

FED

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. Employer 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 MATRONS
The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother for the 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 and until 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



WH1088

REV. 07/2016

DE

Minimum Wage

Regular Rate:
effective 06-01-15 - \$8.25/hour
effective 01-01-19 - \$8.75/hour
effective 10-01-19 - \$9.25/hour

Youth Rate (Ages 14-17) and Training Rate: (adults, 1st 90 days on the job)
effective 01-01-19 - \$8.25/hour
effective 10-01-19 - \$8.75/hour

EMPLOYERS WHO RECEIVE TIPS
The minimum cash wage payable to employees who receive tips is \$2.23 per hour, effective 10/1/96. The employer must be able to prove that the employee received the balance of the full minimum rate in tips.

NOTE: Delaware's minimum cash wage for tipped employees is greater than the cash wage required by federal law. Employers must pay Delaware's higher rate.

Tips may not be taken or retained by an employer except as required by law. Tip-pooling is permitted (under certain conditions) in an amount not to exceed 15% of the actual tips received by the employee.

Rev. 09/28/2018

NOTE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the Federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

NOTE: Employers must contact their local unemployment office or the state agency responsible for unemployment compensation to receive the official Unemployment Insurance posting. Employers should contact their local unemployment office for information on how to claim unemployment benefits.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. IT DOES NOT FULFILL THIS STATE'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE POSTING REQUIREMENT.

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Chapter 17. Whistleblowers' Protection

§ 1701 Short title.
This chapter may be cited as the "Delaware Whistleblowers' Protection Act."

§ 1702 Definitions.
As used in this chapter:

- "Employee" means a person employed full or part-time by any employer, and shall include, but not be limited to, at-will employees, contract employees, independent contractors, and volunteer firefighters as defined in § 6651(c) of Title 16.
- "Employer" means any person, partnership, association, sole proprietorship, corporation or other business entity, including any department, agency, commission, committee, board, council, bureau, or authority or any subdivision of them in state, county or municipal government. One shall employ another if services are performed for wages or under any contract of hire, written or oral, express or implied.
- "Person" means an individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, or any other legal entity.
- "Public body" means all of the following:
 - A state-wide elected official, agency, department, division, bureau, board, commission, council, authority, or other body in the executive branch of state government or employee of them;
 - A legislator or employee of the legislative branch of state government;
 - An elected official of a county, city, or school district or employee of them;
 - A law-enforcement agency or employee of that law-enforcement agency; and
 - A federal agency or employee of that federal agency.
- "Supervisor" means any individual to whom an employer has given the authority to direct and control the work performance of the affected employee or any individual who has the authority to take corrective action regarding the violation of a law, rule or regulation about which the employee complains.
- "Violation" means an act or omission by an employer, or an agent thereof, that is:
 - Materially inconsistent with, and a serious deviation from, standards implemented pursuant to a law, rule, or regulation promulgated under the laws of this State, a political subdivision of this State, or the United States, to protect employees or other persons from health, safety, or environmental hazards while on the employer's premises or elsewhere; or
 - Materially inconsistent with, and a serious deviation from, financial management or accounting standards implemented pursuant to a rule or regulation promulgated by the employer or a law, rule, or regulation promulgated under the laws of this State, a political subdivision of this State, or the United States, to protect any person from fraud, deceit, or misappropriation of public or private funds or assets under the control of the employer.

or inquiry held by that public body, or a court action, in connection with a violation as defined in this chapter;

- Because an employee refuses to commit or assist in the commission of a violation, as defined in this chapter;
- Because the employee reports verbally or in writing to the employer or to the employee's supervisor a violation, which the employee knows or reasonably believes has occurred or is about to occur, unless the employee knows or has reason to know that the report is false. Provided, however that if the report is verbally made, the employee must establish by clear and convincing evidence that such report was made; or
- Because an employee reports or is about to report to a public body, to the employer or the employee's supervisor, verbally or in writing any noncompliance or an infraction which the employee knows or reasonably believes has occurred or is about to occur, of Chapter 80 of Title 15 unless the employee knows or has reason to believe the report is false; or participates or is requested to participate in an investigation, hearing, trial or inquiry, of a person or entity other than employee, regarding noncompliance or an infraction of Chapter 80 of Title 15; or refuses to participate or assist in the noncompliance or an infraction of Chapter 80 of Title 15.

§ 1704 Relief and damages.

- A person who alleges a violation of this chapter may bring a civil action for appropriate declaratory relief, or actual damages, or both within 3 years after the occurrence of the alleged violation of this chapter.
- An action commenced pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may be brought in Superior Court in the county where the alleged violation occurred, the county where the complainant resides, or the county where the person against whom the civil complaint is filed resides or has their principal place of business.
- As used in subsection (a) of this section, "damages" means damages for injury or loss caused by each violation of this chapter.
- A court, in rendering a judgment in an action brought under this chapter, shall order, as the court considers appropriate, reinstatement of the employee, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, expungement of records relating to the disciplinary action or discharge, actual damages, or any combination of these remedies. A court may also award, as part of a judgment in an action brought under this chapter, all or a portion of the costs of litigation, including attorneys' fees, if the court determines that such an award is appropriate.

