Revised 12/2020

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 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours

worked over 40 in a workweek. **CHILD LABOR**

FED

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. **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 express breast milk.

DEPARTMEN' OF LABOR **UNITED STATES**





WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 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.

The Department has authority to recover back wages

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

penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation

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

that results in the death or serious injury of any minor

the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money

and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances

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.

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



REV. 04/2023

LABOR

LAWS

Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights

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

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

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

By law, workers who become unemployed for other reasons or who refuse suitable work may be denied unemployment insurance benefits. If you have any questions about unemployment insurance benefits or need more information, contact the Division of Employment Security at the address shown on the

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

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

Instructions for Employers

Post this notice on your premises in such a place that all employees may see it. Additional copies may be obtained online at des.nc.gov.

You must notify affected workers of a vacation period within a reasonable period Benefit claims for attached workers may be filed online at des.nc.gov.

> For More Information, Contact: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY P.O. Box 25903 RALEIGH, N.C. 27611 TELEPHONE: (919) 707-1237

FORM 17

N.C. WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO INJURED WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS

All employees of this business, except specifically excluded executive officers, suffering work-related injuries may be entitled to Workers' Compensation benefits from the employer or its insurance carrier.

IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

The Employee Should:

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

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

The Employer Should:

- Provide all necessary medical services to the Employee.
- Report the injury to the carrier/administrator and file a Form 19 Report of Injury within 5 days with the Industrial Commission, if the
- Employee misses more than 1 day from work or if cumulative medical costs exceed \$4,000.00. Give a copy of your completed Form 19 to the Employee along with a copy of a blank Form 18 Notice of Accident.

Ensure that compensation is promptly paid as required under the Workers' Compensation Act.



NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION **1235 MAIL SERVICE CENTER** RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-1235

Website: www.ic.nc.gov

TO EMPLOYER: THIS FORM MUST BE PROMINENTLY POSTED IF YOU HAVE WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE OR QUALIFY AS SELF-INSURED. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §97-93).

Department of Labor

NCDOL NC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LUKE FARLEY, COMMISSIONER

Wage and Hour Act Minimum Wage: \$7.25 per hour (effective 7/24/09). Employers in North Carolina are required to pay the higher of the minimum wage rate established by state or federal laws. The federal minimum wage increased to \$7.25 per hour effective July 24, 2009; therefore, employers in North Carolina are required to pay their employees at least \$7.25 per hour. An employer may pay as little as \$2.13 per hour to tipped employees so long as each employee receives enough in tips to make up the difference between the wages paid and the minimum wage. Employees must be allowed to keep all tips, except that pooling is permitted if no employee's tips are

employer may not be allowed the tip credit. Certain full-time students may be paid 90% of the minimum wage, rounded to the lowest nickel.

Time and one-half must be paid to all employees after 40 hours of work in any one workweek with some exceptions. The state overtime provisions specifically do not apply to certain types of employees and do not apply to employees classified as exempt under the FLSA. Exemptions may be found in NCGS

reduced more than 15%. The employer must keep an accurate

and complete record of tips as certified by each employee

monthly or for each pay period. Without these records, the

Youth Employment Rules for all youths under 18 years old: Youth employment certificates are required. To obtain a YEC, please visit our website at **www.labor.nc.gov**.

Hazardous or Detrimental Occupations: State and federal labor laws protect youth workers by making it illegal for employers to hire them in dangerous jobs. For example, nonagricultural workers under 18 years of age may not operate a forklift; operate many types of power equipment such as meat slicers, circular saws, band saws, bakery machinery or woodworking machines; work as an electrician or electrician's helper; or work from any height above 10 feet, including the use of ladders and scaffolds. Certain exemptions apply for Supervised Practice Youth Internships. For a complete list of prohibited jobs, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov Additional rules for 16- and 17-year-olds: No work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. when there is school the next day.

