

# ALASKA

## Package Contents:

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### Package Instructions:

1. Print the following PDF files in 8.5 x11 sheets of paper, unless otherwise specified use the color white.
2. The Federal OSHA and Alaska OSHA posters must be printed in an 8 ½ x 14 sheet of paper to be in compliance.
3. Post the printed sheets in a place frequented by employees (i.e. lunch rooms, HR offices, employee lounges).
4. You may also distribute electronic copies of the Labor Law Notices to all relevant workstations in your facility.



**ALL IN ONE POSTER COMPANY, INC.**

1156 N. Gilbert St., Anaheim, CA 92801  
P: 714-521-7720 F: 714-521-7728  
[www.allinoneposters.com](http://www.allinoneposters.com)  
[sales@allinoneposters.com](mailto:sales@allinoneposters.com)



# SUMMARY OF ALASKA CHILD LABOR LAW



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

## **ALASKA YOUTH UNDER THE AGE OF 14 MAY WORK ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONS:**

1. Newspaper sales and delivery.
2. Baby-sitting, handiwork and domestic employment in or about private homes.
3. The entertainment industry, with an approved work permit from the Alaska Wage and Hour Administration.

## **14 & 15 YEAR OLDS:**

**WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION.** Hours will be limited to a total of nine hours of school attendance plus employment in any one day; work will be performed only between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. and total hours worked will be limited to 23 in any week.

## **DURING SCHOOL VACATIONS.**

Work hours will be limited to 40 hours per week between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

## **MINORS 17 AND UNDER CANNOT BE EMPLOYED IN:**

1. Occupations in manufacturing, handling or use of explosives.
2. Occupations of motor vehicle driver or helper (some limited restrictions).
3. Mining operations including coal.
4. Logging or occupations in the operations of any sawmill, lathe mill, shingle mill or cooperage.
5. Operation of power-driven woodworking machines.
6. Occupations with exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiation.
7. Operation of elevators or other power-driven hoisting apparatus.
8. Operation of power-driven metal forming, punching and shearing machines.
9. Occupations involving slaughtering, meat packing, processing or rendering.
10. Occupations involved in the operation and cleaning of power-driven bakery machines.
11. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven paper products machines.
12. Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products.
13. Occupations involved in the operation and cleaning of circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears.
14. Occupations involved in wrecking, demolition and shipwrecking operations.
15. Occupations involved in roofing operations.
16. Occupations involved with excavation operations.
17. Electrical work with voltages exceeding 220, or outside erection or repair and meter testing including telegraph and telephone lines.
18. Occupations involving exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
19. Occupations involved in canvassing, peddling, solicitation of door-to-door contributions, or acting as an outside salesman

Rev 2/2018

FEDERAL STATUTES ARE IN SOME CASES STRICTER THAN STATE STATUTES

FOR FEDERAL INFORMATION, CONTACT THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AT 1-866-487-9243

## **HOURS OF WORK RESTRICTIONS:**

**NO MINOR UNDER 18 MAY WORK MORE THAN 6 DAYS IN ANY WORK WEEK**

## **ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR 14 & 15 YEAR OLDS:**

1. Occupations in manufacturing, mining or processing, including workrooms or places where goods are manufactured, mined or otherwise processed.
2. Occupations involved in operation of power-driven machinery other than office machines.
3. Occupations in construction (including demolition and repair) except office work.
4. Any work in an establishment that serves alcoholic beverages.
5. Public messenger service.
6. Occupations in or about canneries, except office work.
7. Work performed in or about boilers, engine rooms or retorts.
8. Work involved with maintenance or repair of the establishment's machines or equipment.
9. Occupations that involve working from windowsills, ladders, scaffolds or their substitutes.
10. Occupations handling or operation of power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers, cutters and bakery type mixers.
11. Work in freezers, meat coolers, or preparation of meat for sale.
12. Loading/unloading to or from trucks, railroad cars or conveyors.
13. Occupations in warehouses and storage except office and clerical work.
14. Occupations involving use of sharpened tools.
15. Occupations in transportation of persons or property except office or sales work.

## **BREAKS:**

A minor under 18 years of age who is scheduled to work six consecutive hours is entitled to a 30-minute break during the workday.

A minor under 18 who works five consecutive hours is entitled to a 30-minute break before continuing to work.

## **ALCOHOL:**

All minors 16 and under must have a work permit on file with the Department. If the employer has a restaurant designation and is licensed to sell alcohol, then all minors 17 years of age must also have an approved work permit.

## **TOBACCO & PULL-TABS:**

AS 11.76.106 restricts access to areas where tobacco and tobacco products are sold. Minors under 19 may not sell tobacco or tobacco products in the course of their employment. 15 AAC 160.480(b) prohibits the sale of pull-tabs by anyone under the age of 21.

## **MARIJUANA & CANNABIS INDUSTRY:**

AS 17.38.070 restricts the employment of persons under the age of 21 from working in any and all branches of the cannabis/marijuana industry, including but not limited to planting, cultivating, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting or selling.

