Wage and Hour Act
Minimum Wage: $7.25 per hour (effective 7/24/09).

Employers in North Carolina are required to pay the higher of the minimum wage rate established by state or federal laws. The federal minimum wage is currently $7.25 per hour effective July 24, 2009; therefore, employers in North Carolina are required to pay their employees at least $7.25 per hour.

An employer may pay as little as $2.13 per hour to tipped employees so long as each employee receives enough in tips to make up the difference between the wages paid and the minimum wage. Employees must be allowed to keep all tips, except that pooling is permitted if no employee’s tips are reduced more than 15 percent. The employer must keep an accurate and complete record of tips as certified by each employee monthly or for each pay period. Without these records, the employer may not be allowed the tip credit.

Certain full-time students may be paid 90 percent of the minimum wage, rounded to the lowest nickel.

Overtime
Time and one-half must be paid after 40 hours of work in any one workweek, except after 45 hours at seasonal recreational and amusement establishments. The state overtime provision does not apply to any employers and employees who are exempt.

Youth Employment

Rules for all youths under 18 years old are: Youth employment-certification forms (YEC) are required. To obtain a YEC, please visit our website at www.nclabor.com.

Hazardous or Detrimental Occupations: State and federal labor laws protect youth workers by making it illegal for employers to hire them in a dangerous job. For example, non-agricultural workers under 18 years of age may not operate a forklift, operate many types of power equipment such as meat slicers, circular saws, band saws, bakery machinery or wood-working machines; work as an electrician or electrician’s helper; or work from any height above 10 feet, including the use of ladders and scaffolds. For a complete list of prohibited jobs, please visit our website.

Additional rules for 16- and 17-year-olds are: No work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. when there is school the next day. Exception: When the employer gets written permission from the youth’s parents and principal.

Additional rules for 14- and 15-year-olds are:
- Work where can be performed: Retail businesses, food service establishments, service stations and offices of other businesses. Work is not permitted in manufacturing, mining or construction, or in a power-driven machinery, or on the premises of a business holding an ABC permit for the on-premises sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages; except that youths at least 14 years of age can work on the outside grounds of the premises with written consent from a parent or guardian as long as the youth is not involved with the preparation, serving, dispensing or sale of alcoholic beverages.
- Maximum hours per day: Three on school days; eight if a non-school day.
- Maximum hours per week: 18 when school is in session; 40 when school is not in session.
- Hours of the day: May work only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (9 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day when school is not in session). Breaks: 30-minute breaks are required after any period of five consecutive hours of work.

Additional rules for youths under 14 years old are: Work is generally not permitted except when working for the youth’s parents; in newspaper distribution to consumers; modeling; or acting in movie, television, radio or theater production.

These state youth employment provisions do not apply to farm, domestic or government work.

Wage Payment
Wages are due on the regular payday. If requested, final paychecks must be mailed. When the amount of wages is in dispute, the employer’s payment of the undisputed portion cannot restrict the right of the employee to continue a claim for the rest of the wages.

Employees must be notified of paydays, pay rates, policies on vacation and sick leave, and of commission, bonus and other pay matters. Employers must notify employees in writing or through a posted notice maintained in a place accessible to its employees of any reduction in the rate of promised wages at least 24 hours prior to such change.

Deductions from paychecks are limited to those required by law and those agreed to in writing or on or before payday. If the written authorization that the employee signs does not specify a dollar amount, the employer must receive prior to payday (1) written notice of the amount to be deducted, (2) written notice of their right to withdraw the authorization, and (3) be given a reasonable opportunity to withdraw the authorization. The written authorization or written notice may be given in an electronic format, provided the requirements of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Chapter 66, Article 40 of the N.C. General Statutes) are met.

The withholding or diversion of wages owed for the employer’s benefit may not be taken unless the employee agrees to its advance notice. This seven-day rule does not apply to these deductions made at termination. An employer may not use fraud or duress to require employees to pay back protected amounts.

If the employer provides vacation pay plans to employees, the employer shall give vacation time off or payment in lieu of time off and extra pay in the case of a full or partial loss of a vacation or sick day. Employees must be notified in writing or through a posted notice of any company policy or practice that results in the loss or forfeiture of vacation time or pay. Employees not so notified are not subject to such loss or forfeiture.

