

# NEBRASKA

## Package Contents:

### State Notices:

- NE Employment Pregnancy Discrimination
- NE Discrimination
- NE Minimum Wage
- NE Unemployment Insurance
- Pay Day Notice
- Emergency Phone Numbers

### Federal Notices:

- Pay Transparency
- Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors
- E-Verify / Right to Work
- Employee Rights on Government Contracts
- Walsh-Healey Act
- Employee Rights, Workers with Disabilities
- Davis-Bacon Act
- Federal Contractor Minimum Wage
- Federal Employee Polygraph Protection Act
- Federal Equal Employment Opportunity
- EEO Supplement
- Federal Family Medical Leave Act
- Federal Fair Labor Standards Act
- Federal Occupational Safety and Health Association
- Federal USERRA
- Federal NLRA

### 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. The Nebraska Minimum Wage must be printed in an 11 x 17 sheet of paper to be in compliance.
4. Post the printed sheets in a place frequented by employees (i.e. lunch rooms, HR offices, employee lounges).
5. You may also distribute electronic copies of the Labor Law Notices to all relevant workstations in your facility.



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

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# **Employment and Pregnancy Discrimination**

## **Pregnancy Discrimination**

Discrimination on the basis of pregnancy is prohibited by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978. This Act prohibits discrimination against women because of past, present and potential pregnancies. Because millions of women combine their careers with marriage and children, it is important for employers and employees to know their rights. Below is a description of benefits covered by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act.

- The Pregnancy Discrimination Act applies to all companies employing at least 15 people.
- Employers are required to treat pregnancy, childbirth and other related conditions in the same manner they treat medical conditions for other employees.
- The Pregnancy Discrimination Act covers all areas of employment including hiring, promotion, firing, seniority rights and fringe benefits such as sick leave and health insurance.
- It is illegal for a woman to be fired, refused a job or refused promotion because she is pregnant or has had an abortion.

## **Sick Leave and Disability**

- Employers must treat able-bodied pregnant in the same manner they treat other able-bodied workers.
- Pregnant women are entitled to re-employment when they are able to return to work on the same basis as other temporarily disabled employees.
- If a pregnant employee is unable to perform some functions of her job, she must be treated in the same manner as other temporarily disabled employees, such as providing modified tasks, alternative assignments and disability leave.
- A woman unable to perform modified tasks during pregnancy or who becomes temporarily disabled during childbirth is entitled to the same rights as other temporarily disabled workers. This includes the use of accumulated sick pay, receiving disability and health insurance benefits and returning to work upon recovery.
- An employee must provide the use of sick leave or disability medical benefits in order to prepare for childbirth only if benefits are provided for other employees anticipating some kind of disability.

## **Medical Costs**

- The cost of maternity care, including prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care must be covered in employer sponsored health care plans on the same basis as other medical expenses.
- If an employer provides his/her employees with a choice of several health insurance plans, pregnancy coverage must be offered in all of his plans.

- If pregnancy benefits are provided, they cannot be limited to married women only.
- If the employer provides insurance for the medical expenses of spouses, it must also cover the medical expenses of the spouse's pregnancy-related conditions. This level of coverage does not have to equal the level of coverage for employees.

### **It Is Illegal For Employer-Provided Health Insurance Plans To:**

- Exempt pregnancy from major medical coverage.
- Exempt pregnancy coverage from nonfamily plans.
- Include deductibles for childbirth when there are none for other medical procedures.

### **Abortion Benefits**

- Employers are required to pay health insurance benefits for abortions only when the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were continued or when medical complications have arisen from an abortion. Employers are not precluded, however, from providing abortion coverage in non-life-endangering situations if he/she so chooses.
- An employer must provide the use of sick leave or disability medical benefits for absences which may be related to an abortion which may be related to an abortion only if medical benefits are provided for other employees.
- Employers may not refuse to hire or promote a woman because she has had an abortion.

### **Family And Medical Leave Act**

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides added protection. It went into effect on August 5, 1993.

If your doctor or health-care provider says you are sick and unable to work during pregnancy, you may be able to get up to 12 weeks off without pay under FMLA. You are also allowed time off for childbirth, adoption and to care for a sick child or family member.

If you take time off under FMLA, you have the right to the same job or a job with equal pay and benefits when you return to work.