Exception: When the employer gets written permission from the youth's parents and principal. Additional rules for 14- and 15-year-olds: Where work can be performed: Retail businesses, food service establishments, service stations and offices of other businesses. Work is not permitted in manufacturing, mining or construction, or with power-driven machinery. Youths 14 years of age cannot work on the premises of a business holding an ABC permit for the on-premises sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, except that youths 14 years of age can work on the outside grounds of the premises with written consent from a parent or guardian if the youth is not involved with the preparation, serving, dispensing or sale of alcoholic beverages. (NOTE: Unless action is taken by the N.C. General Assembly, this rule will apply to youths under 16 years of age effective Jan. 1,

Maximum hours per day: Three on school days; eight if a non-school day. Maximum hours per week: 18 when school is in session;

40 when school is not in session. Hours of the day: May work only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (9 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day when school is not in session)

Breaks: 30-minute breaks are required after any period of five consecutive hours of work

Additional rules for youths under 14 years old: Work is generally not permitted except when working for the youth's parents; in newspaper distribution to consumers; modeling; or acting in movie, television, radio or theater production. These state youth employment provisions do not apply to farm, domestic or government work.

Wage Payment

Wages are due on the regular payday. If requested in writing, final paychecks must be sent by trackable mail. When the amount of wages is in dispute, the employer's payment of the undisputed portion cannot restrict the right of the employee to continue a claim for the rest of the wages. Employees must be notified in writing of paydays, pay rates,

policies on vacation and sick leave, and of commission, bonus and other pay matters. Employers must notify employees in writing of any reduction in the rate of promised wages at least • one pay period prior to such change. Deductions from paychecks are limited to those required by

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

The withholding or diversion of wages owed for the employer's benefit may not be taken if they reduce wages below the minimum wage. No reductions may be made to overtime Deductions for cash or inventory shortages or for loss or

damage to an employer's property may not be taken unless the employee receives seven days' advance notice. This seven-day rule does not apply to these deductions made at termination. An employer may not use fraud or duress to require employees to pay back protected amounts.

If the employer provides vacation pay plans to employees, the employer shall give vacation time off or payment in lieu of time off, as required by company policy or practice. Employees must be notified in writing of any company policy or practice that results in the loss or forfeiture of vacation time or pay.

WAGE AND HOUR NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES Employees not so notified are not subject to such loss or

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

agency or instrumentality of government. **Complaints** The department's Wage and Hour Bureau investigates complaints and may collect back wages plus interest if they are due to the employee. The state of North Carolina may bring civil or criminal actions against the employer for violations of the law. The employee may also sue the employer for back wages. The court may award attorney's fees, costs, liquidated

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

Anyone having a question about the Wage and Hour Act may

Employee Classification Any worker who is defined as an employee by the N.C. Wage

and Hour Act [(N.C. Gen Stat. 95-25.2(4)], the N.C. Employee Fair Classification Act, the Internal Revenue Code as adopted under N.C. Employment Security laws [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 96-1(b) (10)], the N.C. Workers' Compensation Act [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 97-2(2)], or the N.C. Revenue Act [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 105-163.1(4)] shall be treated as an employee. Any employee who believes that he or she has been

misclassified as an independent contractor by his or her employer may report the suspected misclassification to the N.C. Industrial Commission's Employee Classification Division by phone, email or fax. When filing a complaint, please provide the physical location, mailing address, and if available, the telephone number and email address for the employer suspected of employee misclassification: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

1233 Mail Service Center RALEIGH, NC 27699-1233 **EMAIL:** FRAUDCOMPLAINTS@IC.NC.GOV Phone: 1-888-891-4895 (in North Carolina)

CLASSIFICATIONS DIV.)

N.C. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Employment-at-Will North Carolina is an employment-at-will state. The term "employment-at-will" simply means that unless there is a specific law to protect employees or an employment contract providing otherwise, then an employer can treat its employees as it sees fit and the employer can discharge an employee at

Fax: 919-508-8300 (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS/EMPLOYEE

the will of the employer for any reason or no reason at all.

Right-to-Work Laws North Carolina is a "right-to-work" state. Right-to-work applies to collective bargaining or labor unions. The right of persons to work cannot be denied or reduced in any way because they are either members of a labor union (including labor organization or labor association) or chose not to be a member of any such labor union. An employer cannot require any person, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, to pay any dues or other fees of any kind to a labor union. Also, an employer cannot enter into an agreement with a labor union whereby (1) non-union members are denied the right to work for the employer, (2) membership is made a condition of employment or continuation of employment, or (3) the labor union acquires an employment monopoly in any enterprise. NCDOL has no enforcement authority regarding labor union laws. For employee concerns regarding labor unions, contact the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is an independent federal agency that protects the rights of private sector employees to join together, with or without a union, to improve their wages and working conditions.

