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.

Who is Protected?
- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants

What Organizations are Covered?
- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?
Under the EEOC’s laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:
- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- 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.

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?
All aspects of employment, including:
- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- 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.

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: https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx

Call 1–800–669–4000 (toll free)
1–800–669–6820 (TTY)
1–844–234–5122 (ASL video phone)

Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC, 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 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

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.

Disability

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 level.

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 Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

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.

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.
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.

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.

(Revised 10/20/2022)
Employee Rights
Under the National Labor Relations Act

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity or to refrain from engaging in any of the above 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 (NLRB), 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 wages and benefits and other 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 talking about or 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 or coerce you in order to gain your support for 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 adverse action against you because you have not joined or do not support the union.

If you and your co-workers 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 Web site: http://www.nlrb.gov.

You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: 1-866-667-NLRB (6572) or (TTY) 1-866-315-NLRB (1-866-315-6572) for hearing impaired.

If you do not speak or understand English well, you may obtain a translation of this notice from the NLRB’s Web site or by calling the toll-free numbers listed above.

*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.

SEPTEMBER 2011
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.

**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
Federal construction and service contracts are generally subject to a minimum wage rate under either Executive Order (EO) 13658 or EO 14026.

- If the contract was entered into on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, EO 13658 generally requires that workers be paid at least $11.25 per hour for all time spent performing on or in connection with the contract in calendar year 2022.
- If the contract is renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022, or a new contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, EO 14026 generally requires that workers be paid at least $15.00 per hour for all time spent performing on or in connection with the contract in calendar year 2022.

Exclusions

- The EO minimum wage may not apply to some workers who provide support in connection with covered federal contracts for less than 20 percent of their hours worked in a week.
- The EO minimum wage may not apply to certain other occupations and workers.

Enforcement

The U.S. Department of Labor’s Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is responsible for enforcing this law. WHD can answer questions about your workplace rights and protections, investigate employers, and recover back wages. All WHD services are free and confidential. Employers cannot retaliate or discriminate against someone who files a complaint or participates in an investigation. WHD will accept a complaint in any language. You can find your nearest WHD office at www.dol.gov/whd/local/ or by calling toll-free 1-866-4US-WAGE (1-866-487-9243). We do not ask workers about their immigration status. We can help.

Additional Information

- Workers with disabilities must be paid at least the EO minimum wage rate for time spent performing on or in connection with covered contracts.
- Some state or local laws may provide greater worker protections and employers must follow the law that requires the highest rate of pay.
- More information about the EO minimum wage is available at: www.dol.gov/whd/flsa/eo13658
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.
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.
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.
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.

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

Employees do not have to 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.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

ENFORCEMENT

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

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

For additional information or to file a complaint:

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

WH-420 RE04/16
Illinois Department of Employment Security

NOTICE to workers about Unemployment Insurance Benefits

THE POSTING OF THIS NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE ILLINOIS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

FILING A CLAIM

The Illinois Unemployment Insurance Act provides for the payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers and for the collection of employer contributions from liable employers. It is designed to provide living expenses while new employment is sought. Claims should be filed as soon as possible after separation from employment. Claims can be filed online at wwwIDES.illinois.gov or at the nearest Illinois Department of Employment Security office to the worker’s home. To be eligible for benefits, an unemployed individual must be available for work, able to work and actively seeking work and, in addition, must not be disqualified under any provisions of the Illinois Unemployment Insurance Act.

Each employer shall deliver the pamphlet “What Every Worker Should Know About Unemployment Insurance” to each worker separated from employment for an expected duration of seven or more days. The pamphlet shall be delivered to the worker at the time of separation or, if delivery is impracticable, mailed within five days after the date of the separation to the worker’s last known address. Pamphlets shall be supplied by the Illinois Department of Employment Security to each employer without cost.