§ 1705 Collective bargaining.

This chapter shall not be construed to diminish or impair the rights of a person under any collective bargaining agreement.

§ 1706 Exemption.

This chapter shall not be construed to require an employer to compensate an employee for participation in an investigation, hearing or inquiry held by a public body in accordance with § 1703 of this title.

§ 1707 Torts not permitted.

An employer shall post notices and use other appropriate means to keep the employee's employment informed of their protections and obligations under this chapter.

§ 1708 Burden of proof.

The burden of proof in any action brought under this chapter shall be upon the employer to show that the primary basis for the discharge, threats, or discrimination alleged to be in violation of this chapter was that the employee undertook an act protected pursuant to § 1703 of this title.

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Payment of Wages

EMPLOYERS OF FOUR (4) OR MORE EMPLOYEES ARE REQUIRED TO:

- Notify employees in writing at the time of hire:**
 - Rate of Pay
 - Day, hour and place of payment
 - Employer's fringe benefits policies
- Notify employees in writing of any reductions in the rate of pay, and any changes in the day, hour or place of payment or benefits.
- Furnish each employee with a pay statement showing:**
 - Amount of wages due;
 - Pay period covered by the payment;
 - Amounts of deductions (separately specified) which have been made from the wages;
 - Total number of hours worked in pay period (for employees who are paid at an hourly rate).

PAYMENT OF WAGES

- Wages must be paid at least once each month.
- Employees must be paid all wages within seven (7) days from the close of each pay period [with some exceptions, see § 1012(b)].
- If the payday falls on a non-work day, payment shall be made on the preceding work day.

If an employee is not present on the regular payday, payment shall be made on the next regular workday that the employee is present or by mail (only if requested by the employee).

- Wages may be paid to a bank account designated by an employee (upon the employee's written request).
- Wages may be paid in cash or by check (provided that suitable arrangements are made by the employer for cashing at a bank or other business establishment convenient to the workplace).
- Whenever an employee quits, resigns, is discharged, suspended or laid off, the wages earned shall be paid on the next regularly scheduled payday(s) either through the usual pay channels or by mail (if requested by the employee) as if employment had not been suspended or terminated.

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS:
Employers are not permitted to deduct or withhold wages for:

- Cash or inventory shortages;
- Cash advances or charges for goods and services (unless there is a signed agreement specifying the amount owed and the repayment schedule);
- Damaged Property
- Failure to return employer's property.

Department of Labor
Division of Industrial Affairs

For VALLEY OFFICES
4425 NORTH MARKET STREET - 3RD FLOOR
WILMINGTON, DE 19802
(302) 761-8200

GEORGETOWN AMERICAN JOB CENTER
8 GEORGETOWN PLAZA, SUITE 2
GEORGETOWN, DE 19474
(302) 856-5230

BUS HWY CORPUSCOT CENTER
655 S BAY ROAD, STE. 2H
DOVER, DE 19901
(302) 422-1134

It is unlawful to retaliate against an employee because (s)he has made a complaint or given information to the Dept of Labor about possible labor law violations.

EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO DISPLAY THIS OFFICIAL POSTER IN A PLACE ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES AND WHERE THEY VIOLATIONS OF DELAWARE LABOR LAWS COULD RESULT IN FINES OF UP TO \$10,000 PER VIOLATION.

FED

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 discriminating, 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 polygraphs (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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



WH1462

REV. 07/2016

FED

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.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS
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.

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 have 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.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES
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.

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

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


For additional information or to file a complaint:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD

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 • WH1420



REV. 04/2016

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Child Labor

General Provisions:

- The minimum age for employment is 14.
- Work Permits are required for all employed minors under the age of 18.
- Employers are required to keep Work Permits on file for each employed minor.
- A new Work Permit is required when a minor changes employers.

Provisions for Individuals 14 and 15 Years of Age:
MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE SHALL NOT WORK:

- Before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. - except from June 1st through Labor Day when the evening hour shall be extended to 9:00 a.m.
- More than four (4) hours per day on school days
- More than eight (8) hours per day on non-school days
- More than eighteen (18) hours in any week when school is in session for five (5) days
- More than six (6) days in any week
- More than forty (40) hours per week; and

Specific Provisions for Individuals 16 and 17 Years of Age:

- Not more than twelve (12) hours in a combination of school and work hours per day
- Must have at least eight (8) consecutive hours of non-work, non-school time in each twenty-four (24) hour period
- May not work more than five (5) hours continuously without a non-work period of at least thirty (30) consecutive minutes.

For a list of Prohibited Occupations, contact:

The Delaware Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Affairs, Office of Labor Law Enforcement at any of the addresses listed.