## **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: ALASKA WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATION**

1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 113  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
(907) 269-4900

1111 W. 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 302  
Juneau, AK 99802-1149  
(907) 465-4842

675 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Station J-1  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
(907) 451-2886

# EMERGENCY INFORMATION

DOCTOR \_\_\_\_\_

AMBULANCE \_\_\_\_\_

HOSPITAL \_\_\_\_\_

POLICE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRE DEPT. \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

All fatalities or injuries resulting in hospitalization must be reported immediately (within 8 hours) to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Standards and Safety at 1-800-770-4940 or to the OSHA 24-hour hot line at 1-800-321-6742 (AS 18.60.058(a))

1111 W. 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 304  
P. O. Box 111149  
Juneau, AK 99811-1149  
Phone: (907) 465-4855

1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 109  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
Phone: (907) 269-4940

675 Seventh Avenue, Station J1  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4596  
Phone (907) 451-2890



Rev 2/2018

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

**ALL IN ONE**  
POSTER COMPANY, INC.  
[www.allinoneposters.com](http://www.allinoneposters.com)

# **EMPLOYER'S NOTICE OF INSURANCE**

**TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNDERSIGNED:**

Your employer is insured by:

Insurer

Street and Number

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

For the period from \_\_\_\_\_ Through \_\_\_\_\_

Adjusting Company

Street and Number

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

This insurance pays benefits for job-connected injuries, illnesses or death as provided by the Alaska Workers' Compensation Act

Employer

By

Title

Witness

Witness

Immediately (not later than 30 days from injury or death date) give your employer and the Alaska Workers' Compensation Division written notice of a job-related injury, illness, or death. Get the "Report of Occupational Injury or Illness" form from your employer for this purpose

If you have questions about your rights or benefits under the Alaska Workers' Compensation Act, contact the insurer at the above address and the Alaska Workers' Compensation Division at the nearest office listed below:

ANCHORAGE  
3301 Eagle Street  
Suite 304  
Anchorage AK 99503  
(907) 269-4980

FAIRBANKS  
675 7<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Station K  
Fairbanks AK 99701-4531  
(907) 451-2889

JUNEAU  
PO Box 115512  
1111 W 8<sup>th</sup> St Rm 305  
Juneau AK 99811-5512  
(907) 465-2790

**NOTICE TO EMPLOYER: AS 23.30.060 requires that you post this notice in three conspicuous places on the employer's premises.**

Under  
The Alaska Human Rights Law and  
(AS 18.80.220)

Title VII of the Federal Civil Rights Act,

# **SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS ILLEGAL.**

**If you have experienced:**

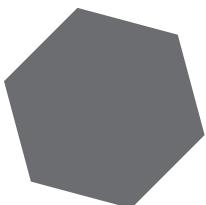
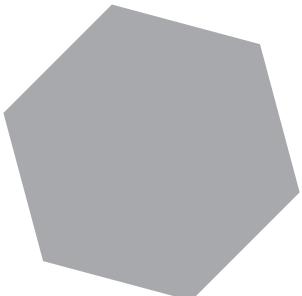
- Unwelcome Sexual Advances;
- Requests for Sexual Favors;
- Sexual comments or conduct that interferes with your work or creates a hostile work environment; or
- Your employer has made decisions about your job based on whether you accepted or rejected sexual advances, comments, or conduct,

**You may be the victim of sexual harassment.**

If you believe you may have been sexually harassed, contact the Alaska Human Rights Commission. Statutes of limitation apply.

**Retaliation for Complaining About Sexual Harassment is UNLAWFUL.**

*It is illegal for your employer to fire you or to take other actions against you because you report or oppose sexual harassment.*



Alaska State Commission for Human Rights  
800 A Street, Suite 204, Anchorage, AK 99501

Toll Free: 800-478-4692

In Anchorage: 274-4692

<https://humanrights.alaska.gov/>

# SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

ALASKA LAW AS 18.60.010 to .105 – provides safety and health protection for workers through promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State. Requirements of the law include the following:

- EMPLOYERS:** Each employer shall furnish to each of their employees, employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious harm to their employees; and shall comply with occupational safety and health standards issued under the law.
- EMPLOYEES:** Each employee shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the law that apply to their own actions and conduct on the job.
- The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has the primary responsibility for administering the law. It issues occupational safety and health standards and its Compliance Officers conduct job site inspections to ensure compliance with the law.
- INSPECTION:** The law requires that a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the Compliance Officer for the purpose of aiding the inspection. Pursuant to AS 18.60.087, time spent by an employee aiding the inspection shall be considered as time worked, and the employee shall be compensated accordingly.
- Where there is no authorized employee representative, the Compliance Officer must consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.
- COMPLIANCE COMPLAINT:** Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint in writing with the nearest Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development office requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. Their names will be withheld upon request.
- Employees and their representatives have a right to call an inspector's attention to possible violations in writing or orally.
- The law provides that employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the law.
- DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT:** Pursuant to AS 18.60.089, an employee may not be discharged or discriminated against because they filed a complaint, instituted, or caused to be instituted a proceeding related to the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards, or has testified or is expected to testify in a proceeding relating to occupational safety and health. An employee who believes they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with the nearest OSHA and/or Alaska Occupational Safety and Health office within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.
- CITATION:** If upon inspection, the Compliance Officer believes an employer has violated the law, a citation alleging such violations will be issued to the employer. Each citation will specify a time period within which the alleged violation must be corrected.
- The citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for five days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.
- PROPOSED PENALTY:** The law provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to \$12,934.00 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$12,934.00 for any other violations. Penalties of up to \$12,934.00 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the law may be assessed penalties of up to \$129,336.00 for each violation.
- Criminal penalties are also provided for in the law. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee upon conviction is punishable by a fine not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.
- VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:** While providing penalties for violations, the law also encourages efforts by labor and management, before an inspection, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.
- The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.
- Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors. Upon request from an employer, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will furnish a consultant who will inspect the premises and identify hazards without assessing penalties.
- MORE INFORMATION:** Additional information, copies of the law, specific safety and health standards, and other regulations may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Standards & Safety, Alaska Occupational Safety and Health at the addresses shown at the bottom of this page.
- PROGRAM COMPLAINT:** Under a plan approved July 31, 1973 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Alaska is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA, Region X, 300 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1280, Seattle, WA 98104 or call (206) 757-6700.

