

THE LIVING WAGE ACT OF 2006

D.C. Official Code §§ 2-220.01 – 2-220.11

Recipients of new contracts or government assistance shall pay affiliated employees and subcontractors who perform services under the contracts no less than the current living wage.

Effective January 1, 2019, the living wage rate is \$14.50 per hour.

The requirement to pay a living wage applies to:

- All recipients of contracts in the amount of \$100,000 or more, and all subcontractors that receive \$15,000 or more from the funds received by the recipient from the District of Columbia, and
- All recipients of government assistance in the amount of \$100,000 or more, and all subcontractors of these recipients that receive \$50,000 or more from the government assistance received by the recipient from the District of Columbia.

“Contract” means a written agreement between a recipient and the District government.

“Government assistance” means a grant, loan, or tax increment financing that result in a financial benefit from an agency, commission, instrumentality, or other entity of the District government.

“Affiliated employee” means any individual employed by a recipient who received compensation directly from government assistance or a contract with the District of Columbia government, including employees of the District of Columbia, any employee of a contractor or subcontractor of a recipient who performs services pursuant to government assistance or contract. The term “affiliated employee” does not include those individuals who perform only intermittent or incidental services with respect to the contract or government assistance or who are otherwise employed by the contractor, recipient, or subcontractor.

Certain exemptions apply: 1) contracts or agreements subject to wage determinations required by federal law which are higher than the wage required by this Act; 2) Existing and future collective bargaining agreements, provided that the future agreements results in employees being paid no less than the current living wage; 3) contracts performed by regulated utilities; 4) contracts for services needed immediately to prevent or respond to a disaster or imminent threat declared by the Mayor; 5) contracts awarded to recipients that provide trainees with services, including but not limited to case management and job readiness services, provided the trainee does not replace employees; 6) employees under 22 years of age employed during a school vacation period, or enrolled as a full-time student who works less than 25 hours per week; 7) tenants or retail establishments that occupy property constructed or improved by government assistance, provided there is no receipt of direct District government assistance; 8) employees of nonprofit organizations that employ not more than 50 individuals and qualify for 501(c)(3) status; 9) Medicaid provider agreements for direct care services to Medicaid recipients, provided, that the direct care service is not provided through a home care agency, a community residence facility, or a group home for persons with intellectual disabilities as those terms are defined in section 2 of the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice, and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983; D.C. Official Code § 44-501; and 10) contracts or agreements between managed care organizations and the Health Care Safety Net Administration or the Medicaid Assistance Administration to provide health services.

Home Care Final Rule: The Department of Labor extended overtime protections to home care workers and workers who provide companionship services. Employers within this industry are now subject to recordkeeping provisions.

Each recipient and subcontractor of a recipient shall provide this notice to each affiliated employee covered by this notice, and shall also post this notice in a conspicuous site in its place of business.

All recipients and subcontractors shall retain payroll records created and maintained in the regular course of business under District of Columbia law for a period of at least 3 years.

To file a claim, visit: Department of Employment Services , Office of Wage-Hour, 4058 Minnesota Avenue, NE, Suite 3600, Washington, D.C. 20019; call: (202) 671-1880; or file your claim on-line: does.dc.gov. Go to “File a Claim” tab.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE IN AMERICAN SAMOA

BY INDUSTRY

FISH CANNING AND PROCESSING AND CAN MANUFACTURING

\$5.56 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.96 beginning September 30, 2021

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION

CLASSIFICATION A:

STEVEDORING, LIGHTERAGE, AND MARITIME SHIPPING AGENCY ACTIVITIES

\$6.39 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.79 beginning September 30, 2021

CLASSIFICATION B:

UNLOADING OF FISH

\$6.22 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.62 beginning September 30, 2021

CLASSIFICATION C:

ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES

\$6.18 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.58 beginning September 30, 2021

TOUR AND TRAVEL SERVICES

\$5.78 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.18 beginning September 30, 2021

PETROLEUM MARKETING

\$6.15 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.55 beginning September 30, 2021

CONSTRUCTION

\$5.90 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.30 beginning September 30, 2021

HOTEL

\$5.30 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.70 beginning September 30, 2021

RETAILING, WHOLESALING, AND WAREHOUSING

\$5.40 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.80 beginning September 30, 2021

SHIP MAINTENANCE

\$5.81 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.21 beginning September 30, 2021

BOTTLING, BREWING, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

\$5.49 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.89 beginning September 30, 2021

PRINTING

\$5.80 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.20 beginning September 30, 2021

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

\$6.29 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.69 beginning September 30, 2021

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

\$5.63 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.03 beginning September 30, 2021

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INDUSTRY

\$5.21 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.61 beginning September 30, 2021

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES (INCLUDES DOMESTIC WORK)

\$5.00 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.40 beginning September 30, 2021

GARMENT MANUFACTURING

\$4.98 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$5.38 beginning September 30, 2021

PUBLISHING

\$5.93 beginning September 30, 2018 | \$6.33 beginning September 30, 2021

The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-28), as amended, applies the minimum wage rates shown above to industries in American Samoa. This law also provides for additional increases in the minimum wage of \$0.40 per hour to occur every three (3) years (e.g. 2021, 2024, 2027, etc.) on September 30, until reaching the minimum wage generally applicable in the U.S.

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



VAEGA O TOTOGI MA ITULA
UNAITE SETETE I LE MATAGALUEGA MO TAGATA FAIGALUEGA

1-808-541-1361
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



OVERTIME PAY

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

CHILD LABOR

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

TIP CREDIT

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

NURSING MOTHERS

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

OHR WORKPLACE POSTERS:

The Right to Breastfeed



Under the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended,

- A woman has a right to breastfeed her child in any location, public or private, where she has the right to be with her child, without respect to whether the mother's breast or any part of it is uncovered during or incidental to the breastfeeding of her child.
- An employer must provide reasonable daily unpaid break-time, as required by an employee so she may express breast milk for her child to maintain milk supply and comfort.
- The break-time for expression of milk, if possible, may run concurrently with any break-time, paid or unpaid, already provided to the employee.
- An employer is not required to provide break-time if it would create an undue hardship on the operations of the employer.
- An employer shall make reasonable efforts to provide a sanitary room or other location in close proximity to the work area, other than a bathroom or toilet stall, where an employee can express her breast milk in privacy and security.
- The employer must create a policy for breastfeeding mothers and must post and maintain a poster in a conspicuous place that sets forth these requirements.
- The employee must file within one (1) year of the occurrence or discovery of the violation of the Act. An employee of the District of Columbia government must file within 180 days of the occurrence or discovery of the violation.
- If the employee feels as if she is being discriminated against under the Act, she may contact:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

441 4th Street, NW : Suite 570 North : Washington, DC 20001
[202] 727 / 4559 or ohr.dc.gov

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

\$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

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

OVERTIME PAY

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

CHILD LABOR

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

TIP CREDIT

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

NURSING MOTHERS

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-28), as amended, applies the minimum wage rate shown above to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This law also provides for additional increases in the minimum wage of \$0.50 an hour each year on September 30 (except in 2011, 2013 and 2015, when no increase occurs), until reaching the minimum wage generally applicable in the U.S.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-808-541-1361
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



DC Family and Medical Leave Act during COVID-19

- Temporary "COVID-19" Leave during the Declared Public Health
Emergency related to COVID-19 -



THIS NOTICE APPLIES TO EMPLOYERS OF ANY SIZE WITH ONE OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On May 27, 2020, the Mayor signed the D.C. COVID-19 Support Emergency Amendment Act (CSEA), D.C. Act 23-326, which replaces all previous Coronavirus-related legislation and temporarily amends the D.C. Family & Medical Leave Act to create a new COVID-19 job-protected leave for employees in the District of Columbia, effective from **March 11, 2020 to October 9, 2020**.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE DCFMLA

1. **COVID-19 Leave (D.C. Code § 32-502.01):** During the public health emergency, an employee who has **worked for 30 days** for an **employer of any size** may use up to 16 weeks of "COVID-19" leave for one of the following reasons:
 - a. **Care for Self:** A recommendation from a healthcare provider to quarantine or isolate, including because the employee or an employee's household member is high risk for serious illness from COVID-19;
 - b. **Care for Family or Household Member:** A need to care for a family member or a member of the employee's household pursuant to a government or healthcare provider's order to quarantine or isolate; or
 - c. **Childcare Closure:** A need to care for a child whose childcare facility is closed or childcare provider is unavailable.

The right to COVID-19 Leave terminates when the public health emergency has ended, even if an employee has not exhausted the 16-week entitlement.

2. **Certification (D.C. Code § 32-502.01(c)):** For COVID-19 Leave, an employer may request certification of the need for leave, including a signed, dated letter from a healthcare provider, including a probable duration, or a statement by a childcare provider or a printed statement from the childcare provider's website.
3. **Penalties:** Violation of the COVID-19 Leave provision (D.C. Code § 32-502.01) could result in a civil penalty of \$1000 per offense in addition to any damages outlined in D.C. Code § 32-509.
4. **Effective Dates:** CSEA is retroactive, effective March 11, 2020 and will expire at the end of a declared public health emergency. Currently, the state of public health emergency will expire October 9, 2020, pursuant to Mayor's Order 2020-079.
5. **No Effect on Traditional Family and Medical Leave:** CSEA does not change the definitions of employer and employee, or eligibility for traditional family and medical leave entitlements, i.e., the employee must have worked for one year without a break in service and at least 1,000 hours in the preceding twelve months, and only employers with 20 or more employees are covered. Guidance on traditional family and medical leave can be found at: <https://ohr.dc.gov/page/OHRGuidance>.

(Continued on next page)

revised August 25, 2020

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

OHR issued an interpretational guidance with answers to frequently asked questions, which may be accessed here: <https://ohr.dc.gov/page/OHRGuidance>.

