

COLORADO

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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 poster 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.



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COLORADO

Department of
Regulatory Agencies

Colorado Civil Rights Division

Colorado Law Prohibits Discrimination in places of: **EMPLOYMENT** **C.R.S. § 24-34-401 et seq.**

IT SHALL BE A DISCRIMINATORY OR UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE:

to REFUSE TO HIRE, to DISCHARGE, to PROMOTE or DEMOTE, to HARASS during the course of employment, or to discriminate IN MATTERS of COMPENSATION, TERMS, CONDITIONS, or PRIVILEGES of employment.

BECAUSE OF:

DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION (including TRANSGENDER STATUS), RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN or ANCESTRY, or, in certain circumstances, MARRIAGE TO A COWORKER.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITIES:

An employee with a disability is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) which is necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT — C.R.S. § 24-34-402.3

An employee with a health condition(s) related to pregnancy or physical recovery from childbirth is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

RETALIATION PROHIBITED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(e)

It is a discriminatory act to retaliate against a person who opposes a discriminatory practice or who participates in a discrimination investigation, proceeding or hearing.

SHARING WAGE INFORMATION PROTECTED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(i)

An employer shall not discharge, discipline, discriminate against, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with an employee or person due to an inquiry, disclosure or discussion of wages. An employer shall not require an employee to waive the right to disclose wage information.

**TO FILE A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
THE COLORADO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION; 1560 BROADWAY, LOBBY WELCOME CENTER,
SUITE # 110, DENVER, CO 80202**

MAIN PHONE: 303-894-2997; **HOTLINE ESPANOL:** 720-432-4294; **TOLL-FREE:** 800-262-4845; **V/TTD RELAY:** 711;
FAX: 303-894-7830; **EMAIL:** DORA_CCRD@STATE.CO.US; DORA.COLORADO.GOV/CRD

**EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS MUST BE FILED WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS
AFTER THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATORY ACT OCCURRED.**



NOTICE TO WORKERS

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE:

- Properly classified as an employee or an independent contractor
- Paid accurately and timely for the services you perform

There are resources available to you if you believe you are being subject to improper classification or inaccurate payment practices by your employer. For more information, go to WorkRight.cdle.co.

Employers are required to follow the law when paying hourly wages, overtime, and properly covering you for unemployment insurance and workers' compensation purposes. As a worker, you have certain rights as an *employee vs. independent contractor*.

Improper classification (often called misclassification) of employees as independent contractors and other labor law violations create many problems, both for law-abiding businesses and for workers in Colorado.

If you believe you have been **improperly classified** as an independent contractor and are really performing duties that fit the criteria of an employee, visit colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm, or call us at 303-318-9100 and select Option 4. To be classified as an employee, you must meet the criteria in Colorado Revised Statute 8-70-115. You can read the law online and find out more at coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification.

As an *employee*, you are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits if you become unemployed through no fault of your own. **Your employer contributes to unemployment insurance and cannot deduct this from your wages.**

If you become unemployed and wish to file for unemployment insurance benefits, go to coloradoui.gov and click on File a Claim. If your hours of work and pay are reduced, you may be entitled to partial unemployment benefits.

If you cannot access a computer, call one of the following numbers: 303-318-9000 (Denver-metro area) or 1-800-388-5515 (outside Denver-metro area); hearing impaired 303-318-9016 (TDD Denver-metro area) or 1-800-894-7730 (TDD outside Denver-metro area).

EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS NOTICE

Colorado Employment Security Act, 8-74-101(2); Regulations Concerning Employment Security 7.3.1 through 7.3.5

Employers can download copies of this poster at coloradoui.gov/employer, then click on Forms / Publications.



COLORADO
Department of
Labor and Employment



IT STARTS WITH YOU
Building a better Colorado



COLORADO MINIMUM WAGE ORDER 35 POSTER

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS AND STATISTICS

\$11.10

per hour effective January 1, 2019

\$10.20 per hour effective January 1, 2018

\$9.30 per hour effective January 1, 2017

In addition to state minimum wage requirements, there are also federal minimum wage requirements. If an employee is covered by both state and federal minimum wage laws, the law which provides a higher minimum wage or sets a higher standard shall apply.

Colorado Minimum Wage Order Number 35 regulates wages, hours, overtime, and working conditions for covered employees in the following industries: Retail and Service, Commercial Support Service, Food and Beverage, and Health and Medical.

