw Masoudpour](mailto:Mikaela.Masoudpour@gtlaw.com) | +1 303.572.6559 | Mikaela.Masoudpour@gtlaw.com

Albany. Amsterdam. Atlanta. Austin. Berlin.[~] Boston. Charlotte. Chicago. Dallas. Delaware. Denver. Fort Lauderdale. Houston. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.[•] Las Vegas. London.^{*} Long Island. Los Angeles. Mexico City.⁺ Miami. Milan.[»] Minneapolis. New Jersey. New York. Northern Virginia. Orange County. Orlando. Philadelphia. Phoenix. Portland. Sacramento. Salt Lake City. San Diego. San Francisco. Seoul.[∞] Shanghai. Silicon Valley. Singapore.[^] Tallahassee. Tampa. Tel Aviv.[^] Tokyo.[•] United Arab Emirates.[<] Warsaw.⁻ Washington, D.C.. West Palm Beach. Westchester County.

*This Greenberg Traurig Alert is issued for informational purposes only and is not intended to be construed or used as general legal advice nor as a solicitation of any type. Please contact the author(s) or your Greenberg Traurig contact if you have questions regarding the currency of this information. The hiring of a lawyer is an important decision. Before you decide, ask for written information about the lawyer's legal qualifications and experience. Greenberg Traurig is a service mark and trade name of Greenberg Traurig, LLP and Greenberg Traurig, P.A. ~Greenberg Traurig's Berlin office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Germany, an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. *Operates as a separate UK registered legal entity. «Greenberg Traurig operates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through Greenberg Traurig Khalid Al-Thebity Law Firm, a professional limited liability company, licensed to practice law by the Ministry of Justice. +Greenberg Traurig's Mexico City office is operated by Greenberg Traurig, S.C., an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. »Greenberg Traurig's Milan office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Santa Maria, an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. ∞Operates as Greenberg Traurig LLP Foreign Legal Consultant Office. ^Greenberg Traurig's Singapore office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Singapore LLP which is licensed as a foreign law practice in Singapore. ^Greenberg Traurig's Tel Aviv office is a branch of Greenberg Traurig, P.A., Florida, USA. »Greenberg Traurig's Tokyo Office is operated by GT Tokyo Horitsu Jimusho and Greenberg Traurig Gaikokuhojimubengoshi Jimusho, affiliates of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. <Greenberg Traurig's United Arab Emirates office is operated by Greenberg Traurig Limited. ~Greenberg Traurig's Warsaw office is operated by GREENBERG TRAUIG Nowakowska-Zimoch Wysokiński sp.k., an affiliate of Greenberg Traurig, P.A. and Greenberg Traurig, LLP. Certain partners in GREENBERG TRAUIG Nowakowska-Zimoch Wysokiński sp.k. are also shareholders in Greenberg Traurig, P.A. Images in this advertisement do not depict Greenberg Traurig attorneys, clients, staff or facilities. No aspect of this advertisement has been approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. ©2024 Greenberg Traurig, LLP. All rights reserved.*