NE

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.

At least 11/2 times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

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, nonhazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

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. PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must 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 **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.

LABOR

Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements

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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WH1088

Department of Labor

Minimum Wage in Nebraska

Effective Date	Minimum Hourly Wage Rate
January 1, 2016	\$9.00
January 1, 2023	\$10.50
January 1, 2024	\$12.00
January 1, 2025	\$13.50
January 1, 2026	\$15.00

Beginning January 1, 2027, the minimum wage will increase based on the cost-of-living increase as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

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

- In the case of employees paid gratuities for services performed, the combined amount of hourly wage and gratuities given to the employee shall equal or exceed the current minimum wage. The hourly wage amount paid to the employee shall be at least \$2.13 per hour and the employer is responsible for making up the difference between the actual hourly wage and gratuities paid to the employee and the current minimum wage.
- Any employer employing student-learners as part of a bona fide vocational training program shall pay such student-learners' wages at a rate of at least 75% of the minimum wage rate.
- An employer may pay a new employee younger than 20 who is not a seasonal or migrant worker, a training wage of at least 75% of the federal minimum wage for 90 days from the date the new employee was hired, subject to the terms and conditions described in Neb. Rev. Stat. §48-1203.01.

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

- **1.** Employ shall include to permit to work;
- 2. Employer shall include any individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, corporation, business trust, legal representative, or organized group of persons employing four or more employees at any one time except for seasonal employment of not more than twenty weeks in any calendar year, acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but shall not include the United States, the state, or any political subdivision thereof;

Employee shall include any individual employed by any employer but shall not include:

- **a.** Any individual employed in agriculture;
- **b.** Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in or about a private home;
- **c.** Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity or as a superintendent or supervisor;
- **d.** Any individual employed by the United States or by the state or any political subdivision thereof;
- **e.** Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization when the employer-employee relationship does not in fact exist or when the services rendered to such organization are on a voluntary basis;
- Apprentices and learners otherwise provided by law;
- Veterans in training under supervision of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;
- **h.** A child in the employment of his or her parent or a parent in the employment of his or her child; or
- Any person who, directly or indirectly, is receiving any form of federal, state, county, or local aid or welfare and who is physically or mentally disabled and employed in a program of rehabilitation, who shall receive a wage at a level consistent with his or her health, efficiency, and general well-being;
- 3. Occupational classification shall mean a classification established by the Dictionary of Occupational Titles prepared by the United States Department of Labor; and
- Wages shall mean all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remunerations in any medium other than cash.

NEBRASKA Good Life. Great Connections

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

PHONE 402-471-2239

FED

YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

What is FMLA leave? The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with job-protected leave for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees. Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work.
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember

An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26

You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information. FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave? You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer, You have worked for your employer at least 12 months.
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.
- Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:
- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA,

Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,

Generally, to request FMLA leave you must:

- administered by the Office of Personnel Management How do I request FMLA leave?
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You do not have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting

Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. 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 State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress. What does my employer need to do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer must Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,

Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location,

Your employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation. After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer must notify you in writing: About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and

Where can I find more information? Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.

> DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.



HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

REV. 04/2023

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.

- You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:
- notice of your service; you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed

you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal

- 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
- are a past or present are obligated to serve in the member of the uniformed uniformed service:
- have applied for membership in the uniformed service: o
- then an emplover may not deny you initial employment; reemployment: any benefit of employment

retention in employment: 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

https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra. 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 You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other

If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right

coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while

Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military

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.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training

Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints

information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL

An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at

of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of

this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

U.S. Department of Labor • 1-866-487-2365 U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve • 1-800-336-4590

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

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

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities. The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in



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

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

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE

EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.

1-866-487-9243 www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

REV. 05/2022

Department of Labor UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: **ADVISEMENT OF BENEFIT RIGHTS**

TITLE 219 — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: CHAPTER 2 — CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

To file a claim for unemployment benefits, go to NEworks.nebraska.gov.