A claimant may also be entitled to receive, in addition to the weekly benefit amount, an allowance for a non-working spouse or a dependent child or children. The allowance is a percentage of the average weekly wage of the claimant in his or her base period. The weekly benefit amount plus any allowance for a dependent make up the total amount payable.

If, during a calendar week an employee does not work full-time because of lack of work, he or she may be eligible for partial benefits if the wages earned in such calendar week are less than his or her weekly benefit amount. For any such week, employers should provide employees with a statement of “low earnings” which should be taken to their Illinois Department of Employment Security office.

NOTE: Illinois unemployment insurance benefits are paid from a trust fund to which only employers contribute. No deductions may be made from the wages of workers for this purpose.

Unemployment insurance information is available from any Illinois Department of Employment Security office. To locate the office nearest you, call 1-800-244-5631 or access the locations through our website at wwwIDES.illinois.gov.

BENEFITS

Every claimant who files a new claim for unemployment insurance benefits must serve an unpaid waiting week for which he has filed and is otherwise eligible.

The claimant’s weekly benefit amount is usually a percentage of the worker’s average weekly wage. The worker’s average weekly wage is computed by dividing the wages paid during the two highest quarters of the base period by 26. The maximum weekly benefit amount is a percentage of the statewide average weekly wage. The minimum weekly benefit amount is $51. The statewide average weekly wage is calculated each year.

If Your Benefit Year Begins: Your Base Period Will Be:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>This year between:</th>
<th>Last year between:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1 and March 31</td>
<td>Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 and the year before between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1 and June 30</td>
<td>Jan. 1 and Dec. 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1 and Sept. 30</td>
<td>April 1 and Dec. 31 and this year between Jan. 1 and March 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 1 and Dec. 31</td>
<td>July 1 and Dec. 31 and this year between Jan. 1 and June 30</td>
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In order to be monetarily eligible, a claimant must be paid a minimum of $1,600 during the base period with at least $440 of that amount being paid outside the highest calendar quarter.

If you have been awarded temporary total disability benefits under a workers’ compensation act or other similar acts, or if you only have worked within the last few months, your base period may be determined differently. Contact your local IDES office for more information.

REPORTING TIPS

Each employee who receives tips must report these tips to employers on a written statement or on Form UC-51, “Employee’s Report of Tips,” in duplicate. Employers can furnish this form on request. The report shall be submitted on the day the wages are paid, or not later than the next payday, and shall include the amount of tips received during the pay period.

TAXATION OF BENEFITS

Unemployment insurance benefits are taxable if you are required to file a state or federal income tax return. You may choose to have federal and/or Illinois state income tax withheld from your weekly benefits. Since benefits are not subject to mandatory income tax withholding, if you do not choose to withhold, you may be required to make estimated tax payments using Internal Revenue Service Form 1040 ES and Illinois Department of Revenue Form IL 1040 ES.

For additional information, call these toll-free numbers: Internal Revenue Service 1-800-829-1040, Illinois Department of Revenue 1-800-732-8866.
PREGNANCY and your RIGHTS in the WORKPLACE

Are you pregnant, recovering from childbirth, or do you have a medical or common condition related to pregnancy?

If so, you have the right to:

• Ask your employer for a reasonable accommodation for your pregnancy, such as more frequent bathroom breaks, assistance with heavy work, a private space for expressing milk, or time off to recover from your pregnancy.
• Reject an unsolicited accommodation offered by your employer for your pregnancy.
• Continue working during your pregnancy if a reasonable accommodation is available which would allow you to continue performing your job.