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage shall be paid to all adult employees and emancipated minors whether employed on an hourly, piecework, commission, time, task, or other basis. This minimum wage shall be paid to employees who receive the state or federal minimum wage.

WORKDAY

Any consecutive twenty-four (24) hour period starting with the same hour each day and the same hour as the beginning of the workweek. The workday is set by the employer and may accommodate flexible work shift scheduling.

WORKWEEK

Any consecutive seven (7) day period starting with the same calendar day and hour each week. A workweek is a fixed and recurring period of 168 hours, seven (7) consecutive twenty-four (24) hour periods.

OVERTIME

Employees shall be paid time and one-half of the regular rate of pay for any work in excess of: (1) forty (40) hours per workweek; (2) twelve (12) hours per workday; or (3) twelve (12) consecutive hours without regard to the starting and ending time of the workday (excluding duty free meal periods), whichever calculation results in the greater payment of wages. Hours worked in two or more workweeks shall not be averaged for computation of overtime. Performance of work in two or more positions at different pay rates for the same employer shall be computed at the overtime rate based on the regular rate of pay for the position in which the overtime occurs, or at a weighted average of the rates for each position, as provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

TIPPED EMPLOYEE MINIMUM WAGE

\$8.08 per hour effective January 1, 2019
\$7.18 per hour effective January 1, 2018
\$6.28 per hour effective January 1, 2017

A tipped employee is defined as any employee engaged in an occupation in which he or she customarily and regularly receives more than \$30.00 a month in tips. Tips include amounts designated as a "tip" by credit card customers on their charge slips. Nothing herein contained shall prevent an employer covered hereby from requiring employees to share or allocate such tips or gratuities on a pre-established basis among other employees of said business who customarily and regularly receive tips. Employer-required sharing of tips with employees who do not customarily and regularly receive tips, such as management or food preparers, or deduction of credit card processing fees from tipped employees, shall nullify allowable tip credits towards the minimum wage authorized in section 3(c). No more than \$3.02 per hour in tip income may be used to offset the minimum wage of tipped employees.

REST PERIODS

Every employer shall authorize and permit rest periods, which insofar as practicable, shall be in the middle of each four (4) hour work period. A compensated ten (10) minute rest period for each four (4) hours or major fractions thereof shall be permitted for all employees. Such rest periods shall not be deducted from the employee's wages. It is not necessary that the employee leave the premises for said rest period.

MEAL PERIODS

Employees shall be entitled to an uninterrupted and "duty free" meal period of at least a thirty minute duration when the scheduled work shift exceeds five consecutive hours of work. The employees must be completely relieved of all duties and permitted to pursue personal activities to qualify as a non-work, uncompensated period of time. When the nature of the business activity or other circumstances exist that makes an uninterrupted meal period impractical, the employee shall be permitted to consume an "on-duty" meal while performing duties. Employees shall be permitted to fully consume a meal of choice "on the job" and be fully compensated for the "on-duty" meal period without any loss of time or compensation.

UNIFORMS

Where the wearing of a particular uniform or special apparel is a condition of employment, the employer shall pay the cost of purchases, maintenance, and cleaning of the uniforms or special apparel. If the uniform furnished by the employer is plain and washable and does not need or require special care such as ironing, dry cleaning, pressing, etc., the employer need not maintain or pay for cleaning. An employer may require a reasonable deposit (up to one-half of actual cost) as security for the return of each uniform furnished to employees upon issuance of a receipt to the employee for such deposit. The entire deposit shall be returned to the employee when the uniform is returned. The cost of ordinary wear and tear of a uniform or special apparel shall not be deducted from the employee's wages or deposit.

RECOVERY OF WAGES

An employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage applicable to such employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of such minimum wage, together with reasonable attorney fees and court costs, notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, pursuant to § 8-6-118 C.R.S. (2018). Alternatively, an employee may elect to pursue a minimum wage complaint through the division's administrative procedure as described in the Colorado Wage Act, § 8-4-101, et seq., C.R.S. (2018).

DUAL JURISDICTION

Whenever employers are subject to both federal and Colorado law, the law providing greater protection or setting the higher standard shall apply. For information on federal law contact the nearest office of the U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, 1999 Broadway, Suite 710, Denver, CO 80201-6550. Telephone (720) 264-3250.