EMPLOYER POSTING REQUIREMENTS

The employer must post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous place and transmit it to employees working remotely. An employer that willfully fails to post this notice may be ordered to pay a fine of up to \$100 for each day the employer fails to post the notice.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you COVID-19 leave, family leave, medical leave, or retaliated against you under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit ohr.dc.gov. Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559.

revised August 25, 2020

DC Family and Medical Leave Act

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



Work Leave for Family or Medical Purposes

The District of Columbia Family and Medical Leave Act (DCFMLA) requires employers with 20 or more employees to provide eligible employees with 16 weeks of unpaid family leave *and* 16 weeks of unpaid medical leave during a 24 month period.

Family Leave

Eligible circumstances for family leave under DCFMLA include the birth of a child, adopting a child, or caring for a child in foster care. Caring for a seriously ill family member is also eligible for family leave.

Medical Leave

Eligible circumstances for medical leave under DCFMLA includes recovering from a serious illness rendering the employee unable to work.

Leave under DCFMLA may be taken in blocks of time, intermittently, and in certain circumstances, at a reduced schedule. Employees can also use any accrued time instead of unpaid leave.

The employer may require medical certification and reasonable prior notice when applicable.

Employee Eligibility

An employee is eligible under the Act if she or he has been employed by the employer for at least one year without a break in service, and worked at least 1,000 hours during the 12 month period immediately preceding the requested leave. The one year of service requirement does not need to have immediately preceded the request for leave.

The District government is considered a single employer. The above eligibility requirements can be met by considering employment at more than one District agency.

Employer Posting Requirements

The employer must post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous place. An employer that willfully fails to post this notice may be ordered to pay a fine of up to \$100 for each day the employer fails to post the notice.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you family or medical leave, or retaliated against you under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit:

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01 et seq., (Act) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Race | Gender Identity or Expression |
| Color | Familial Status |
| Sex (Gender or sexual harassment) | Family Responsibilities |
| National Origin | Matriculation |
| Religion | Political Affiliation |
| Age | Genetic Information |
| Marital Status | Disability |
| Personal Appearance | Source of Income |
| Sexual Orientation | Place of Residence or Business |

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above categories is also prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action. The D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, Section 2-1402.31(a) of the D.C. Code, prohibits acts performed wholly or partially for a discriminatory reason:

“To deny, directly or indirectly, any person the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation...”

These prohibitions also apply to the denial of credit or insurance.

COMPLAINTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW MAY BE FILED WITH:

Government of the District of Columbia
Office of Human Rights
441 4th Street, N.W., 570N
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone (202) 727-4559 • Fax (202) 727-9589
www.ohr.dc.gov



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SUBMINIMUM WAGES

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

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

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

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

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

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

WORKER NOTIFICATION

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

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

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

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

WIOA

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

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

FRINGE BENEFITS

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

OVERTIME

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

CHILD LABOR

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

PETITION PROCESS

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION**

4058 MINNESOTA AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, DC 20019 • (202) 671-1000 • (202) 671-1929 (fax)

Warning: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

TO EMPLOYEES

1. You are required by law to report promptly to your employer and the Office of Workers' Compensation an occupational injury or disease, even if you deem it to be minor. Form No. 7 DCWC, Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease, to be obtained from the employer or the Office of Workers' Compensation, must be used for that purpose. After you have completed and signed it, you should mail it to the Office of Workers' Compensation at the above address, and to your employer.
2. You are entitled, if required, to the services of a physician or hospital of your choice and lost wages. Call (202) 671-1000 for information.
3. You may not sue your employer as a result of a work-connected injury or disease by reason of your exclusive remedy under the Workers' Compensation Law.
4. In order to preserve your right to benefits under the DC Workers' Compensation Law, you must file a written claim on Form No. 7A DCWC, Employee's Claim Application, within one (1) year after your injury, or within (1) year after the last payment of benefits.
5. If you desire information regarding your rights and obligations prescribed by law, you may call your employer first. If you need further information you may call the Office of Workers' Compensation at (202) 671-1000.
6. The law gives you the right to be represented if you so desire.

TO EMPLOYERS

1. You are required to have Workers' Compensation insurance coverage if you have 1 or more employees.
2. You are required to display this poster at each worksite so that it will be of the greatest possible benefit to your employees.
3. You must file an Employer's First Report of Injury or Occupational Disease, Form No. 8 DCWC, with the Office of Workers' Compensation, copy to the nearest claim office of your insurer, on all occupational injuries or disease, as soon as possible, but no later than 10 days after the date of knowledge thereof.
4. Your employee must file Form No. 7 DCWC, Employee's Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease. Please provide your employee with Form No. 7 DCWC and direct them to complete it and return it to you and the Office of Workers' Compensation. Once you have received notice from the employee, you are required to send the employee a notice of his/her rights and obligations by certified mail, return receipt requested.
5. You are required to report to the Office of Workers' Compensation, and your insurer, and disability of more than 3 days which was not previously reported, as soon as possible, but no later than 10 days after the date of knowledge thereof.
6. You are required to furnish, or cause to be furnished, reasonable medical and hospital services, other remedial care or vocational rehabilitation, and various types of disability compensation, to an injured or disabled employee.
7. You are required to obtain from the insurer identified below a supply of all required Workers' Compensation Forms, or you may download the forms and notice mentioned above at our website <http://does.dc.gov>

NOTICE: Violation of the various provisions of the Workers' Compensation law provides for civil penalties.

The undersigned employer hereby gives notice of compliance with all provisions of the Workers' Compensation Law and Administrative Regulations

NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY

NAME OF EMPLOYER

BY _____

Employer ID Number
(if number unknown, employer to request from IRS)

THIS NOTICE IS TO BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN AND ABOUT EMPLOYER'S PLACE(S) OF BUSINESS

Equal Employment Opportunity

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



DC Human Rights Act

In accordance with the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, the District of Columbia and employers cannot discriminate on the basis of (actual or perceived):*

- Race
- Color
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- National Origin
- Religion
- Age
- Marital Status
- Personal Appearance
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity or Expression
- Family Responsibilities
- Matriculation
- Political Affiliation
- Genetic Information
- Disability

Sexual harassment and harassment based on other protected categories is prohibited by the Act.

If you believe a violation of the Act has occurred, you can file a complaint with the District of Columbia Office of Human Rights. The process is free and does not require an attorney. Damages can be awarded if it is determined that a violation of the Act did occur.

DC Family and Medical Leave Act

The DC Family and Medical Leave Act of 1990 requires all employers with 20 or more employees to provide up to 16 weeks of unpaid family leave:

- for the birth of a child, an adoption or foster care; or
- to care for a seriously ill family member.

It also allows up to 16 weeks of unpaid medical leave:

- to recover from a serious illness that left the employee unable to work for a total of 32 weeks during a 24 month period.

During the period of leave, an employee should not lose benefits such as seniority or group health plan coverage. The employer may require medical certification and reasonable prior notice when applicable.

The Act applies to employees who have worked for the employer for one year without a break in service and have worked at least 1000 hours during the last 12 months.

DC Parental Leave Act

In accordance with the DC Parental Leave Act of 1994, an employee who is a parent shall be entitled to a total of 24 hours leave** during any 12 month period to attend or participate in school-related events for his or her child.

A parent is defined as the:

- biological mother or father of a child;
- person who has legal custody of a child;
- person who acts as a guardian of a child;
- aunt, uncle, or grandparent of a child; or is
- a person married to a person listed above.

A school-related event means an activity sponsored either by a school or an associated organization.

Any employee shall notify the employer of the desire to leave at least 10 calendar days prior to the event, unless the need to attend the school-related event cannot be reasonably foreseen.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

To file a complaint about a violation of these laws with the Office of Human Rights, visit:

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559.

* Additional categories protected from discrimination but not in the area of employment include: familial status, source of income, place of residence or business, and status as a victim of an intrafamily offense.

** Leave is unpaid unless the parent elects to use any paid family, vacation, personal or compensatory leave provided by the employer.

Equal Employment Opportunity is **THE LAW**

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

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

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

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

DISABILITY

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

AGE

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

SEX (WAGES)

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

GENETICS

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

RETALIATION

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

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED

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

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

Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

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

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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

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

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

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

RETALIATION

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

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

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

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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

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

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

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

Under the NLRA, you have the right to:

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

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

- Prohibit you from soliciting for a union during non-work time, such as before or after work or during break times; or from distributing union literature during non-work time, in non-work areas, such as parking lots or break rooms.
- Question you about your union support or activities in a manner that discourages you from engaging in that activity.
- Fire, demote, or transfer you, or reduce your hours or change your shift, or otherwise take adverse action against you, or threaten to take any of these actions, because you join or support a union, or because you engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection, or because you choose not to engage in any such activity.
- Threaten to close your workplace if workers choose a union to represent them.
- Promise or grant promotions, pay raises, or other benefits to discourage or encourage union support.
- Prohibit you from wearing union hats, buttons, t-shirts, and pins in the workplace except under special circumstances.
- Spy on or videotape peaceful union activities and gatherings or pretend to do so.

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

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

If you and your coworkers select a union to act as your collective bargaining representative, your employer and the union are required to bargain in good faith in a genuine effort to reach a written, binding agreement setting your terms and conditions of employment. The union is required to fairly represent you in bargaining and enforcing the agreement.

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

You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: **1-844-762-NLRB (6572)**. Hearing impaired callers who wish to speak to an NLRB representative should contact the Federal Relay Service by visiting its website at <https://www.federalrelay.us/tty>, calling one of its toll free numbers, and asking its Communications Assistant to call the NLRB toll free number at **1-844-762-NLRB (6572)**.