Your employer cannot:

• Discriminate against you because of your pregnancy.
• Retaliate against you because you requested a reasonable accommodation.
PREGNANCY and your RIGHTS in the WORKPLACE

It is illegal for your employer to fire you, refuse to hire you or to refuse to provide you with a reasonable accommodation because of your pregnancy. For more information regarding your rights, download the Illinois Department of Human Rights’ fact sheet from our website at www.illinois.gov/dhr

Es ilegal que su empleador la despida, se niegue a contratarla o a proporcionarle una adaptación razonable a causa de su embarazo. Para obtener información sobre el embarazo y sus derechos en el lugar de trabajo en español, visite: www.illinois.gov/dhr

For immediate help or if you have questions regarding your rights. Call (312) 814-6200 or (217) 785-5100 or (866) 740-3953 (TTY)

CHICAGO OFFICE
100 West Randolph Street,
10th Floor
Intake Unit
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-6200

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE
222 South College St.,
Room 101-A
Intake Unit
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 785-5100

The charge process may be initiated by completing the form at: http://www.illinois.gov/dhr
Minimum Wage $12.00 per hour (Effective Jan. 1, 2022) and Overtime Hotline: 1-800-478-3998

- **Coverage:** Applies to employers with 4 or more employees. Domestic workers are covered even if the employer only has 1 worker. Certain workers are not covered by the Minimum Wage Law and some workers may be paid less than the minimum wage under limited conditions. For more information, visit our website. (See wage increases schedule above.)

- **Tipped Employees:** Must be paid at least 60% of the applicable minimum wage. If an employee's tips combined with the wages from the employer do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference.

- **Overtime:** Most hourly employees and some salaried employees are covered by the overtime law and must be compensated at time and one-half of their regular pay for hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

Equal Pay Act Hotline: 1-866-372-4365

- Requires employers to pay equal wages to men and women doing the same or substantially similar work, unless such wage differences are based upon a seniority system, a merit system, or factors other than gender.

- Employers and employment agencies are banned from asking applicants past wage and compensation histories.

- Employees may disclose or discuss their own salaries, benefits, and other compensation with their co-workers and colleagues.

- Employers are not allowed to pay less to African American employees versus a non-African American employees.

- Certain employees at large businesses may request wage/salary history for their job title from IDOL.

Unpaid Wages Hotline: 1-312-793-2808

Wage Payment and Collection Act

- Employees must receive their final compensation, including earned wages, vacation pay, commissions and bonuses on their next regularly scheduled payday.

- Unauthorized deductions from paychecks are not allowed except as specified by law.

- Employers must reimburse employees for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by an employee during the scope of employment and related to services performed for the employer. Employee must submit reimbursement request within 30 calendar days unless an employer policy allows for additional time to submit.

Meal and Rest Periods Hotline: 1-312-793-2804

One Day Rest in Seven Act

- Provides employees with 24 consecutive hours of rest each calendar week.

- Employers may obtain permits from the Department allowing employees to voluntarily work seven consecutive days.

- Employees working 7 ½ continuous hours must be allowed a meal period of at least 20 minutes no later than 5 hours after the start of work.

Violent Crime Victims’ Leave Hotline: 1-866-372-4365

Provides employees who are victims of domestic, gender, or sexual violence, or other crimes of violence, or who have family members who are victims with up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during a 12-month period.

Child Labor Hotline: 1-800-645-5784

Workers under Age 16

- Children under the age of 14 may not work in most jobs, except under limited conditions.

- 14 and 15-year-olds may work if the following requirements are met:
  - Employment certificates have been issued by the school district and filed with the Department of Labor confirming that a minor is old enough to work, physically capable to perform the job, and that the job will not interfere with the minor's education;
  - The work is not deemed a hazardous occupation (a full listing can be found on our website);
  - Work is limited to 3 hours per day on school days, 8 hours per day on non-school days and no more than 6 days or 48 hours per week;
  - Work is performed only between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the school year (7 a.m. to 9 p.m. June through September); and
  - A 30-minute meal period is provided no later than the fifth hour of work.