The wage payment provisions apply to all private-sector employers doing business in North Carolina. The wage payment provisions do not apply to any federal, state or local agency or instrumentality of government.

Complaints
The department’s Wage and Hour Bureau investigates complaints and collects back wages plus interest if they are due to the employee. The state of North Carolina may bring civil or criminal actions against the employer for violations of the law. The employer may be required to pay back wages. The court may award attorney’s fees, costs, liquidated damages and interest.

Anyone having a question about the Wage and Hour Act may write to:

N.C. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Bureau
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Phone: 1-800-625-2267 or 919-807-2796
Fax: 888-310-8708
www.nclabor.com

Employment Discrimination

The department’s Employment Discrimination Bureau (EDB) enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act (REDA). Employees involved in the following activities are protected from retaliation or discrimination by their employer:
- Workers’ Compensation Claims
- Wage and Hour Complaints
- Occupational Safety and Health Complaints
- Mine Safety and Health Complaints
- Genetic Testing
- Sickle Cell or Hemoglobin Carriers
- N.C. National Guard Service
- The Juvenile Justice System
- Victims of Domestic Violence
- Pest Control
- Establishment of discrimination complaints

Employers who have questions about the application of REDA, or employees who believe they have been discriminated or retaliated against, should contact the EDB information officer:

N.C. Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Bureau
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Phone: 1-800-625-2267 or 919-807-2831
Fax: 919-807-2824
www.nclabor.com

All complaints must be made within 180 days of the date of retaliation.

To find out more information about this poster and to download all of the required state and federal posters, please visit our website at http://www.nclabor.com/posters/posters.htm

Printed 12/14
50,000 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of $2,000, or $.04 per copy.
OSH Notice to Employees

Safety and Health (OSHA)
N.C. Department of Labor Responsibilities

The state of North Carolina has a federally approved program to administer the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) in North Carolina. This program is administered by the N.C. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Division.

The OSH Division has the following responsibilities and powers:

- **Inspections**—The OSH Division conducts workplace inspections that can be triggered by complaints, accidents or because the workplace has been randomly selected for an inspection.
- **Citations**—Following an inspection, the employer may be cited for one or more violations of the OSHA standards. The employer will be given a timetable to correct the violation to avoid further action.
- **Penalties**—An employer can be fined up to $7,000 for each “serious” violation. Serious violations that involve injury to a person under 18 years of age could result in fines up to $14,000 per violation. An additional maximum $7,000 penalty can be assessed for each day an employer fails to correct or abate a violation after the allotted time to do so has passed.
- **OSHA Standards**—The division adopts all federally mandated OSHA standards verbatim or can rewrite them to meet state conditions, as long as the new version is at least as strict as the federal standard.

A copy of any specific standard adopted by the OSH Division is available free of charge. The entire “General Industry” or “Construction Industry” standards are available for a nominal cost by calling 919-807-2875.

Unemployment Insurance
NCDOL does not handle matters relating to unemployment insurance. If you would like information about unemployment insurance policies or procedures, please contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611-5903, 1-888-717-0259, www.ncces.com.

Employer Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employers have a “general duty” to provide their employees with workplaces that are free of recognized hazards likely to cause serious injury or death. Employers must comply with the OSHA safety and health standards adopted by the Labor Department.

- **Inspections**—An employer has the legal right to refuse to allow an inspector to enter the workplace without an administrative inspection warrant. If this occurs, the inspector will obtain a warrant to conduct the inspection. The employer has the right to accompany the inspector during the physical inspection.
- **Discrimination**—Any employer who retaliates in any way against an employee for filing a complaint or assisting an inspector is breaking the law. The department will investigate and may prosecute employers who take such action.
- **Citations**—If an OSHA inspection results in one or more citations, the employer is required to promptly and prominently display the citation(s) at or near the place where the violation allegedly occurred. It must remain posted for three working days or until the violation has been corrected or abated, whichever is longer.
- **Contesting Penalties**—Once an employer has been cited, he or she may request an “informal conference” with OSH officials to discuss the penalty, abatement or other issues related to the citation. This request must be made within 15 working days after the citation is received.

The employer may formally contest (by filing a “Notice of Contest”) the citation(s) or proposed penalty to the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The Review Commission is an independent body that hears and decides contestments by employers and employees concerning citations, abatement periods and penalties.