This poster provides only general information regarding the provisions of Delaware's Child Labor Laws. The requirements of state law do not affect an employer's obligation to comply with any provisions of federal law.

Rev. 09/28/2018

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Workers Compensation

IMPORTANT THINGS TO DO IN CASE OF INJURY

THE EMPLOYER SHOULD:
Carry Workers' Compensation insurance coverage. Provide all necessary medical, surgical, and hospital treatment from the accident date. Every employer should keep a record of all injuries received by employees and make a report within ten (10) days thereof in writing to the Office of Workers' Compensation. Ascertain the average weekly wages of the employee and provide compensation in accordance with the provisions of the law, for disability beyond the third day after the accident. All agreements as to compensation must be submitted to the Office of Workers' Compensation for approval.

THE EMPLOYEE SHOULD:
Immediately notify the employer in writing of accidental injury or occupational disease and request medical services. Failure to give notice or to accept medical services may void the basis for employment decisions or (3) such conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. If the harassment is by a supervisor, the employer may be responsible even if the employee has not complained. If the harassment is by a fellow worker or non-employee, employees are responsible if the

deprive the employee of the right to compensation. Give promptly to the employer, directly or through a supervisor, notice of any claim for compensation for the period of disability beyond the third day after the accident. In case of fatal injuries, notice must be given by one or more dependents of the deceased or by a person on their behalf. In case of failure to reach an agreement with the employer in regard to compensation under the law, file an application with the Industrial Accident Board for a hearing on the matters at issue within two (2) years of the date of accidental injury or one (1) year of knowledge of a diagnosis of an occupational disease or an ionizing radiation injury. All forms can be obtained from the Office of Workers' Compensation.

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Breaks

All employees must receive a meal break of at least 30 consecutive minutes if the employee is scheduled to work 7.5 or more hours per day.

Meal breaks must be given sometime after the first two (2) hours of work and before the last two (2) hours of work.

This rule does not apply when:

- The employee is a professional employee certified by the State Board of Education and employed by a local school board to work directly with children;
- There is a collective bargaining agreement or other employer-employee written agreement which provides otherwise.

Rules have been issued granting exemptions when:

- Compliance would adversely affect public safety.

Rev. 09/28/2018

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Discrimination

Employees are prohibited by state law from discriminating against employees because of their RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX (INCLUDING PREGNANCY), RELIGION, DISABILITY, AGE (40+), GENETIC INFORMATION, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, MARITAL STATUS, MEMBERSHIP IN VETERANS EMERGENCY RESERVE, or other protected characteristics. The law also prohibits discrimination on the basis of ORGANIZATION (VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS, AMBULANCE PERSONNEL, LADIES AUXILIARY, VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR TOLLING FAMILY CARE RESPONSIBILITIES, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DECISIONS), and RETALIATION FOR INITIATING A COMPLAINT OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION, OR OPPOSING OR PARTICIPATING IN THE INVESTIGATION OF A DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.

Employers of four (4) or more employees, labor organizations, employment agencies and joint labor management committees for apprenticeship or training are covered by this law.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: Sexual harassment of employees, applicants, apprentices, staffing agency workers, unpaid interns, and independent contractors is unlawful. Sexual harassment can be unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when (1) the employee is expected to submit to such conduct, (2) the employee's submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions; or (3) such conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. If the harassment is by a supervisor, the employer may be responsible even if the employee has not complained. If the harassment is by a fellow worker or non-employee, employees are responsible if the

employee complained to the employer and the employer has taken no action because of their RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, or other protected characteristics. Employees may file a complaint with the Department of Labor Sexual Harassment Informational worksheet to all employees. Employees with 50 or more employees must provide interactive sexual harassment training to all new employees, and every two years after.

DISABILITY: Employees are prohibited by state law from discriminating against any employee because of disability. State law requires the employment advancement of qualified individuals with a disability who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of a job.

PREGNANCY: Employers must provide reasonable accommodations to employees with respect to pregnancy, childbirth, lactation and related conditions. Employees may not deny job applicants a position based on the need for a pregnancy-related workplace accommodation, make unnecessary changes to a pregnant employee's job functions or require a pregnant employee to take paid or unpaid leave when a reasonable accommodation would permit the employee to continue working.

ANY PERSON who believes he or she has been discriminated against should contact the Delaware Department of Labor, Office of Discrimination at (302) 761-8200.

A Charge of Discrimination must be filed within 300 days of the alleged unlawful employment practice.

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Equal Employment Opportunity is THE LAW

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

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

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN
Executive Order 12966, 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.

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.

REV. 11/2009

FED

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
- then an employer may not deny you:
 - initial employment;
 - reemployment;
 - retention in employment;
- are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;
- or any benefit of employment

because of this status.

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

REV. 04/2017



OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
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 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.

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.
- 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.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov

SCAN ME! easily verify your poster compliance status now



41259

To update your employment law posters contact J. J. Keller & Associates, Inc. JJKeller.com/employmentlaw 800-327-6868

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