## IT'S YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW About toxic and hazardous substances and physical agents

AS 18.60.068 requires this information be displayed in a prominent place on business premises.

- Employers must inform employees about the locations and nature of operations, which could result in exposure to toxic or hazardous substances or physical agents.
- Employers must train employees in the health effects of the toxic or hazardous substances and physical agents to which they are exposed and in the purpose, proper use, and limitations of personal protective equipment.
- Employers must keep on file and make available during the work-shift, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each toxic or hazardous substance or physical agent to which employees may be exposed. Employers must remove employees from exposure to the substance or physical agent if an SDS cannot be obtained and provided to employees within 15 calendar days of a request.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will provide assistance to employers in the form of SDS program development aids, on-site program review, and safety seminars.

For more information, employers, employees, and concerned citizens may contact the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Standards and Safety Division, Occupational Safety and Health at <http://labor.alaska.gov/lss/oshhome.htm>.

◆ Consultation & Training 1-800-656-4972

◆ Enforcement 1-800-770-4940

◆ 24-hour OSHA hotline 1-800-321-6742

1111 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 304  
P.O. Box 111149  
Juneau, AK 99811-1149  
(907) 465-4855

1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 109  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
(907) 269-4940

675 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Station J  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4596  
(907) 451-2890  
or  
(907) 451-2888

AS 18.60.058(a) requires employers to notify either AKOSH or OSHA within eight hours of an in-patient hospitalization, loss of an eye, amputation, or fatality.

AKOSH 1-800-770-4940 or OSHA 1-800-321-6742



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT



# Summary of Alaska Wage and Hour Act

Effective January 1, 2019, the Alaska minimum wage shall be \$9.89 per hour.

Alaska Statute 23.10.050 – 23.10.150 establishes minimum wage and overtime pay standards for employment subject to its provisions. These standards are generally applicable to all employees. School bus drivers, however, shall receive at least two times the Alaska minimum wage. Other exceptions to the minimum wage requirement follow.

## Alaska minimum wage and overtime requirements do not apply to any individual employed as follows:

- ◆ In agriculture;
- ◆ In the taking of aquatic life; or the hand picking of shrimp;
- ◆ In domestic service (including babysitting) in or about a private home;
- ◆ By U.S., state or local governments (i.e., political subdivisions);
- ◆ In voluntary service in the nonprofit activities of a religious, charitable, cemetery, educational or other nonprofit organization which are related only to the organization's nonprofit activities;
- ◆ In a bona fide executive, professional or administrative capacity as defined in regulations of the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development and in the FLSA; or in certain computer occupations, or as an outside salesman, or as any salesman working on a straight commission basis;
- ◆ Youth under age 18 employed part-time for not more than 30 hours in any week;
- ◆ An individual who is employed by a motor vehicle dealer and whose primary duty is to (a) receive, analyze or reference requests for service, repair or analysis of motor vehicles; (b) arrange financing for the sale of motor vehicles and related products and services that are part of the sale; or (c) solicit, sell, lease or exchange motor vehicles;
- ◆ An individual who provides emergency medical services only on a voluntary basis; serves with a full-time fire department only on a voluntary basis; or provides ski patrol services on a voluntary basis;

- ◆ A student participating in a University of Alaska practicum described under AS 14.40.065;
- ◆ A person licensed under AS 08.54 and who is employed by a registered guide or master guide licensed under AS 08.54 for the first 60 workdays so employed during a calendar year;
- ◆ An independent taxicab driver who establishes the driving area and hours, who contracts on a flat rate basis for use of the cab, permit or dispatch services, and who is compensated solely by the customers served;
- ◆ Solely as a watchman or caretaker on a premises out of operation for longer than four months;
- ◆ In delivery of newspapers to the consumer;
- ◆ In the search for placer or hard rock minerals;
- ◆ An individual engaged in activities for a nonprofit religious, charitable, civic, cemetery, recreational or educational organization where the employer-employee relationship does not, in fact, exist, and where services rendered to the organization under a work activity requirement of AS 47.27 (Alaska temporary assistance program);
- ◆ By a nonprofit educational or child care facility to serve in place of a parent of children in residence if the employment requires residence at the facility and is compensated on a cash basis exclusive of room and board at an annual rate of not less than \$10,000 for an unmarried person; or \$15,000 for a married couple.

## Overtime Hours

The standard workweek shall not exceed 40 hours per week or eight hours per day. Should an employer find it necessary to employ an employee in excess of these standards, overtime hours shall be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay.