MUST BE POSTED IN AN AREA FREQUENTED BY EMPLOYEES WHERE IT MAY BE EASILY READ

www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor | 303-318-8441 | 1-888-390-7936

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Colorado Workers' Compensation Information

Your employer has workers' compensation coverage for employees through:

Workers' compensation is a type of insurance coverage that employers must provide to their employees. The cost of workers' compensation insurance is paid entirely by the employer and may not be deducted from an employee's wages.

If you are injured or sustain an occupational disease while at work, you may be entitled to compensation benefits as provided by law. **WRITTEN NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO YOUR EMPLOYER WITHIN 4 WORKING DAYS OF THE ACCIDENT.** If you don't report your injury or occupational disease promptly your benefits may be reduced.

If you are unable to work as the result of a work-related injury or occupational disease, compensation (wage replacement) benefits will be based on 2/3 of your average weekly wage up to a maximum set by law. No compensation is payable for the first 3 days' disability unless the period of disability exceeds two weeks.

You are entitled to reasonable and necessary medical treatment of compensable injuries or occupational diseases. If you notify your employer of an injury or occupational disease and are not offered medical care, you may select the services of a licensed physician or chiropractor.

You may file a Worker's Claim for Compensation with the Division of Workers' Compensation. To obtain forms or information regarding the workers' compensation system, you may call Customer Service at 303-318-8700 or toll-free at 1-888-390-7936 or visit our website at www.colorado.gov/cdle/dwc.

COLORADO DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
633 17th Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO 80202-3626

Any information provided below comes from your employer and is specific to this place of employment:

WARNING

IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB, WRITTEN NOTICE OF YOUR INJURY MUST BE GIVEN TO YOUR EMPLOYER WITHIN FOUR WORKING DAYS AFTER THE ACCIDENT, PURSUANT TO SECTION 8-43-102(1) AND (1.5), COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.

IF THE INJURY RESULTS FROM YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, YOUR WORKERS'

**COMPENSATION DISABILITY BENEFITS MAY BE REDUCED
BY ONE-HALF IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION
8-42-112.5, COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.**

Colorado Minimum Wage Order Number 35 Fact Sheet

The Colorado Minimum Wage Order Number 35 (7 CCR § 1103-1), effective **January 1, 2019** regulates wages, hours, working conditions, and procedures for certain employers and employees in Colorado. The Wage Order is promulgated by the Division. The Wage Order, in some instances, provides different requirements than FLSA. Contact the U.S. DOL for information on FLSA and federal wage and hour laws (www.dol.gov or 1-866-4USWAGE).