# STATE OF NEBRASKA

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION



NOTICE TO Job Applicants, Employees, Employers, Labor Unions,  
Employment Agencies, Landlords, Tenants, Proprietors, Public:

## DISCRIMINATION IN

# ★ EMPLOYMENT ★ ★ HOUSING ★ PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ★ IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW

### Unlawful Employment Practices

It is illegal for an employer to discriminate against you because of your **Race, Color, Sex, Pregnancy, National Origin, Marital Status, Disability, Religion and/or Age (40-years-old and over)**. Discrimination may occur in such areas as *Hiring, Promotions, Transfers, Lay-offs, Discipline and Termination, Compensation and Benefits, Training, Other Terms or Conditions of Employment, or Sexual Harassment*. The Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission is authorized to investigate allegations of discrimination under the Fair Employment Practices Act and the Equal Pay Act of Nebraska, both of which covers employers with 15 or more employees; and the Nebraska Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which covers employers with 20 or more employees. Labor Organizations, Employment Agencies, Apprenticeship and Training Programs are all covered by the law.

Authority: Sections 48-1001 through 48-1009; Sections 48-1101 through 48-1125; Sections 48-1219 through 1227, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

### Public Accommodations and Housing Discrimination

The Nebraska Fair Housing Act prohibits *unlawful housing practices* which includes discrimination because of **Race, Color, Religion, National Origin, Sex, Disability and Familial Status** in *Purchases, Sales, Rentals, Loans, Publishing, Representation, Inquiry, Listings, Discharge, or Demotion of Agents or Employees* in obedience to the law, blockbusting and other such actions.

Authority: Sections 20-301 through 20-344, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

The Nebraska Civil Rights Act of 1969—*Public Accommodation* prohibits discrimination because of **Race, Color, Religion, Sex, National Origin, or Ancestry** in *Services, Privileges, Facilities, Advantages and Accommodations by all Public Places and Businesses* offering the same. Private establishments, etc. must meet the exceptions as set out in the law.

Authority: Sections 20-132 through 20-143, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

### Protection From Retaliation

The Laws enforced by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission prohibit an employer, landlord, or others subject to the laws from engaging in any form of retaliation because you have filed a charge of discrimination, opposed a practice made illegal by these laws, or acted as a witness in any investigation or hearing conducted by the Commission. In addition, the Fair Employment Practices Act makes it illegal for an employer to engage in any retaliation because a person has opposed any illegal practice or refused to carry out any action that is illegal under the laws of the State of Nebraska or the United States.

- **COMPLAINTS:** The Nebraska EOC will investigate every complaint in an impartial manner, without cost to you and without publicity. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the law was violated, the Nebraska EOC will hold a conciliation conference. In case of failure to settle or resolve a charge by conference, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or persuasion, a public hearing or litigation may occur.
- **EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, UNIONS, LANDLORDS, LENDERS, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, PROPRIETORS, PUBLIC, ETC:** You may call on the Nebraska EOC for information on procedures, advice on policy problems, literature, reading lists, films, speakers service, and aid in educational programming.

### For Information or Assistance, Please Write, Call, or Come to:

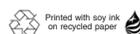
Main Office  
Equal Opportunity Commission  
301 Centennial Mall South, 5th Floor  
P.O. Box 94934  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4934  
Telephone (402) 471-2024  
1-800-642-6112

Branch Office  
Panhandle Office Complex  
4500 Avenue 'I'  
P.O. Box 1500  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69363-1500  
Telephone (308) 632-1340  
1-800-830-8633

Branch Office  
1313 Farnam on-the-Mall  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-1836  
Telephone (402) 595-2028  
1-800-382-7820  
[www.neoc.ne.gov](http://www.neoc.ne.gov)

- THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED in conspicuous, well lighted places—e.g., hiring offices, employee bulletin boards, employment agency waiting rooms, union hall—which are frequented by employees, job seekers, or applicants for union membership. Firms and organizations that have more than one such office, plant or posting place, should request extra copies of this notice. For information on exceptions write to Nebraska EOC. This document satisfies the requirements for posting pursuant to the laws administered by the NEOC.

This Commission Investigates Unlawful Discrimination Complaints Filed  
Anywhere In The State Of Nebraska: At No Cost To The Person Making The Complaint



# Minimum Wage in Nebraska

Effective January 1, 2016

## \$9.00 per Hour

### Notice to Employees

Except as provided below, every employer of four or more persons at any one time shall pay its employees a minimum wage of nine dollars per hour.

- If the employee is compensated by way of gratuities, the employer shall pay wages at the minimum rate of two dollars and thirteen cents per hour, plus all gratuities given to them for services rendered. The sum of wages and gratuities received by each person compensated by way of gratuities shall equal or exceed nine per hour.
- Any employer employing student-learners as part of a bona fide vocational training program shall pay such student-learners' wages at a rate of at least seventy-five percent of the minimum wage rate.
- An employer may pay a new employee younger than 20 who is not a seasonal or migrant worker, a training wage of at least seventy-five percent of the federal minimum wage for ninety days from the date the new employee was hired, subject to the terms and conditions described in Neb. Rev. Stat. §48-1203.01.