- This chapter is adopted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-626, 48-627, 48-629, and 48-607.
- A. All claims shall be filed online through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center's online web application available at www.dol.nebraska.gov unless a special accommodation is required or no reasonable access to an office maintained by the Department of Labor is available. Conditions requiring a special accommodation shall include, but not be limited to, language barriers and physical and mental handicaps. If a special accommodation is required, claimants may file an application for benefits through the Nebraska Department of Labor Claims Center. The individual shall provide such information as required on the application. Each application shall be signed or attested to. An application may be signed by electronic signature or handwritten on a form prescribed by the Commissioner.
 - **B.** When filing a new initial claim, re-opening an existing claim, or filing a subsequent claim for unemployment benefits a claimant shall be required to register for work and create an active, online and searchable resume in the Nebraska Department of Labor's web application for Reemployment services in accordance with 219 NAC 4.
 - C. The initial application for benefits shall be effective Sunday of the week in which the applicant files an application with the Department. The Commissioner, for good cause, may establish a different effective date. **D.** A week shall be deemed to be in, within, or during that benefit year which includes the greater part of such
- **A.** A separate claim for benefits shall be made for each week of unemployment by a method of claiming
- prescribed by the Commissioner. **B.** An individual shall be ineligible for benefits for any week for which the individual fails to demonstrate that
- the individual engaged in an active and earnest search for work as required under 219 NAC 4. C. An electronic media claim transaction shall be completed by the claimant and received by the Department by the Saturday following the most recent week ending date. The failure of a claimant to timely complete an electronic media transaction shall be the basis for a denial of that week's benefits unless good cause for the late transaction can be shown. Any intervening weeks until the week in which the transaction was completed and
- received by the Department shall also be denied, regardless of cause. **D.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for waiting week credit even though benefits are not payable for that
- **E.** A claim for benefits shall be filed for each week of eligibility during the time an applicant is awaiting the
- results of an appeal hearing if the applicant intends to claim benefits during that time period. The Department may direct a claimant to contact one of its offices to meet eligibility or other reporting requirements, or to provide other information as needed in the administration of Nebraska Employment Security Law. Unless good cause is shown, failure to contact the office as directed may result in the denial of benefits beginning with the week the claimant was scheduled to report and ending the Saturday prior to the week in
- which he/she reports to the Department. In the event that wage information cannot be obtained from an employer, the Department may request that such information be provided by the claimant. The claimant may be required to provide payroll check stubs, W-2's, or other reliable information corroborating the amount of wages stated by the claimant. A failure by the claimant to comply with such a request by the due date on the form shall cause the claim to be processed without the requested wages and may result in a denial of benefits until the week in which the information
- regarding requested wages is received by the Department. In the event of a major disaster declared by both the Governor of the State of Nebraska and the President, the

covered by election of an employer, shall procure a federal social security account number and furnish that

- Commissioner may permit backdating of the effective date of unemployment insurance claims to agree with the effective date of the federal disaster period. Each worker engaged in employment covered by the Nebraska Employment Security Law, including service
- Weeks of disqualification assessed and reductions in benefits determined pursuant to the Nebraska Employment Security Law, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§48-601 to 48-683, shall be determined in accordance with the number of weeks of disqualification in effect on the applicable date of the most recently filed initial, transitional or additional

number to every employer for whom that worker performs covered employment.

NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Connections **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Equal Opportunity Commission Notice to Job Applicants, Employees, Employers, Labor Unions, Employment Agencies, Landlords, Tenants, Proprietors, Public: **DISCRIMINATION IN**

★ EMPLOYMENT ★ HOUSING ★ PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ★

IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW **Unlawful Employment Practices** It is illegal for an employer to discriminate because of Race, Color, Sex, Pregnancy, National Origin, Religion, Marital Status, Disability and Age (40+ years old). Unlawful employment practices can include discrimination in areas such as Hiring, Promotions, Transfers, Lay-offs, Discipline, Termination, Compensation and Benefits, Training, Other Terms or Conditions of Employment, Reasonable Accommodation or Harassment. The Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission is authorized to investigate allegations of discrimination

covers employers with 2 or more employees; and the Act Prohibiting Unjust Discrimination in Employment Because of Age, which covers employers with 20 or more employees. Labor Organizations, Employment Agencies, Apprenticeship and Training Programs are all covered Authority: Sections 48-1001 through 48-1009; Sections 48-1101 through 48-1125; Sections 48-1219 through 1227, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943.

under the Fair Employment Practice Act, which covers employers with 15 or more employees, the Equal Pay Act of Nebraska, which

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

Authority: Sections 20-301 through 20-344, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943. The Nebraska Civil Rights Act of 1969-Public Accommodation prohibits discrimination because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex, National Origin, Ancestry, Disability, or Familial Status, in Services, Privileges, Facilities, Advantages and Accommodations by all Public Places and Businesses offering the same. Private establishments, etc. must meet the exceptions as set out in the law.

Authority: Sections 20-132 through 20-143, R.R.S. Nebraska, 1943. The Laws enforced by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission prohibit an employer, landlord, or others subject to the laws from engaging in any form of retaliation because you have filed a charge of discrimination, opposed a practice made illegal by these laws, or acted as a witness in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing conducted by the Commission. In addition, the Fair Employment Practice

Act makes it illegal for an employer to engage in any retaliation because a person has opposed any illegal practice or refused to carry out any action that is illegal under the laws of the State of Nebraska or the United States, or inquired about, discussed, or disclosed information regarding employee wages, benefits, or other compensation. COMPLAINTS: The Nebraska EOC will investigate every complaint in an impartial manner, without cost to you and without publicity. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the law was violated, the Nebraska EOC will hold a conciliation conference

In case of failure to settle or resolve a charge by conference, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or persuasion, a public hearing or EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, UNIONS, LANDLORDS, LENDERS, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, PROPRIETORS, PUBLIC, ETC: You may call on the Nebraska EOC for information on procedures, advice on policy problems, literature, reading lists, films, speakers service,