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



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

U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

PROHIBITIONS

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

EXEMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

EXAMINEE RIGHTS

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



This Organization Participates in E-Verify

Esta Organización Participa en E-Verify



Sample Only Sólo muestra

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

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

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

E-Verify Works for Everyone

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

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

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

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

E-Verify Funciona Para Todos

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

888-897-7781

dhs.gov/e-verify



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA

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Fair Housing Law in the District

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



DC Human Rights Act

In accordance with the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, the District of Columbia and housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of (actual or perceived):

- Race
- Color
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- National Origin
- Religion
- Age
- Marital Status
- Personal Appearance
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity or Expression
- Familial Status
- Family Responsibilities
- Matriculation
- Political Affiliation
- Disability
- Source of Income
- Victim of an Intra-Family Offense
- Place of Residence or Business

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above categories is also prohibited by the Act.

It is unlawful for any person to practice discrimination in the rental or sale of housing accommodations and commercial space in the District of Columbia on the basis of the above categories.

Similar prohibitions apply to “blockbusting,” “steering,” and financing.

Examples of Illegal Discrimination

In the District, it is illegal to:

- Refuse housing to someone because of one of the traits;
- Make housing unavailable to any person because of their traits;
- Advertise a preference or dislike for a group because of their traits;
- Falsely tell someone housing is unavailable because of their traits;
- Establish different terms or conditions because of their traits;
- Provide different housing, units or services (such as repairs) because of particular traits;
- Urge someone to move to a specific area because of their traits;
- Persuade owners to sell because people of a particular traits are moving into the neighborhood;
- Refuse to make a loan because of a person’s traits;
- Provide inaccurate or different information depending on the traits; or
- Retaliate against someone for filing a complaint or acting as a witness.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

To file a complaint about a violation of these laws with the Office of Human Rights, visit:

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

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

PREVAILING WAGES

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

OVERTIME

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

APPRENTICES

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

PROPER PAY

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



FEDERAL EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

PAID SICK LEAVE AND EXPANDED FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT

The **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA or Act)** requires the Federal government to provide all of its employees with paid sick leave and, for employees who are covered under Title I of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), with expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19. These provisions will apply from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

► PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Generally, the Federal government must provide Federal employees:

Up to two weeks (80 hours, or a part-time employee's two-week equivalent) of paid sick leave based on the higher of their regular rate of pay, or the applicable state or Federal minimum wage, paid at:

- 100% for qualifying reasons #1-3 below, up to \$511 daily and \$5,110 total; and
- ⅔ for qualifying reasons #4 and 6 below, up to \$200 daily and \$2,000 total.

Federal employees including those not covered under Title I of the FMLA can receive either ⅔ of the higher of their regular rate of pay, or the applicable state or Federal minimum wage for the two-week period for qualifying reason #5 below. However, for leave under qualifying reason #5, Federal employees covered under Title I of the FMLA can receive 10 additional weeks of expanded family and medical leave for reason #5 below, up to \$200 daily and \$12,000 total.

A part-time employee is eligible for leave for the number of hours that the employee is normally scheduled to work over that period.

► ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

All Federal employees are eligible for up to two weeks of fully or partially paid sick leave for COVID-19 related reasons (see below). *Federal employees who are covered under Title I of the FMLA and have been employed for at least 30 days prior to their leave request are eligible for up to an additional 10 weeks of partially paid expanded family and medical leave for reason #5 below.*

Most federal employees are not covered under Title I of the FMLA and so would not be eligible for partially paid expanded family and medical leave. Please consult with your agency to determine whether you are covered under Title I of the FMLA. The Office of Personnel and Management will issue guidance on this question.

► QUALIFYING REASONS FOR LEAVE RELATED TO COVID-19

A Federal employee is entitled to take leave related to COVID-19 if the employee is unable to work, including unable to **telework**, because the employee:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;2. has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;3. is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis;4. is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or self-quarantine as described in (2); | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. is caring for his or her child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) due to COVID-19 related reasons; or6. is experiencing any other substantially-similar condition specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
|---|---|

► ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has the authority to investigate and enforce compliance with the FFCRA for Federal employers covered under Title I of the FMLA. Employers may not discharge, discipline, or otherwise discriminate against any employee who lawfully takes paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave under the FFCRA, files a complaint, or institutes a proceeding under or related to this Act. Federal employers covered under Title I of the FMLA in violation of the provisions of the FFCRA will be subject to penalties and enforcement by WHD.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For additional information
or to file a complaint:

1-866-487-9243

TTY: 1-877-889-5627

dol.gov/agencies/whd



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

PAID SICK LEAVE AND EXPANDED FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT

The **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA or Act)** requires certain employers to provide their employees with paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19. These provisions will apply from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

▶ PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Generally, employers covered under the Act must provide employees:

Up to two weeks (80 hours, or a part-time employee's two-week equivalent) of paid sick leave based on the higher of their regular rate of pay, or the applicable state or Federal minimum wage, paid at:

- 100% for qualifying reasons #1-3 below, up to \$511 daily and \$5,110 total;
- ⅔ for qualifying reasons #4 and 6 below, up to \$200 daily and \$2,000 total; and
- Up to 12 weeks of paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave paid at ⅔ for qualifying reason #5 below for up to \$200 daily and \$12,000 total.

A part-time employee is eligible for leave for the number of hours that the employee is normally scheduled to work over that period.

▶ ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

In general, employees of private sector employers with fewer than 500 employees, and certain public sector employers, are eligible for up to two weeks of fully or partially paid sick leave for COVID-19 related reasons (see below). *Employees who have been employed for at least 30 days* prior to their leave request may be eligible for up to an additional 10 weeks of partially paid expanded family and medical leave for reason #5 below.

▶ QUALIFYING REASONS FOR LEAVE RELATED TO COVID-19

An employee is entitled to take leave related to COVID-19 if the employee is unable to work, including unable to **telework**, because the employee:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;2. has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;3. is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis;4. is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or self-quarantine as described in (2); | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. is caring for his or her child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) due to COVID-19 related reasons; or6. is experiencing any other substantially-similar condition specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
|---|---|

▶ ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has the authority to investigate and enforce compliance with the FFCRA. Employers may not discharge, discipline, or otherwise discriminate against any employee who lawfully takes paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave under the FFCRA, files a complaint, or institutes a proceeding under or related to this Act. Employers in violation of the provisions of the FFCRA will be subject to penalties and enforcement by WHD.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For additional information
or to file a complaint:
1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1422 REV 03/20

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

REQUESTING LEAVE

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

ENFORCEMENT

For additional information or to file a complaint:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

www.dol.gov/whd

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



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

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

SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (SCA)

PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT (PCA)

MINIMUM WAGES

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

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

FRINGE BENEFITS

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

OVERTIME PAY

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

CHILD LABOR

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

SAFETY & HEALTH

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICE CONTRACT ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

H-2B WORKERS AND COVID-19

All people in the United States, including H-2B workers, have equal access to COVID-19 vaccines and vaccination distribution sites.

- ***The vaccine is free of charge, regardless of immigration status***
- ***Health insurance is not required***

Vaccines may be available at your local pharmacy, grocery store, or health clinic. To find a COVID-19 vaccination site near you, visit www.vaccines.gov, text your ZIP code to **438829**, or call **1-800-232-0233**.

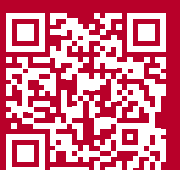
H-2B employers must comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to employment, including:

- health and safety laws that help protect workers from COVID-19, and
- any right to time off or paid time off to receive COVID-19 vaccines.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE H-2B PROGRAM

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

The Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2016, Division H, Title I of Public Law 114-113 ("2016 DOL Appropriations Act"), provides that the Department of Labor ("Department") may not use any funds to enforce the definition of corresponding employment found in 20 CFR 655.5 or the three-fourths guarantee rule definition found in 20 CFR 655.20, or any reference thereto (see Sec. 113). This appropriations rider has been included in the continuing resolutions that have passed throughout FY2017 and FY2018, and the Department remains prohibited from enforcing these provisions, or any reference thereto. However, the 2016 DOL Appropriations Act and continuing resolutions did not vacate these regulatory provisions, and they remain in effect, thus imposing a legal duty on H-2B employers, even though the Department will not use any funds to enforce them until such time as the rider may be lifted.

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows for the employment of temporary, non-immigrant workers in nonagricultural labor or services (H-2B WORKERS). Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations allow for the employment of **H-2B WORKERS** only if the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers would not be adversely affected.

Two types of workers have rights under this program:

- **H-2B WORKERS** and
- **OTHER WORKERS** performing substantially the same work included in the H-2B job order or substantially the same work as that performed by the H-2B workers, except for certain long-term existing employees and certain employees under a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract.