**48-1202.** For purposes of the Wage and Hour Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. Employ shall include to permit to work;
2. Employer shall include any individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, corporation, business trust, legal representative, or organized group of persons employing four or more employees at any one time except for seasonal employment of not more than twenty weeks in any calendar year, acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but shall not include the United States, the state, or any political subdivision thereof;
3. Employee shall include any individual employed by any employer but shall not include:
  - a. Any individual employed in agriculture;
  - b. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in or about a private home;
  - c. Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity or as a superintendent or supervisor;
  - d. Any individual employed by the United States or by the state or any political subdivision thereof;
  - e. Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization when the employer-employee relationship does not in fact exist or when the services rendered to such organization are on a voluntary basis;
  - f. Apprentices and learners otherwise provided by law;
  - g. Veterans in training under supervision of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;
  - h. A child in the employment of his or her parent or a parent in the employment of his or her child; or
  - i. Any person who, directly or indirectly, is receiving any form of federal, state, county, or local aid or welfare and who is physically or mentally disabled and employed in a program of rehabilitation, who shall receive a wage at a level consistent with his or her health, efficiency, and general well-being;
4. Occupational classification shall mean a classification established by the Dictionary of Occupational Titles prepared by the United States Department of Labor; and
5. Wages shall mean all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remunerations in any medium other than cash.

**NEBRASKA**

Good Life. Great Connections.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**For further information regarding the Nebraska Wage and Hour Act,  
contact the Nebraska Department of Labor**

**PHONE** 402-471-2239

Updated: 10/5/2016

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: **ADVISEMENT OF BENEFIT RIGHTS**

## TITLE 219 - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: CHAPTER 2 - CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

To file a claim for unemployment benefits, go to [dol.nebraska.gov](http://dol.nebraska.gov)

**001.** This chapter is adopted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-626, 48-627, 48-629, and 48-607.

**002. A.** For benefit years beginning prior to October 1, 2015, an individual who wants to make a claim for unemployment benefits shall file his or her application for benefits through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center's online web application available at [www.dol.nebraska.gov](http://www.dol.nebraska.gov). The individual shall provide such information as required on the application. Each application shall be signed by electronic signature or handwritten on a form prescribed by the Commissioner.

For benefit years beginning on or after October 1, 2015, all claims for unemployment benefits, except claims involving either wages paid by the military or federal government or combined with wages from state(s) other than Nebraska, shall be filed online through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center's online web application available at [www.dol.nebraska.gov](http://www.dol.nebraska.gov) unless a special accommodation is required or no reasonable access to an office maintained by the Department of Labor is available. Conditions requiring a special accommodation shall include, but not be limited to, language barriers and physical and mental handicaps. If a special accommodation is required, claimants may file an application for benefits through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center. The individual shall provide such information as required on the application. Each application shall be signed or attested to. An application may be signed by electronic signature or handwritten on a form prescribed by the Commissioner.

**B.** When filing a new initial claim, re-opening an existing claim, or filing a subsequent claim for unemployment benefits a claimant shall be required to register for work and create an active, online and searchable resume in the Nebraska Department of Labor's web application for Reemployment and Benefit services in accordance with 219 NAC 4.

**C.** The initial application for benefits shall be effective Sunday of the week in which the applicant files an application with the Department. The Commissioner, for good cause, may establish a different effective date.

**D.** A week shall be deemed to be in, within, or during that benefit year which includes the greater part of such week.

**003. A.** A separate claim for benefits shall be made for each week of unemployment by a method of claiming prescribed by the Commissioner.

**B.** An individual shall be ineligible for benefits for any week for which the individual fails to demonstrate that the individual engaged in an active and earnest search for work as required under 219 NAC 4.

**C.** If prescribed by the Commissioner, a claim form will be mailed by the Department and shall be completed by the claimant and returned to and received by the Department within ten days of the later of the date mailed or the week ending date which will be stated on the form. A claimant who fails to timely return the claim form shall be ineligible for that week's benefits unless good cause for the late return can be shown. If found ineligible, such applicant shall also be ineligible for benefits for any intervening weeks until the week in which the claim form is returned, regardless of cause.

**D.** An electronic media claim transaction shall be completed by the claimant and received by the Department by the Friday following the most recent week ending date. The failure of a claimant to timely complete an electronic media transaction shall be the basis for a denial of that week's benefits unless good cause for the late transaction can be shown. Any intervening weeks until the week in which the transaction was completed and received by the Department shall also be denied, regardless of cause.

**E.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for waiting week credit even though benefits are not payable for that week.

**F.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for each week of eligibility during the time an applicant is awaiting the results of an appeal hearing if the applicant intends to claim benefits during that time period.