SUBREGIONAL OFFICE 11 - WINSTON-SALEM, NC ONE WEST FOURTH STREET

WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27101 PHONE: 336-631-5201

Regional office contact:

Retaliatory Employment Discrimination

The department's Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Bureau investigates complaints filed by employees against their employers for alleged violations of the N.C. Retaliatory employer may not retaliate against an employee for engaging

in REDA-protected activities, such as filing a claim or initiating an inquiry, related to certain rights under the following:

Workers' Compensation Claims Wage and Hour Complaints

Occupational Safety and Health Complaints

Mine Safety and Health Complaints

Genetic Testing Discrimination Sickle Cell or Hemoglobin C Carriers Discrimination

N.C. National Guard Service Discrimination Participation in the Juvenile Justice System

Exercising Rights Under Domestic Violence Laws Pesticide Regulation Complaints

Drug Paraphernalia Complaints Employees who believe they have been retaliated against in their employment because of activities under the above statutes, or employers who have questions about the application of REDA, may call:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267) A REDA complaint must be filed with the bureau within 180 days of the date of retaliation.

LUKE FARLEY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

REV. 06/2025

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

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

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**

UNITED STATES

job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

exercising other rights under the Act.

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

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

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

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WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1-866-487-9243 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



OSH NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

LUKE FARLEY, COMMISSIONER

Safety and Health N.C. Department of Labor Responsibilities

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

inspections that can be triggered by complaints, accidents or because the workplace has been randomly selected for **Citations**—Following an inspection, the employer may be

Inspections—The OSH Division conducts workplace

Penalties—The Commissioner of Labor shall have the authority to assess penalties against any employer who shall adjust minimum and maximum civil penalties in accordance with the requirements set forth in the U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor as necessary to comply with federal law. The Commissioner shall have a period of 60 calendar days from the date a final rule is published in the Federal Register to publish the civil penalties in the North Carolina Register under 13 NCAC 07A.0301 or any related or subsequent regulations setting penalty standards in compliance with Part 1903 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal

OSHA Standards—The OSH Division adopts all federally mandated OSHA standards verbatim or can rewrite them to meet state conditions, as long as the new version is at least

as effective as the federal standard.

Employer Rights and Responsibilities

An electronic copy of any specific standard adopted by the OSH Division is available online free of charge. The entire "General Industry" or "Construction Industry" standards are available for a nominal cost by calling **1-800-625-2267**.

recognized hazards likely to cause serious injury or death. Employers must comply with the OSHA safety and health standards adopted by the N.C. Department of Labor.

Public and private sector employers have a "general duty"

to provide their employees with workplaces that are free of

an administrative inspection warrant. If this occurs, the inspector will obtain a warrant to conduct the inspection. The employer has the right to accompany the inspector during the physical inspection. **Discrimination**—It is illegal to retaliate in any way against

may prosecute employers who take such action. **Citations**—If an OSH inspection results in one or more citations, the employer is required to promptly and prominently display the citation(s) at or near the place where the violation allegedly occurred. It must remain posted for three working days or until the violation has

been corrected or abated, whichever is longer. Contesting Penalties—Once an employer has been cited, he or she may request an "informal conference" with OSH officials to discuss the penalty, abatement or other issues

Employers wishing to know more about the procedures for filing a "Notice of Contest" should contact the Review Commission. Telephone: 984-389-4130. Website: oshrc.nc.gov.

Injury and Illness Records—Employers with 11 or more employees, unless specifically exempted, are required to maintain updated occupational injury and illness records of their employees. Recordkeeping forms and information concerning these requirements may be obtained from the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor.

Department of Labor

Accident and Fatality Reporting—An employer must

report the following: Within eight hours: Any work-related fatality. Within 24 hours: Any work-related in-patient hospitalization of one or

> To report an accident, call the OSH Division at **1-800-625-2267**. **Employee Rights and Responsibilities**

Any work-related amputation.

Any work-related loss of an eye.

more employees.

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

Complaints—An employee has a right to make a complaint regarding workplace conditions he or she believes are unsafe, unhealthy or in violation of OSHA standards. When an OSH inspector is in an employee's workplace, that employee has a right to point out unsafe or unhealthy conditions and to freely answer any questions asked by the inspector. When making a complaint, the employee may request that his or her name be kept confidential.