DISCLOSURE

- To receive accurate, **WRITTEN INFORMATION** about the wages, hours, working conditions, and benefits of the employment being offered
- To receive this information before getting a visa (in the case of H-2B workers outside the U.S.) but no later than the first day of work (for other workers)
- To receive this information in a language understood by the worker

WAGES

- To be **PAID** at least every two weeks at the rate indicated in the job order for all hours worked
- To be informed in writing of all **DEDUCTIONS** (not otherwise required by law) that will be made from the worker's paycheck
- To receive an itemized, written **STATEMENT OF EARNINGS** (pay stub) for each pay period
- To be guaranteed employment or payment for at least **THREE-FOURTHS** (75%) of the hours promised in the job order every 12-week period (or 6-week period for job orders under 120 days)

TRANSPORTATION AND VISA EXPENSES

- To be provided or, upon completion of 50 percent of the job order period, reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred for transportation and subsistence (including lodging incurred on the employer's behalf and meals) from the worker's home to the place of employment
- H-2B workers must be provided or reimbursed for all visa, border-crossing, and visa-related fees in the first workweek of employment
- Upon completion of the job order or if dismissed early for any reason, to be provided or paid for return transportation and subsistence
- All employer-provided transportation must meet applicable safety standards

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- To be provided, at no cost, all **TOOLS, SUPPLIES, and EQUIPMENT** required to perform the assigned duties
- To be **FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION** or **DISCHARGE** for filing a complaint, testifying, or exercising your rights in any way or helping others to do so
- Employers and their agents **MUST NOT** request or receive payment from any worker for any costs related to obtaining the H-2B certification (such as application and recruitment fees)
- Employers **MUST NOT** have sought H-2B workers during a strike or lockout at any of the employer's worksites within the geographic area listed in the job order
- Employers **MUST NOT** place H-2B workers outside the geographic area(s) or the occupation listed in the job order
- Employers **MUST** display this poster where employees can readily see it
- Employer **MUST NOT** lay off or displace similarly employed U.S. workers within 120 days before the job order through the end of the job order
- Employers **MUST** hire any eligible U.S. worker who applies until 21 days before the start of the job order
- Employers **MUST** comply with all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including the prohibition against holding workers' passports or other immigration documents)

Workers who believe their rights under the program have been violated may file confidential complaints.

For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE
(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK



DON'T LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY

If you have the skills, experience, and legal right to work, your citizenship or immigration status shouldn't get in the way. Neither should the place you were born or another aspect of your national origin. A part of U.S. immigration laws protects legally-authorized workers from discrimination based on their citizenship status and national origin. You can read this law at [8 U.S.C. § 1324b.](#)

The [Immigrant and Employee Rights Section \(IER\)](#) may be able to help if an employer treats you unfairly in violation of this law.

The law that IER enforces is 8 U.S.C. § 1324b. The regulations for this law are at 28 C.F.R. Part 44.

Call IER if an employer:

Does not hire you or fires you because of your national origin or citizenship status (this may violate a part of the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1))

Treats you unfairly while checking your right to work in the U.S., including while completing the [Form I-9](#) or using [E-Verify](#) (this may violate the law at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(1) or (a)(6))

Retaliates against you because you are speaking up for your right to work as protected by this law (the law prohibits retaliation at 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(5))

The law can be complicated. Call IER to get more information on protections from discrimination based on citizenship status and national origin.

Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)

1-800-255-7688

TTY 1-800-237-2515

www.justice.gov/ier

IER@usdoj.gov



U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section, January 2019

This guidance document is not intended to be a final agency action, has no legally binding effect, and has no force or effect of law. The document may be rescinded or modified at the Department's discretion, in accordance with applicable laws. The Department's guidance documents, including this guidance, do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities beyond what is required by the terms of the applicable statutes, regulations, or binding judicial precedent. For more information, see "Memorandum for All Components: Prohibition of Improper Guidance Documents," from Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions III, November 16, 2017.



SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR



NO DEJE QUE NADIE SE LO QUITTE

Si usted dispone de las capacidades, experiencia y derecho legal a trabajar, su estatus migratorio o de ciudadanía no debe representar un obstáculo, ni tampoco lo debe ser el lugar en que usted nació o ningún otro aspecto de su nacionalidad de origen. Existe una parte de las leyes migratorias de los EE. UU. que protegen a los trabajadores que cuentan con la debida autorización legal para trabajar de la discriminación por motivos de su estatus de ciudadanía o nacionalidad de origen. Puede consultar esta ley contenida en la [Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.](#)

Es posible que la [Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados \(IER, por sus siglas en inglés\)](#) pueda ayudar si un empleador lo trata de una forma injusta, en contra de esta ley.

La ley que hace cumplir la IER es la Sección 1324b del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU. Los reglamentos de dicha ley se encuentran en la Parte 44 del Título 28 del Código de Reglamentos Federales.

Este documento de orientación no tiene como propósito ser una decisión definitiva por parte de la agencia, no tiene ningún efecto jurídicamente vinculante y puede ser rescindido o modificado a la discreción del Departamento, conforme a las leyes aplicables. Los documentos de orientación del Departamento, entre ellos este documento de orientación, no establecen responsabilidades jurídicamente vinculantes más allá de lo que se requiere en los términos de las leyes aplicables, los reglamentos o los precedentes jurídicamente vinculantes. Para más información, véase «Memorándum para Todos Los Componentes: La Prohibición contra Documentos de Orientación Impropias», del Fiscal General Jefferson B. Sessions III, 16 de noviembre del 2017.

Llame a la IER si un empleador:

No lo contrata o lo despide a causa de su nacionalidad de origen o estatus de ciudadanía (esto podría representar una vulneración de parte de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Lo trata de una manera injusta a la forma de comprobar su derecho a trabajar en los EE. UU., incluyendo al completar el [Formulario I-9](#) o utilizar [E-Verify](#) (esto podría representar una vulneración de la ley contenida en la Sección 1324b(a)(1) o (a)(6) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Toma represalias en su contra por haber defendido su derecho a trabajar al amparo de esta ley (la ley prohíbe las represalias, según se indica en la Sección 1324b(a)(5) del Título 8 del Código de los EE. UU.)

Esta ley puede ser complicada. Llame a la IER para más información sobre las protecciones existentes contra la discriminación por motivos del estatus de ciudadanía o la nacionalidad de origen.

Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER)

1-800-255-7688

TTY 1-800-237-2515

www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier

IER@usdoj.gov



Departamento de Justicia de los EE. UU., División de Derechos Civiles, Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados, enero del 2019





Diversity in the Workplace Best Practices in DC Government

This one-pager lists some best practices for interacting with LGBTQ colleagues and constituents in a respectful and non-discriminatory manner

DEFINITIONS

- GENDER IDENTITY** An individual's internal sense of being male, female, or something else. Since gender identity is internal, one's gender identity is not necessarily visible to others. Common examples include: male, female, genderqueer, transgender and more.
- GENDER EXPRESSION** The manner in which we express our gender identity to others—one's behavior, hairstyle, voice, clothing, etc.
- SEXUAL ORIENTATION** One's romantic and/or sexual attraction (or lack thereof) to other people.

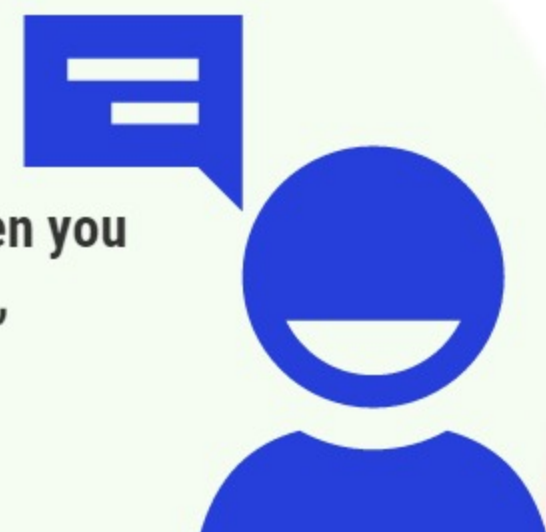
GENDER PRONOUNS

Some examples of pronouns are:

She/her/hers/herself	He/him/his/himself	They/them/their/themself	Ze/hir Zir/hirs or zirs/hirself or zirself
She is speaking. I listened to her. The backpack is hers.	He is speaking. I listened to him. The backpack is his.	They are speaking. I listened to them. The backpack is theirs.	Ze is speaking. I listened to hir. The backpack is zirs.

If you are unsure of which pronouns to use or how someone would prefer to be addressed, simply ask politely, "How would you like to be called?" or "Which pronouns do you use?"

If someone specifically requests that you use a certain name, pronoun, or title (such as Mr., Ms., or Mx.) then you should do so. If you make a mistake in referring to someone, simply correct yourself and move on. However, repeatedly refusing to refer to someone by their correct pronouns, title, or name could be harassment.



METHODS OF INTRODUCTIONS

If a colleague or constituent who will be working with you in the future identifies themselves as LGBTQ and states a preference about using pronouns that might not be familiar to their colleagues, here are some possible ways to introduce them and how to refer to them respectfully:

- One-on-one conversations with colleagues at employee's discretion
- Small group conversation with staff and employee, at employee's discretion
- With employee's approval, email employee's Bio to agency staff, including how they would like to be referred to
- Encourage all of your employees to take the LGBTQ training course



Additional resources on best practices in employment can be found at :
ohr.dc.gov/page/transemployees



RESTROOM

ACCOMMODATIONS

Bathroom Best Practices/Compliance



Any individual is allowed to use whichever restroom is consistent with their gender identity or expression. The individual determines which restroom they feel most comfortable in, not their employer.

If a place of business has restrooms that are single-occupancy, all of those restrooms must be gender neutral. If a bathroom has just one toilet and is labeled “men” or “women”, report it to the Office of Human Rights either by tweeting the business name, location, and a photo using #safebathroomsDC. Or fill out a quick form on the OHR website at ohr.dc.gov/bathrooms.