## Compensation at the overtime rate is not required in the following cases:

- ◆ By an employer who employs three or fewer people in the regular course of business;
- ◆ An individual employed in handling, packing, storing, pasteurizing, drying, canning, or preparing in their raw or natural state agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese, butter or other dairy products;
- ◆ Agricultural employees;
- ◆ An employee employed as a seaman;
- ◆ Workers engaged in planting or tending trees, cruising, surveying, bucking or felling timber, preparing or transporting logs or other forestry products to the mill, processing plant, railroad or other transportation terminal if the total number of employees in such lumber operations does not exceed 12;
- ◆ An individual employed as an outside buyer of poultry, eggs, cream or milk in their raw or natural state;
- ◆ Hospital employees whose duties include the provision of medical services;
- ◆ An employee under a flexible work hour plan which is included as part of a collective bargaining agreement;
- ◆ An employee under a voluntary flexible work plan if the employee and employer have signed a written agreement which has been approved by the Department (*Overtime rates must be paid for work over 40 hours a week and over the hours specified on the flexible work hour plan not included in a collective bargaining agreement*);
- ◆ A community health aide employed by a local or regional health organization as those terms are defined in AS 18.28.100;
- ◆ Work performed by certain flat-rate mechanics primarily engaged in servicing automobiles, light trucks, and motor homes, subject to certain and specific provisions (see AS 23.10.060(d)(17));

- ◆ An employee of a small mining operation where not more than 12 people are employed, as long as the individual is not employed in excess of 12 hours per day or 56 hours per week during a period of not more than 14 workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year during the mining season;
- ◆ An employee employed in connection with publication of a weekly, semiweekly or daily newspaper with a circulation of less than 1000;
- ◆ Casual employees as defined by regulations of the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development;
- ◆ A line haul truck driver for a trip exceeding 100 road miles one way if the driver's pay includes overtime pay for work in excess of 40 hours per week or eight hours per day, and if the rate of pay is comparable to the minimum wage;
- ◆ Work performed by an employee under a voluntary written agreement addressing the trading of work shifts among employees, if employed by an air carrier subject to subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C.181-188), including employment as a customer service representative, subject to certain provisions (see AS 23.10.060(d)(18));
- ◆ Work performed by a flight crew member employed by an air carrier subject to 45 U.S.C. 181-188 (subchapter II of the Railway Labor Act);
- ◆ A switchboard operator employed in a public telephone exchange that has fewer than 750 stations;
- ◆ An employee in otherwise exempted employment or a proprietor in a retail or service establishment engaged in handling telegraphic, telephone or radio messages under an agency or contract arrangement with a telegraph or communications company where the telegraph message or communications revenue of the agency does not exceed \$500/month.

**NOTE:** This is not a complete list of exemptions to minimum wage and overtime provisions. Refer to AS 23.10.055 and AS 23.10.060. The above text is intended for informational purposes only and is not to be construed as having the effect of law.

Inquiries should be made to: Wage and Hour Administration, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, 1251 Muldoon Road, Suite 113, Anchorage, AK 99504 Phone: (907) 269-4909 Email: statewide.wagehour@alaska.gov

## Recordkeeping

An employer shall keep for a period of at least three years all payroll information and records for each employee at the place of employment.



# Notice to Employees

As an employee of this company, you are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). The UI program is administered by the Division of Employment and Training Services of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

**The purpose of UI is to provide partial replacement of wages between jobs.** If a business has to reduce wages or hours, or temporarily lay off workers, UI gives workers financial security and temporary buying power so they can remain in the community. This, in turn, helps employers keep their trained work force. UI payments protect the economy in Alaska's communities until unemployed workers are reemployed. UI helps to reduce the family and community problems caused by layoffs or a lack of jobs.

**You and your employer both pay your UI premiums (taxes).** You pay about 27 percent and your employer pays 73 percent. Generally speaking, if you receive one week of UI benefits, you receive as much or more than you paid into the program for the year. Your employer may withhold from your earnings the employee portion of the UI tax. Wages in excess of the maximum annual taxable wage set for the calendar year are non-taxable. Current and past years' maximum annual taxable wage base and the employee portion of the UI tax rates are posted on the Employment Security Tax website at: [labor.alaska.gov/estax/faq/w1.htm](http://labor.alaska.gov/estax/faq/w1.htm).

**As with any insurance, you must meet certain qualifications to be eligible for benefits.** You must have earned wages in jobs that are covered by the law, file your claim for UI, and register for work with the Alaska Employment Service or your union. You must also be ready, willing and able to accept suitable work. If you quit or are fired from your last job, or if anything is keeping you from accepting full-time work, you may not immediately be eligible for benefits.

To file a **NEW** claim or **REOPEN** an existing Alaska claim for UI benefits on the Internet, go to [labor.alaska.gov](http://labor.alaska.gov) and click on "File Unemployment Benefits Online."

To file for UI by telephone and for all other UI assistance, contact your local UI claim center. The phone numbers are listed below. If you do not reside in one of the cities below, use the toll free number.

**Anchorage:** (907) 269-4700  
**Fairbanks:** (907) 451-2871

**Juneau/outside Alaska:** (907) 465-5552  
**All other areas in Alaska:** (888) 252-2557

The toll-free telephone number to connect to Alaska Relay is (800) 770-8973 or voice (800) 770-8255.

**You may be entitled to a refund of excess employee contributions** to the UI Trust Fund if you had two or more employers in a calendar year, your withholdings exceeded the maximum annual employee tax and your overpayment is \$5 or greater. For the year you are claiming a refund, the filing deadline for your application is Dec. 31 of the following calendar year. (If you had more than the legal maximum employee deduction withheld by any one employer, your employer is responsible for refunding this excess deduction to you.)

To obtain an Employee Application for Refund, write the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, P.O. Box 115509, Juneau, AK 99811-5509 or email Tax at: [esd.tax@alaska.gov](mailto:esd.tax@alaska.gov) or download the form at: [labor.alaska.gov/estax/forms/toc\\_forms.htm](http://labor.alaska.gov/estax/forms/toc_forms.htm).