Employers wishing to know more about the procedures for filing a “Notice of Contest” should contact the Review Commission. Telephone: 919-733-3589. Website: www.oshrb.state.nc.us.

- **Injury and Illness Records**—Employers with 11 or more employees, unless specifically exempted, are required to maintain updated occupational injury and illness records of their employees. Recordkeeping forms and information concerning these requirements may be obtained from the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor. Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-807-2875.
- **Accident and Fatality Reporting**—An employer must report the following:
  - Within eight hours: Any work-related fatality.
  - Within 24 hours:
    - Any work-related in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees.
    - Any work-related amputation.
    - Any work-related loss of an eye.
    - To report an accident, call the OSH Division at 1-800-625-2267 or 919-779-8560.

Employee Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employees must comply with occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations, and those orders issued under OSHA that relate to their own actions and conduct.

- **Complaints**—Any employer who retaliates in any way against an employee for filing a complaint or assisting an inspector is breaking the law. The department will investigate and may prosecute employers who take such action.

To make a complaint, call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-779-8560. Complaints also can be made online at www.nclabor.com.

- **Contesting Abatement**—Employees may contest any abatement period set as a result of an OSH inspection at their workplace. An employee has the right to appeal before the Review Commission to contest the abatement period and seek judicial review.

Other OSHA Information

- **Federal Monitoring**—The OSH Division is monitored by the U.S. Department of Labor. Federal authorities ensure that continued state administration is merited. Any person who has a complaint about the state’s administration of OSHA may contact the Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Labor, 61 Forsyth St. S.W., Suite 6750, Atlanta, GA 30303.
- **Additional Information or Questions**—Anyone having a question about any of the above information may write or call:

  N.C. Department of Labor
  Occupational Safety and Health Division
  1101 Mail Service Center
  Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
  Phone: 1-800-625-2267 or 919-807-2796
  Fax: 919-807-2856
  E-mail: ask.osha@labor.nc.gov
  www.nclabor.com

This notice must be posted conspicuously. This poster is available free of charge to all North Carolina workplaces. Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-807-2875 or order online.

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)
www.nclabor.com

Follow NCDOL on
Certificate of Coverage
and Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights

Employers covered by the Employment Security Law of North Carolina (Chapter 96 of the North Carolina General Statutes) contribute to a special fund set aside for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. No money is withheld from workers’ checks for unemployment insurance purposes.

If your work hours are substantially reduced or your job is eliminated due to lack of work you may qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. If you work less than the equivalent of (3) customary scheduled full time days, during any payroll week because work was not available, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. An employer may file claims for employees through the use of automation in case of partial unemployment. An employer may file an attached claim for an employee only once during a benefit year, and the period of partial unemployment for which the claim is filed may not exceed six consecutive weeks. You must notify the employer of any wages earned from all sources during the payroll week. Unemployment insurance benefit payments are processed in Raleigh, North Carolina. Please be sure that your employer has your correct mailing address.

If you lose your job with this employer, you may contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Solutions (DWS) at www.nccommerce.com/workforce to assist you in securing suitable work. DWS provides a wide variety of services free of charge. If suitable work is not readily available you may file a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with the Division of Employment Security at www.ncesc.com, or by phone at 877-841-9617.

By law, workers who become unemployed for other reasons or who refuse suitable work may be denied unemployment insurance benefits.

If you have any questions about unemployment insurance benefits or need more information, contact the Division of Employment Security at the address shown on the bottom of this poster.

**During Labor Disputes [Section 96-14.7(b)]**

An individual is disqualified for benefits if the Division determines the individual’s total or partial unemployment is caused by a labor dispute at your place of employment or any location owned by the employer within the state of North Carolina. Once the labor dispute has ended, such workers shall continue to be ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time that is reasonably necessary to resume operations in the workers’ place of employment.

**Instructions for Employers**

1. Post this notice on your premises in such a place that all employees may see it. Additional copies may be obtained on-line at www.ncesc.com.
2. You must notify affected workers of a vacation period within a reasonable period of time before it begins.