This is a summary of laws that satisfies Illinois Department of Labor posting requirements. For a complete text of the laws, visit our website at: www.labor.illinois.gov

For more information or to file a complaint, contact us at: 524 South 2nd St, Suite 400, Springfield, IL 62701 • Springfield 217-782-6206
160 N. LaSalle, St, Suite C-1300, Chicago, IL 60601 • Chicago 312-793-2800 • Marion 618-993-7090

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY SEE IT.
Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (VESSA)

Required Posting for Employers

VESSA provides employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence, and employees who have a family or household member who is a victim of such violence, with unpaid, job-guaranteed leave; reasonable accommodations; and protections from discrimination and retaliation.

This time may be used if the employee or the employee’s family or household member is:

- experiencing an incident of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence
- is recovering from the violence;
- is seeking or receiving medical help, legal assistance (including participation in legal proceedings), counseling, safety planning, or other assistance;
- temporarily or permanently relocating; or
- to take other actions to increase the safety of the victim from future domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, or to ensure economic security.

NOTICE – Employees must provide the employer with at least 48 hours prior notice, unless providing advance notice is not practicable. If an employee is unable to provide advance notice, an employee must provide notice when an employee is able to do so, within a reasonable period of time after the absence.

CERTIFICATION – An employer may require the employee to provide certification of the domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, and that leave is to address the violence. Certification may include a sworn statement of the employee and other documentation such as a letter from a victims’ services organization, a court record, or any other corroborating evidence, but only if that documentation is in the possession of the employee. The employee may choose which documentation to submit. The employer may not require more than one document related to the same incident or perpetrator of violence in one year. All information related to domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, is to be kept in the strictest confidence by the employer.

DURATION OF LEAVE – VESSA provides that employees working for an employer with at least 1 employee, but no more than 14 employees, are entitled to a total of 4 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period. Employees working for an employer with at least 15, but no more than 49 employees, are entitled to a total of 8 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period. And employees working for an employer with at least 50 employees are entitled to a total of 12 workweeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period.

ACCOMMODATIONS – VESSA provides that employees are entitled to reasonable accommodations to address the needs of the victim(s). Accommodations include, but are not limited to, an adjustment to the job structure, workplace facility, work requirements, or telephone number, seating assignment, or physical security of the work area.

DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION – VESSA prohibits employers from discriminating, retaliating, or otherwise treating an employee or job applicant unfavorably if the individual involved:

- Is or is perceived to be a victim of domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence;
- Attended, participated in, prepared for, or requested leave to attend, participate in, or prepare for a criminal or civil court or administrative proceeding relating to domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence;
- Requested or took VESSA leave for any reason;
- Requested an accommodation, regardless of whether the accommodation was granted;
- The workplace is disrupted or threatened by the action of a person whom the individual states has committed or threatened to commit domestic, sexual, or gender violence, or any other crime of violence, against the individual or the individual’s family or household member; or
- Exercised any other rights under VESSA.

For information on filing a complaint please call: 312-793-6797
or visit the website: https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/CONMED/Pages/vessa.aspx
All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

Employers must:

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

FREE ASSISTANCE to identify and correct hazards is available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

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

The contractor will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against employees or applicants because they have inquired about, discussed, or disclosed their own pay or the pay of another employee or applicant. However, employees who have access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of their essential job functions cannot disclose the pay of other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to compensation information, unless the disclosure is (a) in response to a formal complaint or charge, (b) in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or (c) consistent with the contractor's legal duty to furnish information. 41 CFR 60-1.35(c)

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP 1.800.397.6251 | TTY 1.877.889.5627 | www.dol.gov/ofccp
IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK

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))

Don’t let anyone take it away. 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

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 quite

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.

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.

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.)

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

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.
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.
ISERRA (state version of USERRA) protects the employment and benefits of Servicemembers who leave their civilian employment to serve our Nation or State.

In order to protect the common public interest in military service, it is the role of the Illinois Attorney General to promote awareness and ensure compliance of ISERRA by providing information, training, advocacy, and enforcement.