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

# **SMOKING PROHIBITED BY LAW**

**INCLUDING VAPING**



**FINE \$50**

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**SMOKEFREE.ALASKA.GOV**

# **PAY DAY NOTICE**

Regular Pay Days for Employees of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Firm Name)

shall be as follows:

Weekly       Bi-Weekly       Semi Monthly       Monthly

Pay Checks will be distributed at

---

(Place of Distribution)

**This is in accordance with Alaska State Law**

By \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

# PAY TRANSPARENCY NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION

The contractor will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against employees or applicants because they have inquired about, discussed, or disclosed their own pay or the pay of another employee or applicant. However, employees who have access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of their essential job functions cannot disclose the pay of other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to compensation information, unless the disclosure is (a) in response to a formal complaint or charge, (b) in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or (c) consistent with the contractor's legal duty to furnish information. 41 CFR 60-1.35(c)

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP  
1.800.397.6251 | TTY 1.877.889.5627 | [www.dol.gov/ofccp](http://www.dol.gov/ofccp)



# WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13706

## PAID SICK LEAVE FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

**ONE HOUR OF PAID SICK LEAVE FOR EVERY 30  
HOURS WORKED, UP TO 56 HOURS EACH YEAR**

### PAID SICK LEAVE

Executive Order 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors, requires certain employers that contract with the Federal Government to provide employees working on or in connection with those contracts with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work—up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury, or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member who is the victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Employers are required to inform employees of their paid sick leave balances and must approve all valid requests to use paid sick leave. Rules about when and how employees should ask to use paid sick leave also apply. More information about the paid sick leave requirements is available at [www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts/eo13706](http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts/eo13706)

### ENFORCEMENT

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD), which is responsible for making sure employers comply with Executive Order 13706, has offices across the country. WHD can answer questions, in person or by telephone, about your workplace rights and protections. WHD can investigate employers and recover wages to which workers may be entitled. All services are free and confidential. If you are unable to file a complaint in English, WHD will accept the complaint in any language.

The law prohibits discriminating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the Executive Order.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Executive Order 13706 applies to new contracts and replacements for expiring contracts with the Federal Government starting January 1, 2017. It applies to federal contracts for construction and many types of federal contracts for services.

Some state and local laws also require that employees be provided with paid sick leave. Employers must comply with all applicable requirements.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts](http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts)



# This Organization Participates in E-Verify

# Esta Organización Participa en E-Verify



This employer participates in E-Verify and will provide the federal government with your Form I-9 information to confirm that you are authorized to work in the U.S.

If E-Verify cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this employer is required to give you written instructions and an opportunity to contact Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or Social Security Administration (SSA) so you can begin to resolve the issue before the employer can take any action against you, including terminating your employment.

Employers can only use E-Verify once you have accepted a job offer and completed the Form I-9.

## E-Verify Works for Everyone

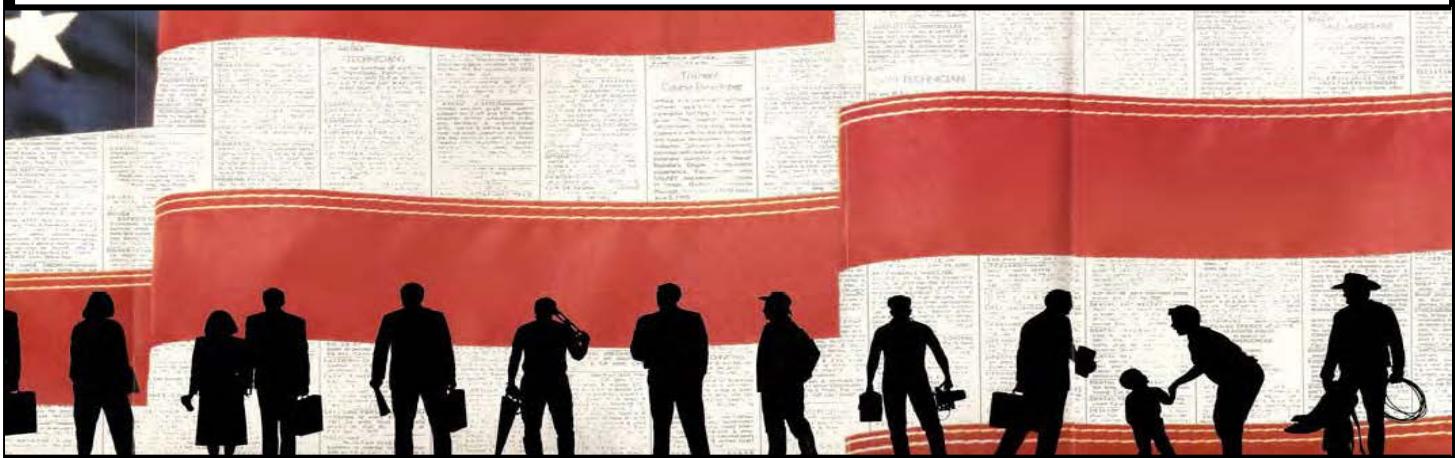
For more information on E-Verify, or if you believe that your employer has violated its E-Verify responsibilities, please contact DHS.

**888-897-7781**  
[dhs.gov/e-verify](http://dhs.gov/e-verify)



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

# IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK



**Don't let anyone take it away.**

There are laws to protect you from discrimination in the workplace.

## You should know that...

In most cases, employers cannot deny you a job or fire you because of your national origin or citizenship status or refuse to accept your legally acceptable documents.

Employers cannot reject documents because they have a future expiration date.

Employers cannot terminate you because of E-Verify without giving you an opportunity to resolve the problem.

In most cases, employers cannot require you to be a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident.