**DES HIGHLY RECOMMENDS POSTING THIS INFORMATION.**

For More Information, Contact:

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Division of Employment Security
P.O. Box 25903
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
Telephone: (919) 707-1237
www.ncesc.com

Revised November 5, 2013
IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

The Employee Should:

- Report the injury or occupational disease to the Employer immediately.
- Give written notice to the Employer within 30 days.
- File a claim with the Industrial Commission on a Form 18 immediately, but no later than 2 years from injury date or occupational disease. Give a copy to the Employer.
- If medical treatment and wage loss compensation are not promptly provided, call the insurance carrier/administrator or request a hearing before the Industrial Commission using a Form 33 Request for Hearing. Commission forms are available at website www.ic.nc.gov or by calling the Help Line.
- Your employer’s workers’ compensation insurance carrier is ________________________________.
- The insurance policy number is ________________________________________________________.
- Your employer’s workers’ compensation insurance policy is valid from ________________ until ________________.

For assistance: Call the Industrial Commission HELP LINE—(800) 688-8349.

The Employer Should:

- Provide all necessary medical services to the Employee.
- Report the injury to the carrier/administrator and file a Form 19 Report of Injury within 5 days with the Industrial Commission, if the Employee misses more than 1 day from work or if cumulative medical costs exceed $2,000.00.
- Give a copy of your completed Form 19 to the Employee along with a copy of a blank Form 18 Notice of Accident.
- Ensure that compensation is promptly paid as required under the Workers’ Compensation Act.

For assistance with Safety Education Training contact:
Director of Safety Education at (919) 807-2602 or safety@ic.nc.gov

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
4335 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-4335
Website: www.ic.nc.gov
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.

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

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED
There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected:
The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at www.eeoc.gov or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at www.eeoc.gov.
Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

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

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

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

DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS
The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

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

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately:
The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-Public@dol.gov, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

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

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

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.
Basic Leave Entitlement
FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees for the following reasons:

- for incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or child birth;
- to care for the employee’s child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care;
- to care for the employee’s spouse, son, daughter or parent, who has a serious health condition; or
- for a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee’s job.

Military Family Leave Entitlements
Eligible employees whose spouse, son, daughter or parent is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status may use their 12-week leave entitlement to address certain qualifying exigencies. Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

FMLA also includes a special leave entitlement that permits eligible employees to take up to 26 weeks of leave to care for a covered service-member during a single 12-month period. A covered service member is:

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy, or is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness*;
2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran, and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.*

*The FMLA definitions of “serious injury or illness” for current servicemembers and veterans are distinct from the FMLA definition of “serious health condition”.

Benefits and Protections
During FMLA leave, the employer must maintain the employee’s health coverage under any “group health plan” on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms.

Use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee’s leave.

Eligibility Requirements
Employees are eligible if they have worked for a covered employer for at least 12 months, have 1,250 hours of service in the previous 12 months*, and if at least 50 employees are employed by the employer within 75 miles.

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

Definition of Serious Health Condition
A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents the employee from performing the functions of the employee’s job, or prevents the qualified family member from participating in school or other daily activities.

SUBSTITUTE COMPANY LOGO

Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by a period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive calendar days combined with at least two visits to a health care provider or one visit and a regimen of continuing treatment, or incapacity due to pregnancy, or incapacity due to a chronic condition. Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Use of Leave
An employee does not need to use this leave entitlement in one block. Leave can be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary. Employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer’s operations. Leave due to qualifying exigencies may also be taken on an intermittent basis.

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave
Employees may choose or employers may require use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. In order to use paid leave for FMLA leave, employees must comply with the employer’s normal paid leave policies.

Employee Responsibilities
Employees must provide 30 days advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days notice is not possible, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with an employer’s normal call-in procedures.

Employees must provide sufficient information for the employer to determine if the leave may qualify for FMLA protection and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that the employee is unable to perform job functions, the family member is unable to perform daily activities, the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or circumstances supporting the need for military family leave. Employees also must inform the employer if the requested leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employees also may be required to provide a certification and periodic recertification supporting the need for leave.

Employer Responsibilities
Covered employers must inform employees requesting leave whether they are eligible under FMLA. If they are, the notice must specify any additional information required as well as the employees’ rights and responsibilities. If they are not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for the ineligibility.

Covered employers must inform employees if leave will be designated as FMLA-protected and the amount of leave counted against the employee's leave entitlement. If the employer determines that the leave is not FMLA-protected, the employer must notify the employee.

Unlawful Acts by Employers
FMLA makes it unlawful for any employer to:

- interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA; and
- discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or for involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA.