Gender Identity or Expression is a protected trait in Employment, Housing, Public Accommodations, and Educational Institutions, all four areas of civil rights enforced by OHR. Other protected traits in Employment include:



1. Race: classification or association based on a person’s ancestry or ethnicity
2. Color: skin pigmentation or complexion
3. Religion: a belief system which may or may not include spirituality
4. National origin: the country or area where one or one’s ancestor’s are from
5. Sex: a person’s gender; sex discrimination includes sex harassment, and discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth, related medical conditions, breastfeeding, and reproductive health decisions.
6. Age: 18 years or older
7. Marital status: married, single, in a domestic partnership, divorced, separated, and widowed
8. Personal appearance: outward appearance, but is subject to business requirements or standards
9. Sexual orientation: homosexuality, heterosexuality, and bisexuality
10. Gender identity or expression: your gender-related identity, behavior, appearance, expression or behavior which is different from what you are assigned at birth
11. Family responsibilities: supporting a person in a dependent relationship, which includes, but is not limited to, your children, grandchildren and parents.
12. Political affiliation: belonging to or supporting a political party
13. Disability: a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; includes those with HIV/AIDS.
14. Matriculation (applies to housing, employment and public accommodations): being enrolled in a college, university or some type of secondary school.
15. Genetic information (applies to employment and public accommodations): Your DNA or family history which may provide information as to a person’s predisposition or likely to come down with a disease or illness.



2000 14th Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20009
Phone: (202) 727-9493
Fax: (202) 727-5931
TTY: (202) 727-9493



Office of Human Rights
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

441 4th Street NW, Suite 570 North, Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 727-4559
Fax: (202) 727-9589
TTY: 711



441 4th Street, NW, Suite 330 South, Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 442-9700
Fax: (202) 727-0154
TTY: (202) 727-8478

Additional resources on best practices in employment can be found at :
<http://ohr.dc.gov/protectedtraits>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE POSTER

THIS SUMMARY MUST REMAIN IN A
VISIBLE LOCATION WHERE EMPLOYEES MAY READ

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Employees who do not receive gratuities	Employees who receive gratuities
\$11.50 per hour beginning July 1, 2016	\$2.77 per hour beginning January 1, 2005
\$12.50 per hour beginning July 1, 2017	\$3.33 per hour beginning July 1, 2017
\$13.25 per hour beginning July 1, 2018	\$3.89 per hour beginning July 1, 2018
\$14.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2019	\$4.45 per hour beginning July 1, 2019
\$15.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020	\$5.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020

Beginning in 2021, the minimum wage will increase during each successive year pursuant to the Consumer Price Index for both employees who do not receive gratuities and employees who receive gratuities. Visit the Department of Employment Services website at www.does.dc.gov for the yearly minimum wage rates.

MINIMUM WAGE EXCEPTIONS

The minimum wage provision does not apply in instances where other laws or regulations establish minimum wage rates for the following:

1. Handicapped workers may be paid less only when the employer has received an authorizing certificate from the U.S. Department of Labor.
2. Persons employed under provisions of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
3. Persons employed under provisions of the Youth Employment Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
4. Persons employed under provisions of the Older Americans Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
5. Students employed by institutions of higher education may be paid the minimum wage established by the United States government.
6. The Wage Theft Prevention Amendment Act of 2014, effective February 26, 2015, removed adult learners as a minimum wage exception. Newly hired persons 18 years of age or older must be paid the established District of Columbia minimum wage immediately upon hire.
7. The minimum wage provision does not apply to persons:
 - a. employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, computer, or outside sales capacity; or
 - b. engaged in the delivery of newspapers to the home of the consumer.

OVERTIME PAY

At least 1 ½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek.

OVERTIME EXCEPTIONS

The overtime provision shall not apply to persons employed:

1. In a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, computer, or outside sales capacity;
2. As a private household worker who lives on the premises of the employer;
3. In a retail or service establishment and whose regular rate of pay is in excess of one and one-half times the minimum hourly rate applicable under the Act, and more than one-half of the employee's compensation for a representative period (not less than one month) represents commissions on goods and services;
4. As a seaman, by a railroad, as an attendant in a parking lot or parking garage, or in newspaper home delivery;
5. By an air carrier who voluntarily exchanges workdays with another employee for the primary purpose of utilizing air travel benefits available to these employees; or
6. As a salesperson, parts salesperson, or mechanic primarily engaged in selling or servicing automobiles, trailers, or trucks if employed by a non-manufacturing establishment primarily engaged in the business of selling these vehicles to ultimate purchasers.

NOTE: The Car Wash Employee Overtime Amendment Act of 2012, effective May 31, 2012, removed the overtime exception for employees of a car wash. Car wash employees are entitled to overtime for all hours worked over a forty-hour workweek. The United States Department of Labor's Home Care Rule, effective November 12, 2015, became applicable to direct care workers employed by agencies and other third-party employers. Direct care workers are workers who provide home care services, such as certified nursing assistants, home health aides, personal care aides, caregivers, and companions.

PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO OVERTIME PAY UNDER DISTRICT LAW MAY BE ENTITLED UNDER FEDERAL LAW

For more information, call the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage-Hour Division, or visit www.dol.gov/whd/.

UNIFORMS

Employers must pay the cost of purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of uniforms and protective clothing required by employer or by law or pay the employee 15 cents per hour in addition to the minimum wage (maximum required is \$6.00 per week) for washable uniforms. When the employer purchases and the employee maintains washable uniforms, the additional payment required is 10 cents per hour. When the employer cleans and maintains but the employee purchases, the additional payment required is 8 cents per hour.

MEALS

Employers may deduct \$2.12 for each meal made available. For four (4) hours or less of work, a maximum of one (1) meal deduction is allowed. For over four (4) hours of work, a maximum of two (2) meal deductions is allowed. For employees that live on the employer's premises, no more than \$6.36 per day can be deducted.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Additional wages are due to employees for split shifts, travel expenses, and tools. Other deductions may be taken for lodging provided by the employer.

DEDUCTIONS

No employer shall make any deductions, except those specifically authorized by law or court order, which would bring the wages below those required by the Act. An itemized wage statement showing all deductions must be provided with each pay check.

RECORDS

Every employer shall make and keep for at least three (3) years accurate time and payroll records for each employee, in addition to other detailed records required by the Act.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Employers must pay a service rate per hour (please see the rate of current minimum wage in accordance with the regulations set forth in this document under tipped employees) to "tipped employees." If an employee's hourly tip earnings (averaged weekly) added to the service rate do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must pay the difference.

INTERNET-BASED TIP PORTAL FOR ONLINE REPORTING OF THE QUARTERLY WAGE REPORT

An employer who employs an employee who receives gratuities shall submit a quarterly wage report within 30 days of the end of each quarter to the Mayor certifying that the employee was paid the required minimum wage.

1. The Mayor has created an Internet-based portal for online reporting of the quarterly wage reports and it is located at <https://www.essp.does.dc.gov/>.
2. An employer shall submit its quarterly wage reports online unless the employer claims that online reporting creates a hardship, in which case the employer shall submit its reports in hard-copy form.
3. The Mayor shall provide reporting requirements training to educate employers about the reporting requirements and use of the Internet-based portal.

ADDITIONAL LAWS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF WAGE- HOUR

All labor laws enforced within the District of Columbia can be found on www.does.dc.gov.

FOR A COMPLETE TEXT OF EACH LAW OR TO FILE A COMPLAINT CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

OFFICE OF WAGE HOUR

4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20019

(202) 671-1880 • www.does.dc.gov



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



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
- 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.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/whd



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

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 Siguietes

- 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
- 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 satisfazan 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.

DIVISIÓN DE HORAS Y SALARIOS
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE LOS EE.UU.
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/whd



La ley exige que los patrones fijen este aviso en un lugar donde puedan verlo fácilmente los trabajadores.

WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE FOR CONTRACTORS

\$10.95

 PER HOUR

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

MINIMUM WAGE Executive Order 13658 (EO) requires that federal contractors pay workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts at least (1) \$10.10 per hour beginning January 1, 2015, and (2) beginning January 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, an inflation-adjusted amount determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the EO and appropriate regulations. The EO hourly minimum wage in effect from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, is \$10.95.

TIPS Covered tipped employees must be paid a cash wage of at least \$7.65 per hour effective January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021. If a worker's tips combined with the required cash wage of at least \$7.65 per hour paid by the contractor do not equal the EO hourly minimum wage for contractors, the contractor must increase the cash wage paid to make up the difference. Certain other conditions must also be met.

EXCLUSIONS

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

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

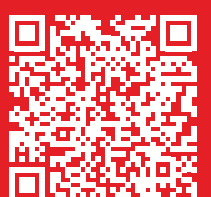
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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NOTICE OF HIRE – EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF WAGE RATE(S)

Notice of Hire (Check only one)

At Hire Current Employee Annual–Current Date _____ Change in pay rate(s) or payday

Effective Date: ____/____/____

Section 1

Employer

Company Name: _____
DBA: _____
Permanent Address: _____
Street Line 2: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____
Mailing Address: Same as Physical Address

Street Line 2: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Employee

Employee Name: _____
Physical Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Zip Code: _____
Mailing Address: Same as Physical Address

Street Line 2: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Section 2

Pay Frequency and Payday

Pay Frequency: _____ Designated Pay Day: _____
(Weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, etc.) (Day of week when wages are payable/available)

Section 3

Allowances Claimed As Part of Wages: None, or:

Tips \$ _____ per hour
 Meals \$ _____ per meal
 Lodging \$ _____ per _____
 Other \$ _____ per _____

Section 4

Tipped Employees

As of January 1, 2005, the minimum wage required to be paid by any employer in the District of Columbia to any employee who receives gratuities shall be **\$2.77** an hour, provided that the employee actually receives gratuities in an amount at least equal to the difference between the hourly wage paid and the minimum wage. Also, all gratuities received by the employee must be retained by the employee. This employee (*will or will not*) participate in the following company tip pool:

Tip Pool Policy: (*Explain if applicable*)

Section 5

Basis of Wage Payment

- Minimum Wage** **Living Wage** **Living Wage Exempt** **Employer Determined Wage Rate**

Pay Basis: _____ (hourly, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission)

Hourly

Multiple Rates or Basis (for each type of basis)

Rate of Pay: _____ per hour

Overtime Rate of Pay* _____ per hour

- Overtime Pay Exemption for bona fide**
- Administrative**
 - Executive**
 - Professional**

Rate of Pay: _____ per _____ Overtime Rate: _____

Rate of Pay: _____ per _____ Overtime Rate: _____

Rate of Pay: _____ per _____ Overtime Rate: _____

*No employer shall employ any employee for a workweek that is longer than 40 hours, unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess of 40 hours at a rate not less than 1 ½ times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.