## Contact IER

For assistance in your own language

Phone: 1-800-255-7688

TTY: 1-800-237-2515

Email us

[IER@usdoj.gov](mailto:IER@usdoj.gov)

Or write to

U.S. Department of Justice – CRT  
Immigrant and Employee Rights – NYA  
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20530

If any of these things happen to you, contact the Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER).



— DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE —  
IMMIGRANT & EMPLOYEE RIGHTS SECTION  
— CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION —

## Immigrant and Employee Rights Section

U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division

[www.justice.gov/ier](http://www.justice.gov/ier)

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS PERFORMING GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORK SUBJECT TO:  
(CHECK ONE)**

- SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (SCA)**
- PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT (PCA)**

## **MINIMUM WAGES**

Your rate must be no less than the federal minimum wage established by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

A higher rate may be required for SCA contracts if a wage determination applies. Such wage determination will be posted as an attachment to this notice.

## **FRINGE BENEFITS**

SCA wage determinations may require fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). PCA contracts do not require fringe benefits.

## **OVERTIME PAY**

You must be paid 1.5 times your basic rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a week. There are some exceptions.

## **CHILD LABOR**

No person under 16 years of age may be employed on a PCA contract.

## **SAFETY & HEALTH**

Work must be performed under conditions that are sanitary, and not hazardous or dangerous to employees' health and safety.

## **ENFORCEMENT**

Specific DOL agencies are responsible for the administration of these laws. To file a complaint or obtain information, contact the **Wage and Hour Division (WHD)** by calling its toll-free help line at 1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243), or visit [www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)

Contact the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** by calling 1-800-321-OSHA (1-800-321-6742), or visit [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)



**WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

The purpose of the discussion below is to advise contractors which are subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act or the Service Contract Act of the principal provisions of these acts.

## **WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT**

**General Provisions**—This act applies to contracts which exceed or may exceed \$10,000 entered into by any agency or instrumentality of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, or equipment. The act establishes minimum wage, maximum hours, and safety and health standards for work on such contracts, and prohibits the employment on contract work of convict labor (unless certain conditions are met) and children under 16 years of age. The employment of homeworkers (except homeworkers with disabilities employed under the provisions of Regulations, 29 CFR Part 525) on a covered contract is not permitted.

In addition to its coverage of prime contractors, the act under certain circumstances applies to secondary contractors performing work under contracts awarded by the Government prime contractor.

All provisions of the act except the safety and health requirements are administered by the Wage and Hour Division.

**Minimum Wage**—Covered employees must currently be paid not less than the Federal minimum wage established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**Overtime**—Covered workers must be paid at least one and one-half times their basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 a week. Overtime is due on the basis of the total hours spent in all work, Government and non-Government, performed by the employee in any week in which covered work is performed.

**Child Labor**—Employers may protect themselves against unintentional child labor violations by obtaining certificates of age. State employment or age certificates are acceptable.

**Safety and Health**—No covered work may be performed in plants, factories, buildings, or surroundings or under work conditions that are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of the employees engaged in the performance of the contract. The safety and health provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act are administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Posting**—During the period that covered work is being performed on a contract subject to the act, the contractor must post copies of Notice to Employees Working on Government Contracts in a sufficient number of places to permit employees to observe a copy on the way to or from their place of employment.

**Responsibility for Secondary Contractors**—Prime contractors are liable for violations of the act committed by their covered secondary contractors.

## **SERVICE CONTRACT ACT**

**General Provisions**—The Service Contract Act applies to every contract entered into by the United States or the District of Columbia, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services in the United States through the use of service employees. Contractors and subcontractors performing on such Federal contracts must observe minimum wage and safety and health standards, and must maintain certain records, unless a specific exemption applies.

**Wages and Fringe Benefits**—Every service employee performing any of the Government contract work under a service contract in excess of \$2,500 must be paid not less than the monetary wages, and must be furnished the fringe benefits, which the Secretary of Labor has determined to be prevailing in the locality for the classification in which the employee is working or the wage rates and fringe benefits (including any accrued or prospective wage rates and fringe benefits) contained in a predecessor contractor's collective bargaining agreement. The wage rates and fringe benefits required are usually specified in the contract but in no case may employees doing work necessary for the performance of the contract be paid less than the minimum wage established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Service contracts which do not exceed \$2,500 are not subject to prevailing rate determinations or to the safety and health requirements of the act. However, the act does require that employees performing work on such contracts be paid not less than the minimum wage rate established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**Overtime**—The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act may require the payment of overtime at time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours work on the contract in excess of 40 a week. The Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act is more limited in scope than the Fair Labor Standards Act and generally applies to Government contracts in excess of \$100,000 that require or involve the employment of laborers, mechanics, guards, watchmen.

**Safety and Health**—The act provides that no part of the services in contracts in excess of \$2,500 may be performed in buildings or surroundings or under working conditions, provided by or under the control or supervision of the contractor or subcontractor, which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health or safety of service employees engaged to furnish the services. The safety and health provisions of the Service Contract Act are administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Notice to Employees**—On the date a service employee commences work on a contract in excess of \$2,500, the contractor (or subcontractor) must provide the employee with a notice of the compensation required by the act. The posting of the notice (including any applicable wage determination) contained on the reverse in a location where it may be seen by all employees performing on the contract will satisfy this requirement.

**Notice in Subcontracts**—The contractor is required to insert in all subcontracts the labor standards clauses specified by the regulations in 29 CFR Part 4 for Federal service contracts exceeding \$2,500.