Enforcement
An employee may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

FMLA does not affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any State or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

FMLA section 109 (29 U.S.C. § 2619) requires FMLA covered employers to post the text of this notice. Regulation 29 C.F.R. § 825.300(a) may require additional disclosures.

For additional information:
WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

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

WHD Publication 1420 / Revised February 2013
**EMPLOYEE RIGHTS**

**UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

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

**FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE**

$7.25 **PER HOUR**

**BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009**

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**OVERTIME PAY**

At least 1½ times your 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 under the following conditions:

*No more than*

- 3 hours on a school day or 18 hours in a school week;
- 8 hours on a non-school day or 40 hours in a non-school week.

Also, work may not begin before 7 a.m. or end after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day, when evening hours are extended to 9 p.m. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

**TIP CREDIT**

Employers of “tipped employees” must pay 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. Certain other conditions must also be met.

**ENFORCEMENT**

The Department of Labor may recover back wages either administratively or through court action, for the employees that have been underpaid in violation of the law. Violations may result in civil or criminal action.

Employers may be assessed civil money penalties of up to $1,100 for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law and up to $11,000 for each employee who is the subject of a violation of the Act’s child labor provisions. In addition, a civil money penalty of up to $50,000 may be assessed for each child labor violation that causes the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled, up to $100,000, when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits discriminating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the Act.

**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 and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.
- Employees under 20 years of age may be paid $4.25 per hour during their first 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with an employer.
- 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.

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For additional information:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

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

**WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV**

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

WHD Publication 1088 (Revised July 2009)
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.

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.

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.

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties up to $10,000 against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

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WWW.WAGEANDHOUR.DOL.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.
Notice

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act

This federal law requires agricultural employers, agricultural associations, farm labor contractors and their employees to observe certain labor standards when employing migrant and seasonal farmworkers unless specific exemptions apply. Further, farm labor contractors are required to register with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Have These Rights

- To receive accurate information about wages and working conditions for the prospective employment
- To receive this information in writing and in English, Spanish or other languages, as appropriate
- To have the terms of the working arrangement upheld
- To have farm labor contractors show proof of registration at the time of recruitment

Aviso

Ley de Protección de Trabajadores Migrantes y Temporales en la Agricultura

Esta ley federal exige que los patrones agrícolas, las asociaciones agrícolas, los contratistas de mano de obra agrícola (o troqueros), y sus empleados cumplan con ciertas normas laborales cuando ocupan a los trabajadores migrantes y temporales en la agricultura, a menos que se apliquen excepciones específicas. Los contratistas, o troqueros, tienen además la obligación de registrarse con el Departamento del Trabajo.

Los Trabajadores Migrantes y Temporales en la Agricultura Tienen los Derechos Siguientes

- Recibir detalles exactos sobre el salario y las condiciones de trabajo del empleo futuro
- Recibir estos datos por escrito en inglés, en español, o en otro idioma que sea apropiado
- Cumplimiento de todas las condiciones de trabajo como fueron presentadas cuando se les hizo la oferta de trabajo
- Al ser reclutados para un trabajo, ver una prueba de que el contratista se haya registrado con el Departamento del Trabajo
To be paid wages when due
To receive itemized, written statements of earnings for each pay period
To purchase goods from the source of their choice
To be transported in vehicles which are properly insured and operated by licensed drivers, and which meet federal and state safety standards
For migrant farmworkers who are provided housing
  ✿ To be housed in property which meets federal and state safety and health standards
  ✿ To have the housing information presented to them in writing at the time of recruitment
  ✿ To have posted in a conspicuous place at the housing site or presented to them a statement of the terms and conditions of occupancy, if any

Workers who believe their rights under the act have been violated may file complaints with the department’s Wage and Hour Division or may file suit directly in federal district court. The law prohibits employers from discriminating against workers who file complaints, testify or in any way exercise their rights on their own behalf or on behalf of others. Complaints of such discrimination must be filed with the division within 180 days of the alleged event.