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

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

Federal Monitoring—The OSH Division is monitored by the

U.S. Department of Labor. Federal authorities ensure that

Labor, 61 Forsyth St. S.W., Suite 6T50, Atlanta, GA 30303.

continued state administration is merited. Any person who has a complaint about the state's administration of OSHA may contact the Regional Office of the U.S. Department of

Additional Information or Questions—Any questions regarding any of the above information may write or call:

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION 1101 Mail Service Center RALEIGH, NC 27699-1101 PHONE: 1-800-625-2267

E-MAIL: ASK.OSH@LABOR.NC.GOV

Luke Farley Commissioner of Labor

WWW.LABOR.NC.GOV

Unemployment Insurance

NCDOL does not handle matters relating to unemployment insurance. If you would like information about unemployment insurance policies or procedures, please contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611-5903, 1-888-737-0259; www.des.nc.gov.

N.C. Workers' Compensation Notice to Injured Workers

and Employers (Form 17) NCDOL does not handle matters relating to workers' compensation. If you would like information about workers' compensation policies or procedures, please contact the N.C. Industrial Commission at N.C. Industrial Commission, 4340 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4340; 919-807-2500; www.ic.nc.gov. Form 17 must be prominently posted and must be printed in the same colors and format that appear on the Industrial Commission website. To download and print the current version of Form 17, visit www.ic.nc.gov.

This notice must be posted conspicuously. This poster is available free of charge to all North Carolina workplaces. Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-707-7876 or order online.

> 1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267) www.labor.nc.gov

Follow NCDOL on LinkedIn, X, Facebook

Notice to Employees must be posted together. To find out more information about this poster and to download all of the required state and federal posters, please visit our website at: www.labor.nc.gov/labor-law-posters

Wage and Hour Notice to Employees and OSH

REV. 06/2025

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

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 discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

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

Union members and applicants for membership in a union What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

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

National origin Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender Age (40 and older)

Disability Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history) 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 accommodation **What Organizations are Covered?**

Educational institutions (as employers) Staffing agencies What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

State and local governments (as employers)

Discharge, firing, or lay-off Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct) Assignment Pay (unequal wages or compensation)

Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice Job training

Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge,

or participating in an investigation or proceeding Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred? Contact 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: **Submit** an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: nttps://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 www.eeoc.gov/field-office) E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC,

1-800-669-6820 (TTY)

Classification

including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases: Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based

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 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 the executive The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits

from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Washington, D.C. 20210 1–800–397–6251 (toll-free) If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please 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 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 any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is

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

REV. 06/27/2023

FED

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and

you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;

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 member of the uniformed • are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

have applied for membership in the uniformed

service; or

then an employer may not deny you:

initial 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 service

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 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

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: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster 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

REV. 05/2022

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

The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,

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 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

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

Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to

To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health

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 have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months

separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day

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

agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA,

You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government

You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,

How do I request FMLA leave? Generally, to request FMLA leave you must: Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,

You work for a covered employer,

Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, o If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

TWO ways to verify poster compliance!

administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

To update your labor law posters contact J. J. Keller & Associates, Inc.

62852

ONLINE

QR CODE Scan with phone camera: Go to: JJKeller.com/LLPverify

JJKeller.com/laborlaw 800-327-6868

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on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment. Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

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

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) U.S. Department of Labor 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable

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.

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, at the

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

Your **employer may request certification** from a health care provider to verify

taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

What does my employer need to do?

Where can I find more information?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must**:

protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously

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

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

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**

REV. 04/2023

This poster is in compliance with federal and state posting requirements. Enter this code: 69418-072025

cited for one or more violations of the OSHA standards. The employer will be given a timetable to correct the violation to avoid further action. violates the requirements of the OSH Act. The Commissioner

Regulations, and on its website.

Inspections—An employer has the legal right to refuse to allow an inspector to enter the workplace without

assisting an inspector. The department will investigate and

an employee for raising a health or safety concern, filing

a complaint, reporting a work-related injury or illness, or

related to the citation. This request must be made within 15 working days after the citation is received. The employer may formally contest (by filing a "Notice of Contest") the citation(s) or proposed penalty to the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The Review Commission is an independent body that hears and decides contestments by employers and employees concerning citations, abatement periods and penalties.

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT 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

you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you

reemployment; any benefit of employment

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 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 https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be

If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred

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

promotion: or

to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.

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