Section 6

Prevailing Rate (if Applicable)

Prevailing Rate Jobs: Your rate of pay will be the posted rate for the classification(s) listed.

Classification 1: _____ Prevailing Rate: _____

Classification 2: _____ Prevailing Rate: _____

Classification 3: _____ Prevailing Rate: _____

Section 7

The Department of Employment Services, specifically the Office of Wage-Hour (OWH), is to be contacted as that office is the designated enforcement agency for the concerns about safety, wage and hour, or discrimination. The OWH can be contacted at 202-671-1880 or via e-mail at owh.ask@dc.gov . The office is located at 4058 Minnesota Avenue, NE, Suite 4300 Washington, D.C. 20019. The office is open Monday –Thursday 8:30-4:30 and Friday 9:30-4:30.

Section 8

Employee Acknowledgement: By signing below, I acknowledge that I have received the foregoing information regarding my pay and my Employer. I told my employer what my primary language is:

Check one:

English

- I have been given this pay notice in English.

Other Language

- _____. I have been given this pay notice in English only, because Office of Wage-Hour does not yet offer a pay notice form in my primary language.

Employee's Signature: _____ Date ____/____/____

Employer's Signature: _____ Date ____/____/____

The Department of Employment Services provides templates for several common types of pay agreements, including dual language notices and acknowledgements in English and Spanish. If any other languages are needed, please contact the Office of Wage-Hour at 202-671-1880. Employers may create their notices, use or adapt the notice provided by The Department of Employment Services, as long as:

- The required information appears in English and the employee's primary language
- The employee receives a copy
- The employee signs an acknowledgment of receipt and identifies their primary language to the employer
- The employer keeps a copy of the notice and acknowledgement form

The Instructional Guide of how to complete this notice is found below:

Instructional Guide

Notice Given

Indicate the reason the form is being provided to the employee.

Section 1

Employer and Employee

Complete all fields.

Section 2

Pay Frequency and Pay Day

Indicate the frequency (e.g., weekly, bi-weekly, etc.) for when regularly scheduled wage payments will be paid and also indicate the specific payday.

Section 3

Allowances Claimed as Part of Wages

Indicate any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tips, meals, and/or lodging allowances.

Section 4

Tipped Employees

This section provides tipped employees the required notice under § 32-1003(f).

Note: Employers should also provide the company's tip pool policy in this section or as an attachment.

Section 5

Basis of Wage Payment

Employer must specify whether the employee is paid minimum wage, living wage (or living wage exempt), or if the wage rate is an employer-determined rate above minimum wage.

Specify the basis as hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, and/or commission.

Provide the actual rate for each type of basis the employee will be paid.

Note: Employers must also provide employees with their overtime rate for each basis paid or given notice that they are exempt from overtime. (Specify the reason for the exemption is for bona fide Administrative, Executive, or Professional)

Section 6

Employees Paid Based on Prevailing Rates or other Jobs.

Complete this section when the employee will be paid a prevailing wage rate such as those specified under the Davis Bacon Act or the Service Contract Act.

Employers must specify the classification(s) the employee will work and the related Wage Rate and any Fringe Benefit applicable. Also, explain any overtime rates that will be paid for the work performed over 40 hours in a work week under each prevailing rate.

Section 7

According to WTPAA, information about how to contact the designated enforcement agency for concerns about safety, wage and hour, or discrimination is to be on this notice.

Section 8

Employee Acknowledgement

The employee must acknowledge that he/she has disclosed his/her primary language by checking one of the two boxes and that the employee has received the form by signing and dating the form.

Note: Employees have a right to receive this notice in a language other than English but only for those languages for which the DOES Office of Wage-Hour has developed its own dual-language notice. Notices will be available from Office of Wage-Hour in English and Spanish. If you need the forms translated in other languages, please contact our office at 202-671-1880.

If an employee refuses to sign the notice, an employer should still give the notice to the employee and note the employee's refusal on its copy of the notice.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

New Benefit Available Beginning in July 2020 Information on Paid Family Leave in the District of Columbia

Your employer is subject to the District of Columbia's Paid Family Leave law, which allows covered employees to receive paid time off for qualifying parental, family, and medical events. For more information about Paid Family Leave, please visit the Office of Paid Family Leave's website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Covered Workers

In order to receive benefits under the Paid Family Leave program, you must have worked for an employer in DC before you experienced a covered event. Your employer should have reported your wages to the Department of Employment Services and paid taxes based on the wages they paid to you. To find out if you are a covered worker, you can ask your employer or contact the Office of Paid Family Leave using the information below. Your employer is required to tell you if you are covered by the Paid Family Leave program. You should receive information about Paid Family Leave from your employer at these three (3) times:

1. At the time you were hired (if you were hired after January 2020);
2. At least once a year starting in 2020; and
3. If (in 2020 or later) you ever asked your employer for leave that could qualify for benefits under the Paid Family Leave program.

Covered Events

There are three (3) kinds of events for which you may be eligible for Paid Family Leave benefits. Each kind of leave has its own eligibility rules and its own limit on the length of time you can receive benefits in a year. No matter how many different types of leave you may take in a year, you may receive no more than **8 weeks** of Paid Family Leave benefits in a year. The three types of leave for which you may receive benefits are:

1. Parental leave - receive benefits to bond with a new child for up to 8 weeks in a year;
2. Family leave - receive benefits to care for a family member for up to 6 weeks in a year; and
3. Medical leave - receive benefits for your own serious health condition for up to 2 weeks in a year.

Applying for Benefits

If you have experienced an event that may qualify for parental, family, or medical leave benefits, you can learn more about applying for benefits with the Office of Paid Family Leave at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Benefit Amounts

Paid Family Leave benefits are based on the wages your employer paid to you and reported to the Department of Employment Services. If you believe your wages were reported incorrectly, you have the right to provide proof of your correct wages. Effective July 1, 2020 through October 1, 2021, the maximum weekly benefit amount is \$1,000.

Employee Protection

The Paid Family Leave program does not provide job protection to you when you take leave and receive Paid Family Leave benefits. However, you may be protected against actions taken by your employer that are harmful to you if those actions were taken because you applied for or claimed Paid Family Leave benefits. When these harmful actions were taken because you applied for or claimed Paid Family Leave benefits, they are known as "retaliation." If you believe you have been retaliated against, you may file a complaint with the DC Office of Human Rights (OHR), which receives complaints at the following web address: www.ohr.dc.gov.

For more information about Paid Family Leave, please visit the Office of Paid Family Leave's website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov, call 202-899-3700, or email does.opfl@dc.gov.



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 a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



OFFICIAL NOTICE
(Post Where Employees Can Easily Read)

Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008

(This poster includes provisions of the Earned Sick and Safe Leave Amendment Act of 2013, effective February 22, 2014)

REQUIRES EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO PROVIDE PAID LEAVE TO EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR OWN OR FAMILY MEMBERS' ILLNESSES OR MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS AND FOR ABSENCES ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR SEXUAL ABUSE.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE ACT

Pursuant to the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008, all employers in the District of Columbia must provide paid leave to each employee, including employees of restaurants, bars, temporary, staffing firms and part-time employees.

ACCRUAL START DATE

Paid leave accrues at the beginning of employment, provided that the accrual need not commence prior to November 13, 2008 and provided that an employer need not allow accrual of paid leave for tipped restaurant or bar employees prior to February 22, 2014.

Paid leave accrues on an employer's established pay period.

ACCESSING PAID LEAVE

An employee must be allowed to use paid leave no later than after 90 days of service with the employer. An employee may use leave on short notice if the reason for leave is unforeseeable.

NUMBER OF HOURS ACCRUED

Accrual of paid leave is determined by the type of business, the number of employees an employer has, and the number of hours an employee works. For tipped employees of restaurants or bars, regardless of the number of employees the employer has, each tipped employee must accrue at least one (1) hour per 43 hours worked, up to five (5) days per calendar year and be paid at the full District of Columbia's Minimum Wage. For all other employers, use the following chart:

If an employer has...	Employees accrue at least...	Not to Exceed...
100 or more employees	1 hour per 37 hours worked	7 days per calendar year
25 to 99 employees	1 hour per 43 hours worked	5 days per calendar year
Less than 25 employees	1 hour per 87 hours worked	3 days per calendar year

UNUSED LEAVE

Under this Act, an employee's accrued paid sick leave carries over from year to year. Employers do not have to pay employees for unused paid sick leave upon termination or resignation of employment.

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

Under the Act, employees who assert their rights to receive paid sick leave or provide information or assistance to help enforce the Act are protected from retaliation.

ENFORCEMENT

The DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Wage Hour can investigate possible violations, access employer records, enforce the paid sick leave requirements, order reinstatement of employees who are terminated, as a result of asserting rights to paid sick leave, order payment of paid sick leave unlawfully withheld, and impose penalties. An employer who willfully violates the requirements of the Act shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first offense, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the second offense, and two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the third and any subsequent offenses.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT OR FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To request full text of the Act, to obtain a copy of the rules associated with this Act, to receive the Act translated into other languages, or to file a complaint, visit www.does.dc.gov, call the Office of Wage Hour at (202) 671-1880, or visit at 4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E., Suite 3600, Washington, D.C. 20019.

Complaints shall be filed within three (3) years after the event on which the complaint is based unless the employer has failed to post notice of the Act.