For further information, get in touch with the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division, listed in most telephone directories under the U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment Standards Administration
Wage and Hour Division

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

Cobrar el salario en la fecha fijada
Recibir cada día de pago un recibo indicando el salario y la razón de cualquier deducción
Comprar mercancías al comerciante que ellos escojan
Ser transportados en vehículos que tengan seguros adecuados y que hayan pasado las inspecciones federales y estatales de seguridad, y conducidos por choferes que tengan permisos de manejar
Las garantías para los trabajadores migrantes a quienes se les proporcionen viviendas o alojamiento
  ✿ Viviendas que satisfagan los requisitos federales y estatales de seguridad y de sanidad
  ✿ Al ser reclutados, recibir por escrito informes sobre las viviendas y su costo
  ✿ Recibir de su patron un aviso escrito explicando las condiciones de ocupación de la vivienda, o que tal aviso esté colocado en un lugar visible de la vivienda

Los trabajadores que crean haber sufrido una violación de sus derechos pueden presentar sus quejas a la División de Salarios y Horas o pueden presentar una demanda directamente a los tribunales federales. La ley prohíbe cualquier discriminación o sanción hacia los trabajadores que presenten tales quejas, que hagan declaraciones, o que reclamen de cualquier manera sus derechos, sea a beneficio de sí mismos o a beneficio de otros. Hay que presentar las quejas de discriminación o de sanción a la división dentro de 180 días del suceso.

En caso de que necesite más información, comuníquense con la oficina de la División de Salarios y Horas más cercana, que aparece en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el título U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

Departamento del Trabajo de los EE. UU.
Administración de Normas de Empleo
División de Salarios y Horas

La ley exige que los patrones fijen este aviso en un lugar donde puedan verlo fácilmente los trabajadores.
This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of special minimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay special minimum wages to workers with disabilities 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 special minimum wages are referred to as “commensurate wage rates” and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and less than the FLSA minimum wage of $7.25 per hour beginning July 24, 2009. 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.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

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 blindness, mental illness, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. 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.

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 the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

OVERTIME

Generally, if you are performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, you must be paid at least 1½ times your 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 FLSA. No persons under 16 may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

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 wage determination.**

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.

PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at special minimum 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, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

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

For additional information:

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WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV
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.

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.

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.

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

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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(1-866-487-9243)  TTY: 1-877-889-5627
WWW.WAGEHOURLDOL.GOV
This establishment is performing Government contract work subject to (check one)

☐ SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (SCA) or
☐ 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 for: Contact the Wage and Hour Division by calling its toll-free help line at 1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243), or visit its Web site at www.wagehour.dol.gov.

Contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) by calling 1-800-321-OSHA (1-800-321-6742), or visit its Web site at www.osha.gov.

For additional information:

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(1-866-487-9243)  TTY: 1-877-889-5627
WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV
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 convicts 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 529) 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 worked 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, watchers.

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.

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.
This Organization Participates in E-Verify

This employer will provide the Social Security Administration (SSA) and, if necessary, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with information from each new employee’s Form I-9 to confirm work authorization.

IMPORTANT: If the Government cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this employer is required to give you written instructions and an opportunity to contact DHS and/or the SSA before taking adverse action against you, including terminating your employment.

Employers may not use E-Verify to pre-screen job applicants and may not limit or influence the choice of documents you present for use on the Form I-9.

To determine whether Form I-9 documentation is valid, this employer uses E-Verify’s photo matching tool to match the photograph appearing on some permanent resident cards, employment authorization cards, and U.S. passports with the official U.S. government photograph. E-Verify also checks data from driver’s licenses and identification cards issued by some states.

If you believe that your employer has violated its responsibilities under this program or has discriminated against you during the employment eligibility verification process based upon your national origin or citizenship status, please call the Office of Special Counsel at 800-255-7688, 800-237-2515 (TDD) or at www.justice.gov/crt/osc.

E-Verify Works for Everyone

For more information on E-Verify, please contact DHS:

888-897-7781

www.dhs.gov/E-Verify

NOTICE:

Federal law requires all employers to verify the identity and employment eligibility of all persons hired to work in the United States.

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 legal right to work in the United States, there are laws to protect you against 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 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.

  If any of these things have happened to you, contact the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

For assistance in your own language:
Phone: 1-800-255-7688 or (202) 616-5594
For the hearing impaired:
TTY 1-800-237-2515 or (202) 616-5525
E-mail: oscert@usdoj.gov

Or write to:
U.S. Department of Justice – CRT
Office of Special Counsel – NYA
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

www.justice.gov/crt/about/osc