WHO IS PROTECTED?
1. All members of the Armed Forces of the United States whether active duty or reserve including the National Guard when performing state duty.
2. All members of Military Auxiliary Radio System, United States Coast Guard Reserve, Civil Air Patrol, and the Merchant Marines when performing official duties in support of an emergency.
3. Members who are released from military duty with follow-on care by the Department of Defense.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS, BENEFITS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER ISERRA?
ISERRA provides the same protections as USERRA (i.e., reemployment, benefits and discrimination) but expands protections to persons identified above and incorporates existing benefits to servicemembers who are public employees. Because ISERRA represents the minimum employer requirements, employers maintain the discretion to provide greater benefits. Entitlement to benefits will depend on many factors.

WHO ENFORCES ISERRA?
The ISERRA Advocate is an Assistant Attorney General appointed by the Illinois Attorney General to provide both advocacy and enforcement under ISERRA.

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION?
Both servicemembers and employers can find more information on the Attorney General’s ISERRA Advocate webpage at www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/rights/veterans.html or call the Military & Veterans Rights Hotline at 1-800-382-3000 to ask questions or request training.

This notice is available for download on the Attorney General’s website by going to www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/rights/veterans.html. Employers are required to provide employees entitled to rights and benefits under ISERRA a notice of the rights, benefits, and obligations of servicemember employees. This requirement may be met by the posting of this notice where employers customarily place notices for employees. ISERRA is codified as Public Act 100-1101 and can be found at www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/100/PDF/100-1101.pdf.
YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM
JOB DISCRIMINATION AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

The Illinois Human Rights Act states that you have **the right to be free from unlawful discrimination and sexual harassment**. This means that employers may not treat people differently based on race, age, gender, pregnancy, disability, sexual orientation or any other protected class named in the Act. This applies to all employer actions, including hiring, promotion, discipline and discharge.

**REASONABLE ACkommodations**
You also have the right to reasonable accommodations based on pregnancy and disability. This means you can ask for reasonable changes to your job if needed because you are pregnant or disabled.

**REtALIATION**
It is also unlawful for employers to treat people differently because they have reported discrimination, participated in an investigation, or helped others exercise their right to complain about discrimination.

**REPORT DISCRIMINATION**
To report discrimination, you may:

1. Contact your employer’s human resources or personnel department.
2. Contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) to file a charge.
3. Call the Illinois Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Helpline at 1-877-236-7703 to talk to someone about your concerns.

**Chicago:**
James R. Thompson Center
100 West Randolph Street, Suite 10-100
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-6200
(866) 740-3953 (TTY)
(312) 814-6251 (Fax)

**Springfield:**
535 W. Jefferson Street
1st Floor
Springfield, IL 62702
(217) 785-5100
(866) 740-3953 (TTY)
(217) 785-5106 (Fax)

Website: www.illinois.gov/dhr
Email: IDHR.Intake@illinois.gov

Employers shall make this poster available and display it where employees can readily see it.

This notice is available for download at: www.illinois.gov/dhr

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois . 9/18 . web version . IOCI9-0181

While availability of effective COVID-19 vaccines is allowing for society to re-open, COVID-19 still presents a risk to the health of our community. People should continue to take precautions to stay safe as vaccination rates increase. This document describes best practices that members of the public should follow if they are not fully vaccinated to help reduce the risk of catching or spreading COVID-19 amongst your family and friends, coworkers, and the community. For additional information, visit coronavirus.dc.gov/healthguidance.

How COVID-19 spreads
- The main way COVID-19 spreads is from person-to-person, when an infected person breathes out droplets and particles that contain the virus.
  - People can become sick with COVID-19 by breathing in infected air,
  - being splashed or sprayed in their eyes, nose, or mouth with infectious droplets (e.g., from a cough),
  - or touching their eyes, nose or mouths with hands that have the virus on them.
- People who are 6 feet or closer to the infected person are most likely to get sick.
- COVID-19 can sometimes spread between people in the air over longer distances, especially in crowded indoor settings with poor ventilation.
- COVID-19 can also spread from environmental surfaces, but this is uncommon.