INDUSTRY COVERAGE	TIME WORKED	EXEMPTIONS
<p>Applies to private sector employers and employees in Colorado in the following 4 industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retail and Service 2. Commercial Support Service 3. Food and Beverage 4. Health and Medical <p>Does not apply to public sector employers.</p> <p>Does not apply to independent contractors.</p> <p>Does not apply to a variety of other industries such as construction, manufacturing, wholesale.</p>	<p>The time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, including all the time when the employee is suffered or permitted to work whether or not required to do so, is compensable work time.</p> <p><u>Travel time</u></p> <p>All travel time spent at the control and direction of the employer, excluding normal home to work travel, is compensable work time.</p> <p><u>Sleep time: 24+ hours tour of duty</u></p> <p>Up to 8 hours of sleeping time can be excluded from compensable work time under certain circumstances.</p> <p><u>Sleep time: Less than 24 hours tour of duty</u></p> <p>Periods during which the employee is permitted to sleep are compensable work time, as long as the employee is on-duty.</p>	<p><i>Contact the Division for more information on the following exemptions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative 2. Executive/Supervisor 3. Professional 4. Outside sales 5. Domestic employees 6. Companions 7. Casual babysitters 8. Property managers 9. Interstate drivers 10. Driver helpers, loaders, mechanics 11. Taxicab drivers 12. Elected officials 13. Volunteers 14. Interns 15. Prisoners
MINIMUM WAGE	OVERTIME	ENFORCEMENT
<p>Minimum wage (MW) is \$11.10 per hour for all adult employees and emancipated minors.</p> <p><u>Minimum wage credits and exceptions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to \$25 per week for lodging furnished by the employer may count toward MW. 2. Reasonable cost of meals provided to the employee may count toward MW. 3. Unemancipated minors under 18 may be paid \$9.44 per hour. 4. Employees with physical disability certified by the Director may be paid \$9.44 per hour. 5. Deductions from wages must be in accordance with the Wage Act. 	<p>In general, non-exempt employees covered by the Wage Order must be paid time and one-half their regular rate of pay for any work in excess of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 40 hours per workweek; 2. 12 hours per workday; or 3. 12 consecutive hours without regard to the start and end time of the workday. <p><u>Exemptions from overtime</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salespersons, parts-persons, and mechanics employed by automobile, truck, or farm implement dealers. 2. Certain commissioned salespersons in retail and service. 3. Certain ski industry employees. 4. Certain medical transportation employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division has jurisdiction over all questions of fact regarding the Wage Order. • Any person may file a written complaint with the Division regarding alleged violations of the Wage Order. • Complaints must be filed within 2 years of the alleged violation, except that all actions brought for a willful violation shall be commenced within three (3) years after the cause of action.
TIPPED EMPLOYEES	MEAL PERIODS	REPRISALS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An employee engaged in an occupation where he or she customarily and regularly receives more than \$30 per month in tips is defined as a tipped employee. 2. Employers must pay a wage of at least \$8.08 per hour. If tips combined with wages do not equal minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference in cash wages. 3. Employer-required sharing of tips with employees who are not customarily tipped nullifies tip credits toward minimum wage. 4. Deduction of credit card processing fees from tipped employees nullifies tip credits toward minimum wage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employees are entitled to an uninterrupted and duty-free 30-minute unpaid meal period when their work shift exceeds 5 consecutive hours. 2. The employee must be completely relieved of all duties for the meal period. 3. If the above conditions are not met, then the employee must be allowed to consume a meal on-duty, and be compensated for the entire on-duty meal period. 	<p>Employers shall not threaten, coerce, or discharge any employee because of participation in any investigation or hearing related to the Minimum Wage Act (C.R.S. § 8-6-101 <i>et seq.</i>)</p>
UNIFORMS	REST PERIODS	DUAL JURISDICTION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The employer must pay the cost of the employee uniform if the uniform requires a specific make, logo, or material. 2. Clothing that is considered ordinary street-wear does not constitute a uniform. 3. Employers may require a reasonable deposit up to 50% of the cost of the uniform that must be refunded to the employee upon return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees are entitled to a compensated 10-minute rest period for each 4 hours of work or major fractions thereof. Wages may not be deducted for the rest period. • It is not required that the employee be permitted to leave the premises for the rest period. 	<p>Whenever employers are subject to both federal and Colorado law, the law providing the greater protection or benefit for the employee will apply.</p>
<p>This complimentary guide is provided by the Colorado Division of Labor Standards and Statistics. Its condensed and simplified content is for general informational purposes only, and does not constitute legal advice. For more information contact the Division, an attorney, or an HR professional.</p>		POSTING REQUIREMENTS
		<p>Employers covered by the Wage Order must display a Wage Order poster in an area frequented by employees during the workday. Visit www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor to obtain a free poster.</p>



PAY DAY NOTICE

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT DIVISION OF LABOR
www.colorado.gov/cdle/labor

NOTICE OF PAYDAYS

In accordance with 8-4-107, C.R.S.:

Every employer shall post and keep posted conspicuously at the place of work if practicable, or otherwise where it can be seen as employees come or go to their places of work, or at the office or nearest agency for payment kept by the employer a notice specifying the regular paydays and the time and place of payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 8-4-103, and also any changes concerning them that may occur from time to time. Pay periods can be no greater duration than a calendar month or 30 days, whichever is longer. Paydays must occur no later than 10 days following the close of each pay period. 8-4-103, C.R.S.

EMPLOYEES ARE PAID ON REGULAR PAYDAYS AS FOLLOWS:

Time: _____

Place: _____

This form is provided as a courtesy by the Colorado Division of Labor. Other Notice of Paydays Posters may be acceptable provided that they contain the elements and information required by 8-4-107, C.R.S.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

For

(Please Give Exact address of This Worksite Location)

Physicians: _____

Hospitals: _____

Ambulances: 911 or _____

Fire Department 911 or: _____

Police: 911 or _____

PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION

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

1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



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 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.

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, 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.



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 a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.

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.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

- 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.

On-Site Consultation services are 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

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.

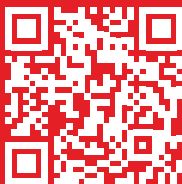
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 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



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 1 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.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

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.

REQUESTING LEAVE

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.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

ENFORCEMENT



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





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.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ★ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ★ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

- ★ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ★ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its **website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **<http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>**.
- ★ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ★ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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



**EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF
THE GUARD AND RESERVE**
1-800-336-4590

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