For Information or Assistance, Contact the NEOC At:

Branch Office Main Office

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION 1526 K STREET, SUITE 310 Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 Telephone (402) 471-2024 1-800-642-6112

1313 FARNAM STREET, SUITE 318 PANHANDLE OFFICE COMPLEX 505A Broadway, Suite 600 Omaha, Nebraska 68102-1836 SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA 69361-3515 TELEPHONE (402) 595-2028 TELEPHONE (308) 632-1340 1-800-830-8633

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

REV. 01/2025

Branch Office

1-800-382-7820

REV. 11/22/2022

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

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

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and the time allowed for meals are as follows:

NOTICE

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE

In conformity with the provisions of section 48-310, compiled statutes of Nebraska, notice is hereby given that the number of hours which employees under the age of sixteen years employed in this room are required to work each day, the hours of commencing and stopping work

Name of Employee	Hours Required Each Day	Time Commencing	Time Of Stopping	Time Allowed For Meals

Employer or Employer's Agent

Form developed by Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor, Safety and Labor Standards — 5404 Cedar St, 3rd Floor, Omaha, NE, 68106, (402) 595-3095. FORM NO. 110

NEBRASKA HEALTHY FAMILIES & WORKPLACES ACT | EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 1, 2025 Employees begin accruing paid sick time after 80 hours of consecutive employment, at which point

Employers are permitted to select higher limits of accrual and use.

NE

Employees may use accrued paid sick time for the following reasons: medical care. Care of the employee's family member(s) for illness, injury, or health condition; or for treatment,

diagnosis, or preventative medical care. Meetings at school or a care provider's location related to the employee's child's illness, injury, or Closure of the Employee's business or to care for a child due to closure of school or place of care by order of public official due to public health emergency. The employee's need to self-isolate or care for a family member that needs to isolate due to a

nunicable disease as determined by a health authority or a health care professional.

BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 2025, EMPLOYEES ARE ENTITLED TO PAID SICK TIME. RETALIATION PROHIBITED Retaliatory personnel action against employees who request or use paid sick time is prohibited. employees then accrue a minimum of one hour for every 30 hours worked, subject to the following Each employee has the right to file a suit or complaint if paid sick time as required by the Act is denied by Employees whose employers have 11-19 employees earn 40 hours of paid sick time in a year. the employer or the employee is subjected to retaliatory personnel action for requesting or taking paid Employees whose employers have 20 or more employees earn 56 hours of paid sick time in a

Department of Labor

PAID SICK TIME

Equal Opportunity Program/Employer | TDD: 800-833-7352 **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

NEBRASKA DEPT. OF LABOR - LABOR STANDARDS DIVISION

EMAIL: NDOL.LABORSTDRDSINOUIRIES@NEBRASKA.GOV

REV. 07/2025

Questions about rights and responsibilities under the Act may be directed to the Labor Standards Division.

FED

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been

Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees

Job applicants Union members and applicants for membership in a

What Types of Employment Discrimination are

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

National origin

Age (40 and older) Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)

Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related

medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender

Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing

discrimination, or participating in a discrimination

lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy

Vhat Organizations are Covered? Most private employers State and local governments (as employers) Educational institutions (as employers)

Staffing agencies

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as All aspects of employment, including: Discharge, firing, or lay-off

Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical

disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical

Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone

from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or

interferes with someone exercising their rights, or

someone assisting or encouraging someone else to

participating in an investigation or proceeding Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or

condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief,

Hiring or promotion Pay (unequal wages or compensation) Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a

Classification Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of Requesting or disclosing medical information of

exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy

Discrimination has Occurred? ontact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways: an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx

1-800-669-4000 (toll free)

1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

an EEOC field office (information at

1-800-669-6820 (TTY)

What can You Do if You Believe

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is wailable at www.eeoc.gov.

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help. **EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL** CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance

aspects of employment.

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative

of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are

protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following

requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all

action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees. Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making

reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental

limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability

who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the

employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take

affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified

individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including

Forces service medal veterans

U.S. Department of Labor

200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210

1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

Protected Veteran Status The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed

discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of

dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING

FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

Individuals with Disabilities

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please

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.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended,

prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in

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ONLINE

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



A safe workplace.

All workers have the right to:

in your workplace.

 Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a workrelated injury or illness, without being retaliated against.

Receive information and training on job

Request a confidential OSHA inspection

hazards, including all hazardous substances

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.

the workplace injury and illness log.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Job Safety and Health

IT'S THE LAW!

Employers must:

- recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their
- 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

Provide employees a workplace free from

rights under the law, including raising a health

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

 Prominently display this poster in the workplace. Post OSHA citations at or near the place of

language and vocabulary they can understand.

the alleged violations. On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported



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



JJKeller.com/laborlaw 800-327-6868

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LAWS **Since 1953**

Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the

1-866-487-9243 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

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