AVISO OFICIAL

(Publicar en un lugar en que pueda ser leído fácilmente por los empleados)

Ley de Licencia por Enfermedad y Seguridad Generada (ASSLA) de 2008 (Este afiche incluye disposiciones de la Ley Modificativa de Licencia por Enfermedad y Seguridad Generada de 2013, vigente desde el 22 de febrero 2014)

OBLIGA A LOS EMPLEADORES DEL DISTRITO DE COLUMBIA A OTORGAR LICENCIA PAGA A LOS EMPLEADOS EN CASO DE ENFERMEDAD O CONSULTAS MÉDICAS PROPIAS O DE SUS FAMILIARES Y DE AUSENCIAS RELACIONADAS CON VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA O ABUSO SEXUAL.

LOS EMPLEADORES QUE DEBEN CUMPLIR CON LA LEY

De conformidad con la Ley de Licencia por Enfermedad y Seguridad Generada de 2008 (Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008), todos los empleadores del Distrito de Columbia deben otorgar licencia paga a todos sus empleados, incluyendo a los empleados de restaurantes y bares y a los empleados temporarios y de tiempo parcial.

FECHA DE INICIO DE LA GENERACIÓN

La licencia paga comienza a generarse al inicio del empleo, siempre que no deba comenzar a generarse antes del 13 de noviembre de 2008 y siempre que el empleador no deba permitir la generación de licencia paga para empleados de restaurante o bar con propina antes del 22 de febrero de 2014. La licencia paga se acumula en el periodo de pago establecido por un empleador.

FECHA DE INICIO DE LA LICENCIA ACUMULADA

Deberá permitirse utilizar la licencia paga al empleado a más tardar a los 90 días de su servicio con el empleador. Un empleado podrá utilizar la licencia con un aviso con poca anticipación si el motivo de la licencia es imprevisible.

NÚMERO DE HORAS ACUMULADAS

La acumulación de la licencia paga se determina de acuerdo al tipo de negocio, el número de empleados con que cuenta el empleador y el número de horas trabajadas por el empleado. Para empleados de restaurantes y bares con propina, independientemente del número de empleados con que cuente el empleador, cada empleado con propina deberá acumular al menos una (1) hora cada 43 horas trabajadas, con hasta cinco (5) días por año calendario se les deberá pagar el salario mínimo establecido por el Distrito de Columbia. Para el resto de los empleadores, se deberá utilizar la siguiente tabla:

Si un empleador cuenta con...	Los empleados acumulan al menos...	Sin exceder...
100 o más empleados	1 hora por cada 37 horas trabajadas	7 días por año calendario
25 a 99 empleados	1 hora por cada 43 horas trabajadas	5 días por año calendario
Menos de 25 empleados	1 hora por cada 87 horas trabajadas	3 días por año calendario

LICENCIA NO UTILIZADA

De acuerdo a esta Ley, la licencia con goce de pago devengada por un empleado se transfiere de un año al siguiente. Los empleadores no deberán pagar a los empleados por las licencias por enfermedad no utilizadas al momento de la terminación del empleo o renuncia al mismo.

PROTECCIÓN DEL EMPLEADO

De acuerdo a la Ley, los empleados que hagan valer sus derechos a recibir licencia por enfermedad paga o proporcionen información o asistencia para ayudar a hacer cumplir la Ley están protegidos contra represalias.

CUMPLIMIENTO DE DICHA LEY

El Departamento de Servicios de Empleo del Distrito de Columbia, Oficina de Sueldas y Salarios (DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Wage Hour) puede investigar posibles violaciones, acceder a los registros de los empleadores, hacer cumplir las obligaciones de licencia por enfermedad paga, ordenar el reintegro de empleados que hayan sido despedidos como resultado de la afirmación de los derechos de licencia por enfermedad paga, ordenar el pago de licencias por enfermedad paga negadas ilegalmente e imponer sanciones. Un empleador que intencionalmente viole los requisitos de la Ley será objeto de una multa civil por el importe de mil dólares (\$1,000) por la primera infracción, mil quinientos dólares (\$1,500) por la segunda infracción, y dos mil dólares (\$2,000) para la tercera infracción y subsiguientes.

PARA PRESENTAR UNA RECLAMACIÓN O POR INFORMACION ADICIONAL

Para solicitar el texto completo de la Ley, para obtener una copia de las reglamentaciones asociadas a esta Ley, para recibir la Ley traducida a otros idiomas, o para presentar una reclamación, visite www.does.dc.gov, llame a Oficina de Sueldas y Salarios (Office of Wage Hour) al (202) 671-1880, o concurra personalmente a 4058 Minnesota Avenue, NE, Suite 3600, Washington, DC 20019.

Las reclamaciones deberán ser presentadas dentro de los tres (3) años después del evento en el que se basa la reclamación a menos que el empleador haya omitido publicar el aviso de la Ley.

Parental Leave Act

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



Work Leave for Parenting Purposes

The District of Columbia Parental Leave Act allows employees who are parents or guardians to take 24 hours of leave (paid or unpaid) during a 12 month period to attend school-related activities. School events include but are not limited to: parent-teacher conferences, concerts, plays, rehearsals, sporting events, and other activities where the child is a participant or the subject of the event, not a spectator.

The employee must notify the employer 10 days before the requested leave unless the school-related activity was not reasonably foreseeable. The leave can be unpaid or paid family, vacation, personal, compensatory or leave bank leave.

The employer may deny the leave if granting the leave would disrupt the employer's business and make the achievement of production or service unusually difficult.

Definition of Parent or Guardian

An employee is considered a parent or guardian for purposes of this Act if he or she is:

- biological mother or father of a child;
- person who has legal custody of a child;
- person who acts as a guardian of a child;
- aunt, uncle, or grandparent of a child; or is
- a person married or in a domestic partnership to a person listed above.

Employer Posting Requirements

The employer must post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous place. An employer that willfully fails to post this notice may be ordered to pay a fine of up to \$100 for each day the employer fails to post the notice.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you parental leave under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit:

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559.

Protecting Pregnant Workers Fairness Act

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



Accommodations for Pregnancy, Childbirth and Breastfeeding

The Protecting Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PPW) requires District of Columbia employers to provide reasonable workplace accommodations for employees whose ability to perform job duties is limited because of pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, or a related medical condition.

The employer must engage in good faith and in a timely and interactive process to determine the accommodations.

Types of Accommodations

Employers must make all reasonable accommodations,* including but not limited to:

- More frequent or longer breaks;
- Time off to recover from childbirth;
- Temporarily transferring the employee to a less strenuous or hazardous position;
- Purchasing or modifying work equipment, such as chairs;
- Temporarily restructuring the employee's position to provide light duty or a modified work schedule;
- Having the employee refrain from heavy lifting;
- Relocating the employee's work area; or
- Providing private (non-bathroom) space for expressing breast milk.

Prohibited Actions by Employers

Employers may not:

- Refuse an accommodation unless it would cause significant hardship or expense to the business;
- Take adverse action against an employee for requesting an accommodation;
- Deny employment opportunities to the employee because of the request or need for an accommodation;
- Require an employee to take leave if a reasonable accommodation can be provided; or
- Require employees to accept an accommodation unless it's necessary for the employee to perform her job duties.

Certification from Health Care Provider

The employer may require an employee to provide certification from a health care provider indicating a reasonable accommodation is advisable. The certification must include: (1) the date the accommodation became or will become medically advisable; (2) an explanation of the medical condition and need for a reasonable accommodation; and (3) the probable length of time the accommodation should be provided.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you a reasonable accommodation or has discriminated against you because of your pregnancy, childbirth, need to breastfeed or a related medical condition, you can file a complaint within one year with the DC Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit:

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

OHR will perform the initial mediation and investigation. If probable cause exists, administrative law judges at the Commission on Human Rights will make a final determination.

* A "reasonable accommodation" is one that does not require significant difficulty in the operation of the employer's business or significant expense for the employer, with consideration to factors such as the size of the business, its financial resources and the nature and structure of the business.

REVISED 01/03/19



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Information on Unemployment Compensation in the District of Columbia

Your employer is subject to the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act which establishes a system of protecting insured workers from complete wage loss when they become unemployed through no fault of their own and are seeking new jobs. To help finance the unemployment insurance system, a tax is levied against employers-- not workers. No deductions are made from your pay for this purpose. This program is administered by the District of Columbia's Department of Employment Services.

If you should become unemployed or your hours are reduced, you may be entitled to receive unemployment compensation benefits. To apply for benefits, please call and make an appointment to visit one of the American Job Centers listed below.

American Job Center – Headquarters 4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E. Washington, DC 20019 (202) 724-2337	American Job Center – Northeast CCDC - Bertie Backus Campus 5171 South Dakota Avenue, N.E., 2nd Floor Washington, DC 20017 (202) 576-3092
American Job Center – Northwest Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center 2000 14th Street, N.W., 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20009 (202) 442-4577	American Job Center – Southeast 3720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E. Washington, DC 20032 (202) 741-7747
American Job Centers Hours of Operation: Monday - Thursday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Friday 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.	

You may also apply for benefits through the Internet at www.dcnetworks.org.

IMPORTANT: Employers must display this Notice To Employees prominently on the work premises. Additional copies may be furnished upon request by calling (202) 698-7550.





AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

Información sobre Compensación por Desempleo en el Distrito de Columbia

Su empleador está sujeto al Distrito de Columbia Ley de Compensación por Desempleo que establece un sistema de protección de los trabajadores asegurados por la pérdida salarial completa cuando se quedan sin trabajo por causas ajenas a su propia y están buscando un nuevo empleo. A ayudar a financiar el sistema de seguro de desempleo, el impuesto se aplica a los empleadores - no trabajadores. No se hacen deducciones de su salario para este fin. Este programa es administrado por el Distrito de Columbia Departamento de Servicios de Empleo.