**004.** The Department may direct a claimant to contact one of its offices to meet eligibility or other reporting requirements, or to provide other information as needed in the administration of Nebraska Employment Security Law. Unless good cause is shown, failure to contact the office as directed may result in the denial of benefits beginning with the week the claimant was scheduled to report and ending the Saturday prior to the week in which he/she reports to the Department.

**005.** In the event that wage information cannot be obtained from an employer, the Department may request that such information be provided by the claimant. The claimant may be required to provide payroll check stubs, W-2s, or other reliable information corroborating the amount of wages stated by the claimant. A failure by the claimant to comply with such a request by the due date on the form shall cause the claim to be processed without the requested wages and may result in a denial of benefits until the week in which the information regarding requested wages is received by the Department.

**006.** In the event of a major disaster declared by both the Governor of the State of Nebraska and the President, the Commissioner may permit backdating of the effective date of unemployment insurance claims to agree with the effective date of the federal disaster period.

**007.** Each worker engaged in employment covered by the Nebraska Employment Security Law, including service covered by election of an employer, shall procure a federal social security account number and furnish that number to every employer for whom that worker performs covered employment.

**008.** Weeks of disqualification assessed pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §48-628 and reductions in benefits determined pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §48-626 shall be determined in accordance with the number of weeks of disqualification in effect on the applicable date of the most recently filed initial, transitional or additional claim.

# 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 Nebraska State Law**

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

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## 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**

# 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 [www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts](http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts)

1-866-487-9243

TTY: 1-877-889-5627



# 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.

Este empleador participa en E-Verify y proporcionará al gobierno federal la información de su Formulario I-9 para confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar en los EE.UU..

Si E-Verify no puede confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar, este empleador está requerido a darle instrucciones por escrito y una oportunidad de contactar al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) o a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA) para que pueda empezar a resolver el problema antes de que el empleador pueda tomar cualquier acción en su contra, incluyendo la terminación de su empleo.

Los empleadores sólo pueden utilizar E-Verify una vez que usted haya aceptado una oferta de trabajo y completado el Formulario I-9.

## E-Verify Funciona Para Todos

Para más información sobre E-Verify, o si usted cree que su empleador ha violado sus responsabilidades de E-Verify, por favor contacte a DHS.

**888-897-7781**

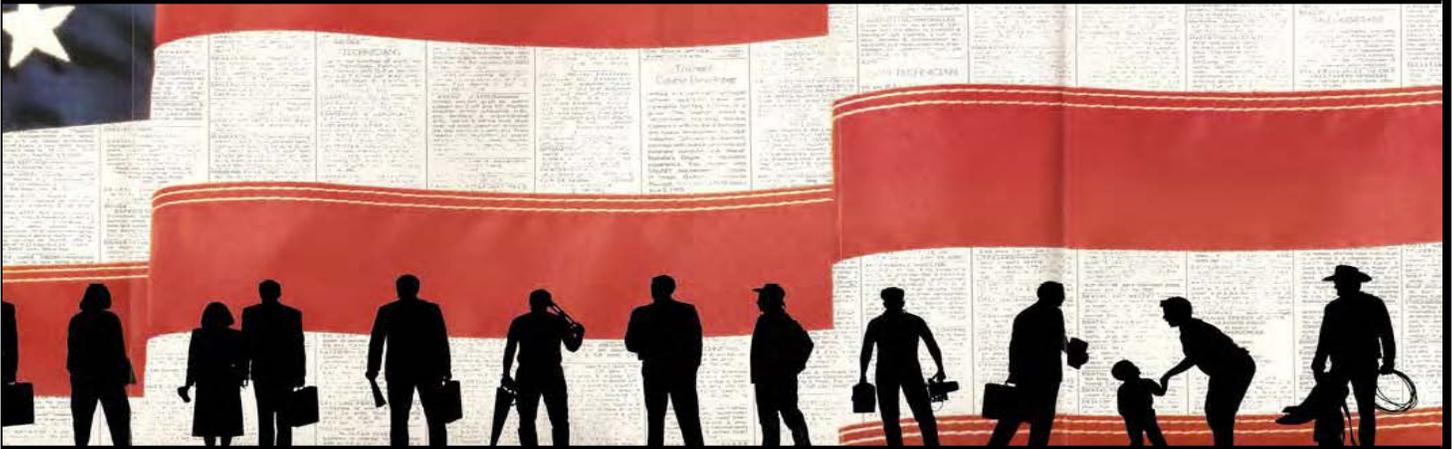
[dhs.gov/e-verify](https://dhs.gov/e-verify)



**E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA**

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

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



# 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.



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# 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).



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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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[www.dol.gov/whd](http://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](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).

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## 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.

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## 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.

## BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

## REQUESTING LEAVE

## 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



# 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

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U.S. Department of Labor



# 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.

## 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**



**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 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**