**Responsibility for Secondary Contractors**—Prime contractors are liable for violations of the act committed by their covered secondary contractors.

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**Other Obligations**—Observance of the labor standards of these acts does not relieve the employer of any obligation he may have under any other laws or agreements providing for higher labor standards.

**Additional Information**—Additional Information and copies of the acts and applicable regulations and interpretations may be obtained from the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division or the national office in Washington, D.C. Information pertaining to safety and health standards may be obtained from the nearest office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the national office in Washington, D.C.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SUBMINIMUM WAGES

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of subminimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay subminimum wages to workers with disabilities generally applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such subminimum wages are referred to as "commensurate wage rates" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and/or less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour**. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

***Employers shall make this poster available and display it where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.***

### WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

Subminimum wages under section 14(c) are not applicable unless a worker's disability actually impairs the worker's earning or productive capacity for the work being performed. The fact that a worker may have a disability is not in and of itself sufficient to warrant the payment of a subminimum wage.

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as: An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.

Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include an intellectual or developmental disability, psychiatric disability, a hearing or visual impairment, and certain other impairments. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

### WORKER NOTIFICATION

Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

### KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever there is a change in the job or a change in the prevailing wage rate, such as when the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

### WIOA

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA) amended the Rehabilitation Act by adding section 511, which places limitations on the payment of subminimum wages to individuals with disabilities by mandating the completion of certain requirements prior to and during the payment of a subminimum wage.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

Executive Order 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors, established a minimum wage that generally must be paid to workers performing on or in connection with a covered contract with the Federal Government. Workers covered by this Executive Order and due the full Executive Order minimum wage include workers with disabilities whose wages are calculated pursuant to certificates issued under section 14(c) of the FLSA.

### FRINGE BENEFITS

Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the SCA wage determination.

### OVERTIME

Generally, if a worker is performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, that worker must be paid at least 1 1/2 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

### CHILD LABOR

Minors younger than 18 years of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of the FLSA. No persons under 16 years of age may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

### PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at subminimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

## FOR LABORERS AND MECHANICS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL OR FEDERALLY ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

### PREVAILING WAGES

You must be paid not less than the wage rate listed in the Davis-Bacon Wage Decision posted with this Notice for the work you perform.

### OVERTIME

You must be paid not less than one and one-half times your basic rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a work week. There are few exceptions.

### ENFORCEMENT

Contract payments can be withheld to ensure workers receive wages and overtime pay due, and liquidated damages may apply if overtime pay requirements are not met. Davis-Bacon contract clauses allow contract termination and debarment of contractors from future federal contracts for up to three years. A contractor who falsifies certified payroll records or induces wage kickbacks may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution, fines and/or imprisonment.

### APPRENTICES

Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly registered under approved Federal or State apprenticeship programs.

### PROPER PAY

If you do not receive proper pay, or require further information on the applicable wages, contact the Contracting Officer listed below:

or contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
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1-866-487-9243  
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[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



# WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

## FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE FOR CONTRACTORS

# \$10.60

PER HOUR

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019 – DECEMBER 31, 2019

**The law requires certain employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.**

### MINIMUM WAGE

Executive Order 13658 (EO) requires that federal contractors pay workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts at least (1) \$10.10 per hour beginning January 1, 2015, and (2) beginning January 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, an inflation-adjusted amount determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the EO and appropriate regulations. The EO hourly minimum wage in effect from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 is \$10.60.

### TIPS

Covered tipped employees must be paid a cash wage of at least \$7.40 per hour effective January 1, 2019–December 31, 2019. If a worker's tips combined with the required cash wage of at least \$7.40 per hour paid by the contractor do not equal the EO hourly minimum wage for contractors, the contractor must increase the cash wage paid to make up the difference. Certain other conditions must also be met.

### EXCLUSIONS

- Some workers who provide support “in connection with” covered contracts for less than 20 percent of their hours worked in a week may not be entitled to the EO minimum wage.
- Certain full-time students, learners, and apprentices who are employed under subminimum wage certificates are not entitled to the EO minimum wage.
- Workers employed on contracts for seasonal recreational services or seasonal recreational equipment rental for the general public on federal lands, except when the workers are performing associated lodging and food services, are not entitled to the EO minimum wage.
- Certain other occupations and workers are also exempt from the EO.

### ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is responsible for enforcing the EO. WHD can answer questions, in person or by telephone, about your workplace rights and protections. We can investigate employers, recover wages to which workers may be entitled, and pursue appropriate sanctions against covered contractors. All services are free and confidential. The law also prohibits discriminating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the EO. If you are unable to file a complaint in English, WHD will accept the complaint in any language. You can find your nearest WHD office at <https://www.dol.gov/whd/local/>.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- The EO applies only to new federal construction and service contracts, as defined by the Secretary in the regulations.
- Workers with disabilities whose wages are governed by special certificates issued under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act must also receive no less than the full EO minimum wage rate.
- Some state or local laws may provide greater worker protections; employers must comply with both.
- More information about the EO is available at: [www.dol.gov/whd/flsa/eo13658](http://www.dol.gov/whd/flsa/eo13658).



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

### PROHIBITIONS

Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

### EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

### EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

### ENFORCEMENT

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

**THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# Equal Employment Opportunity is **THE LAW**

## **Private Employers, State and Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Employment Agencies and Labor Organizations**

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

### **DISABILITY**

Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship.

### **AGE**

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

### **SEX (WAGES)**

In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

### **GENETICS**

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers' acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

### **RETALIATION**

All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

### **WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED**

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected:

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov) or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov).