Si usted se queda sin empleo o sus horas se reducen, usted puede tener derecho a recibir beneficios de compensación por desempleo. Para solicitar los beneficios, por favor llame hacer una cita para visitar uno de los Centros de Trabajo de América enumeran a continuación.

Centro de Trabajo de América – Oficina Central 4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E. Washington, DC 20019 (202) 724-2337	Centro de Trabajo de América - Noreste CCDC - Bertie Backus Campus 5171 South Dakota Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20017 (202) 576-3092
Centro de Trabajo de América - Noroeste Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center 2000 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009 (202) 442-4577	Centro de Trabajo de América- Sudeste 3720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E. Washington, DC 20032 (202) 741-7747
horario de trabajo: unes a jueves - 8:30 a.m. a 4:30 p.m. viernes - 9:30 a.m. a 4:30 p.m.	

Usted también puede solicitar beneficios por Internet en www.dcnetworks.org.

IMPORTANTE: Los empleadores deben exhibir este aviso a los empleados un lugar destacado en el trabajo instalaciones. Copias adicionales pueden suministrarse bajo pedido llamando al (202) 698-7550.



YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

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

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

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

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

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

then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

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



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



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



1-800-336-4590

Publication Date — April 2017

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

H-2A WORKERS

AND COVID-19

All people in the United States, including H-2A workers, have equal access to COVID-19 vaccines and vaccination sites.

- ***The vaccine is free of charge, regardless of immigration status.***
- ***Health insurance is not required.***

Vaccines may be available at your local pharmacy, grocery store, or health clinic. To find a COVID-19 vaccination site near you, visit www.vaccines.gov, text your ZIP code to **438829**, or call **1-800-232-0233**.

H-2A employers must comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to employment, including:

- health and safety laws that help protect workers from COVID-19,
- any right to time off or paid time off to receive COVID-19 vaccines, and
- any required notifications to local health authorities of any outbreak at the labor camp.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13706

PAID SICK LEAVE FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

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

PAID SICK LEAVE

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

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

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts

1-866-487-9243

TTY: 1-877-889-5627



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

OVERTIME PAY

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

Law enforcement and fire protection personnel: You may be paid overtime on the basis of a “work period” of between 7 and 28 consecutive days in length, rather than on a 40-hour workweek basis.

COMPENSATORY TIME

Employees may receive compensatory time off instead of cash overtime pay, at a rate of not less than 1½ hours for each overtime hour worked, where provided pursuant to an agreement or understanding that meets the requirements of the Act.

EXEMPTIONS

The Act does not apply to persons who are not subject to the civil service laws of State or local governments and who are: elected public officials, certain immediate advisors to such officials, certain individuals appointed or selected by such officials to serve in various capacities, or employees of legislative branches of State and local governments. Employees of legislative libraries do not come within this exclusion and are thus covered by the Act.

Certain types of workers are exempt from the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions, including bona fide executive, administrative, and professional employees who meet regulatory requirements.

Any law enforcement or fire protection employee who in any workweek is employed by a public agency employing less than 5 employees in law enforcement or fire protection activities is exempt from the overtime pay provisions.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

16 years old is the minimum age for most occupations. An 18-year old minimum applies to hazardous occupations. Minors 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours under certain conditions. For more information, visit the YouthRules! Web site at www.youthrules.dol.gov.

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Employees under 20 years of age may be paid a youth minimum wage of not less than \$4.25 an hour during their first 90 consecutive calendar days after initial employment by an employer.
- Employers are required to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES

MINIMUM WAGE

The Fair Labor Standards Act requires the payment of the minimum wage listed above if you perform covered work for an employer who used more than 500 man-days of farm labor in any calendar quarter of the preceding year. A man-day means any day when an employee (except for a member of the employer's immediate family) does agricultural work for at least one hour.

Note: Under specific exemptions in the law, employers do not have to pay the minimum wage to the following:

- Members of the employer's immediate family;
- Local hand-harvest workers who are paid on a piece-rate basis and who worked fewer than 13 weeks in agriculture during the preceding calendar year;
- Migrant hand-harvest workers 16 and younger who are employed on the same farm as their parents and who receive the same piece rates as employees older than 16 working on the same farm;
- Workers mainly engaged in the range production of livestock.

CHILD LABOR

At age 16, you may work at any time in any farm job, including those declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. At age 14, you may work in nonhazardous farm jobs outside school hours. Minors 12 and 13 years old may work outside school hours with written parental consent or on farms where a parent of the minor is employed, and those under 12 may work with parental consent outside school hours on farms not subject to the minimum wage. Although the FLSA authorizes the Secretary of Labor to issue waivers that would, under specified conditions, permit the employment of local minors 10 and 11 years of age to work outside school hours in the hand harvesting of crops, the Department of Labor has been enjoined from issuing such waivers since 1980.

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- 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 the Labor.
- The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



Break Time for Nursing Mothers

under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requires employers to provide **break time and space** for a covered nonexempt nursing mother to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after her child's birth.

- Employers must allow reasonable **break time** whenever a covered employee needs to express breast milk.
- Employers must provide covered employees with space that is:
 - functional for expressing milk
 - shielded from view
 - free from intrusion
 - available as needed, AND
 - **NOT a bathroom.**

If an employer has fewer than 50 employees **AND** can demonstrate that compliance with this law would impose an undue hardship on the employer, that employer does not have to provide nursing breaks.

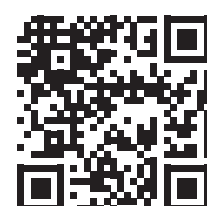
Note: The FLSA requirement of break time for nursing mothers to express breast milk does not preempt state laws that provide greater protections to employees (for example, providing compensated break time, providing break time for exempt employees, or providing break time beyond one year after the child's birth).

UNLAWFUL ACTS

Any employee who is "discharged or in any other manner discriminated against" because he or she has filed a complaint or cooperated in an investigation may file a retaliation complaint with the Wage and Hour Division or directly in court seeking appropriate remedies.



1-866-4US-WAGE
www.dol.gov/whd



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE H-2A PROGRAM

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows for the employment of temporary, non-immigrant workers in agriculture (H-2A WORKERS) only if the employment of U.S. workers would not be adversely impacted. To ensure that U.S. workers are not adversely impacted, *H-2A WORKERS* and *OTHER WORKERS employed on an H-2A work contract or by an H-2A employer in the same agricultural work as the H-2A workers* have the following rights:

DISCLOSURE

- To receive accurate, **WRITTEN INFORMATION** about the wages, hours, working conditions, and benefits of the employment being offered
- To receive this information prior to getting a visa and no later than on the first day of work
- To receive this information in a language understood by the worker

WAGES

- To be **PAID** at least twice per month at the rate stated in the work contract
- To be informed, in writing, of all **DEDUCTIONS** (not otherwise required by law) that will be made from the worker's paycheck
- To receive an itemized, written **STATEMENT OF EARNINGS** (pay stub) for each pay period
- To be guaranteed employment for at least **THREE-FOURTHS (75%)** of the total hours promised in the work contract

TRANSPORTATION

- To be provided or, upon completion of 50 percent of the work contract period, reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred to the place of employment for transportation and subsistence (lodging incurred on the employer's behalf and meals)
- Upon completion of the work contract, to be provided or paid for return transportation and subsistence
- For workers living in employer-provided housing, to be provided **TRANSPORTATION**, at no cost to the worker, between the housing and the worksite
- All employer-provided transportation must meet applicable safety standards, be properly insured, and be operated by licensed drivers

HOUSING

- For any worker who is not reasonably able to return to his/her residence within the same day, to be provided **HOUSING AT NO COST**
- Employer-provided housing must meet applicable safety standards
- Workers who live in employer-provided housing must be offered three meals per day at no more than a DOL-specified cost, or provided free and convenient cooking and kitchen facilities

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- To be provided state **WORKERS' COMPENSATION** insurance or its equivalent
- To be provided, at no cost, all **TOOLS, SUPPLIES, and EQUIPMENT** required to perform the assigned duties
- **TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION or DISCHARGE** for filing a complaint, testifying, or exercising your rights in any way or helping others to do so
- Employers **MUST** comply with all other applicable laws (including the prohibition against holding workers' passports or other immigration documents)
- Employers and their agents, including foreign recruiters, or anyone working on behalf of the employer, **MUST NOT** receive payment from any worker for any costs related to obtaining the H-2A certification (such as application and recruitment fees)
- Employers **MUST** display this poster where employees can readily see it
- Employers **MUST NOT** lay off or displace similarly employed U.S. workers within 60 days of the date of need for H-2A workers
- Employers **MUST** hire any eligible U.S. worker who applies during the first 50 percent of the approved work contract period

Workers who believe their rights under the program have been violated may file confidential complaints.



For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE

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

WWW.DOL.GOV/WHD





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01, it is unlawful for any person to practice discrimination in educational institutions on the basis of actual or perceived:

Race

Color

Sex (Gender or sexual harassment)

National Origin

Religion

Age

Marital Status

Personal Appearance

Sexual Orientation

Gender Identity or Expression

Familial Status

Family Responsibilities

Political Affiliation

Disability

Source of Income

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above protected categories is also prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

Section 2-1402.41 makes it unlawful for an educational institution "To deny or restrict, or to abridge or condition the use of, or access to, any of its facilities, services, programs or benefits of any program or activity, to any person otherwise qualified ..."

COMPLAINTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW MAY BE FILED WITH:

Government of the District of Columbia

Office of Human Rights

441 4th Street, N.W., 570N

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone (202) 727-4559 • Fax (202) 727-9589

www.ohr.dc.gov

Vincent C. Gray, Mayor