## **Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts**

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

### **DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS**

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within

three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

### **RETALIATION**

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at [OFCCP-Public@dol.gov](mailto:OFCCP-Public@dol.gov), or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

## **Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance**

### **RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX**

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

# **“EEO is the Law” Poster Supplement**

## **Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts Section Revisions**

*The Executive Order 11246 section is revised as follows:*

### **RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, NATIONAL ORIGIN**

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

### **PAY SECRECY**

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

*The Individuals with Disabilities section is revised as follows:*

### **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

*The Vietnam Era, Special Disabled Veterans section is revised as follows:*

### **PROTECTED VETERANS**

The Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

*Mandatory Supplement to EEOC P/E-1(Revised 11/09) “EEO is the Law” Poster.*

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP: 1-800-397-6251 | TTY 1-877-889-5627 | [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov).

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within one year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;\* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

\*Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.



For additional information or to file a complaint:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

(1-866-487-9243)    TTY: 1-877-889-5627

**www.dol.gov/whd**

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division



**WHD**  
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

## FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

**\$7.25** PER HOUR  
**BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009**

**The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.**

### OVERTIME PAY

At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

### CHILD LABOR

An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

### TIP CREDIT

Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

### NURSING MOTHERS

The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLSA’s overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

### ENFORCEMENT

The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA’s child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)





# Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

## All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative

## Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye within 24 hours.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.

participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.

- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

*This poster is available free from OSHA.*

**Contact OSHA. We can help.**

- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

FREE ASSISTANCE to identify and correct hazards is available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



**1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)**



# YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

## THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

### REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- ★ you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- ★ you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- ★ you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ★ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

### RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- ★ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ★ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ★ are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- ★ initial employment;
- ★ reemployment;
- ★ retention in employment;
- ★ promotion; or
- ★ any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm>. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.



**U.S. Department of Labor**  
**1-866-487-2365**



**U.S. Department of Justice**



**Office of Special Counsel**



**1-800-336-4590**

Publication Date — April 2017

# **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS**

## **UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT**

The NLRA guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity. Employees covered by the NLRA<sup>\*</sup> are protected from certain types of employer and union misconduct. This Notice gives you general information about your rights, and about the obligations of employers and unions under the NLRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.

### **Under the NLRA, you have the right to:**

- Organize a union to negotiate with your employer concerning your wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.
- Form, join or assist a union.
- Bargain collectively through representatives of employees' own choosing for a contract with your employer setting your wages, benefits, hours, and other working conditions.
- Discuss your terms and conditions of employment or union organizing with your co-workers or a union.
- Take action with one or more co-workers to improve your working conditions by, among other means, raising work-related complaints directly with your employer or with a government agency, and seeking help from a union.
- Strike and picket, depending on the purpose or means of the strike or the picketing.
- Choose not to do any of these activities, including joining or remaining a member of a union.

### **Under the NLRA, it is illegal for your employer to:**

- Prohibit you from soliciting for a union during non-work time, such as before or after work or during break times; or from distributing union literature during non-work time, in non-work areas, such as parking lots or break rooms.
- Question you about your union support or activities in a manner that discourages you from engaging in that activity.
- Fire, demote, or transfer you, or reduce your hours or change your shift, or otherwise take adverse action against you, or threaten to take any of these actions, because you join or support a union, or because you engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection, or because you choose not to engage in any such activity.

### **Under the NLRA, it is illegal for a union or for the union that represents you in bargaining with your employer to:**

- Threaten you that you will lose your job unless you support the union.
- Refuse to process a grievance because you have criticized union officials or because you are not a member of the union.
- Use or maintain discriminatory standards or procedures in making job referrals from a hiring hall.
- Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against you because of your union-related activity.

- Threaten to close your workplace if workers choose a union to represent them.
  - Promise or grant promotions, pay raises, or other benefits to discourage or encourage union support.
  - Prohibit you from wearing union hats, buttons, t-shirts, and pins in the workplace except under special circumstances.
  - Spy on or videotape peaceful union activities and gatherings or pretend to do so.
  - Take other adverse action against you based on whether you have joined or support the union
- If you and your coworkers select a union to act as your collective bargaining representative, your employer and the union are required to bargain in good faith in a genuine effort to reach a written, binding agreement setting your terms and conditions of employment. The union is required to fairly represent you in bargaining and enforcing the agreement.

**Illegal conduct will not be permitted.** If you believe your rights or the rights of others have been violated, you should contact the NLRB promptly to protect your rights, generally within six months of the unlawful activity. You may inquire about possible violations without your employer or anyone else being informed of the inquiry. Charges may be filed by any person and need not be filed by the employee directly affected by the violation. The NLRB may order an employer to rehire a worker fired in violation of the law and to pay lost wages and benefits, and may order an employer or union to cease violating the law. Employees should seek assistance from the nearest regional NLRB office, which can be found on the Agency's website: [www.nlrb.gov](http://www.nlrb.gov).

Click on the NLRB's page titled "About Us," which contains a link, "Locating Our Offices." You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: **1-866-667-NLRB (6572)** or (TTY) **1-866-315-NLRB (6572)** for hearing impaired.

**\*The National Labor Relations Act covers most private-sector employers.** Excluded from coverage under the NLRA are public-sector employees, agricultural and domestic workers, independent contractors, workers employed by a parent or spouse, employees of air and rail carriers covered by the Railway Labor Act, and supervisors (although supervisors that have been discriminated against for refusing to violate the NLRA may be covered).

This is an official Government Notice  
and must not be defaced by anyone.



**U.S. Department of Labor**