How to Protect Yourself and Others

Get Vaccinated
COVID-19 vaccines are safe, and effective at keeping people from getting COVID-19, and are now readily available for everyone in DC age 12 and older. There is some evidence to show it may help prevent spread from infected people who are not showing symptoms. They are also very effective at preventing people from needing to be hospitalized or dying if they do get sick with COVID-19. Evidence on the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines in real world settings, including vaccine effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 variants currently circulating in the US and the region, create an opportunity for reducing public health mitigation measures for fully vaccinated persons. After you are fully vaccinated, you can safely start doing some things you had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

- Vaccination lowers a person’s risk during all activities.
- A person is considered fully vaccinated 14 days after receiving the last dose of a COVID-19 vaccination series (after the second dose of a 2-dose series, or after one dose of a single-dose vaccine).
- People who are immunocompromised may not be protected even when they are fully vaccinated, and should consult with their healthcare provider.
- People who are unvaccinated remain at higher risk for catching COVID-19 and need to take more precautions than people who are vaccinated.
- Find out more about getting the COVID-19 vaccine at coronavirus.dc.gov/vaccine.
- For guidance about what you can do when you are vaccinated, see Guidance for Fully Vaccinated People at coronavirus.dc.gov/healthguidance.
**Everyday Prevention Measures**

Use of multiple layered COVID-19 prevention measures is the best way to prevent COVID-19. No one measure is perfect by itself, but when used together they are very powerful. They include:

- **Wearing Face Masks or Cloth Face Coverings** to decrease risk of breathing in infected air or being exposed to splashes or sprays, or touching your eyes, nose or mouth.
- **Practicing physical distancing** of 6 feet to decrease risk of breathing in infected air or being exposed to splashes or sprays.
- **Frequent hand hygiene** to decrease risk of getting COVID-19 from touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- **Avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces** to decrease risk of breathing in infected air or being exposed to splashes or sprays.
- **Monitoring your health and staying home when sick** so you do not expose others if you become sick.
- **Cleaning high touch surfaces daily**, and disinfecting surfaces as needed so you decrease the risk of environmental exposure even more.

**Choosing Activities Wisely**

**Basic Principles**

- If you are fully vaccinated, you can resume activities that you did before the pandemic.
- When a region has higher levels of COVID-19, such as Phase 2, activities are higher risk for unvaccinated or partially vaccinated people, or people who are immunocompromised and may not have full protection from the vaccine.
- When a region has low levels of COVID-19, such as in Phase 3, activities for everyone (including unvaccinated people) are lower risk.
- Continue to choose your activities wisely. Understand the risk of different activities to you and your family.
- Before you go out, find out what kind of COVID-19 safety protocols are in place where you are going. You may be able to find this information out on an establishment’s website or social media pages, or call ahead and ask questions.
- Stay home if you are sick, if you have tested positive for COVID-19, or have been exposed to someone with COVID-19.
  - People who are fully vaccinated or have tested positive for the virus that causes COVID-19 in the last 90 days do not need to quarantine after exposure.
  - For more information about what to do if you are exposed to a person with COVID-19 please see these guidances at coronavirus.dc.gov/healthguidance:
    - Guidance for Contacts of a Person Confirmed to have COVID-19
    - Guidance for Quarantine after COVID-19 Exposure
- People who are at high risk of severe disease from COVID-19\(^1\) and are not fully vaccinated should wear a face mask and maintain 6 feet of distance when interacting with people outside of their household.
- In settings where a mix of fully vaccinated and unvaccinated people may be present, the use of preventive measures like face masks and physical distancing by everyone will reduce the risk to individuals who are not fully vaccinated, including children 11 and under.

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\(^1\) For a list of conditions which put people at risk for severe COVID-19, see Guidance for People with Chronic Conditions at coronavirus.dc.gov/healthguidance
• If you are not fully vaccinated, choosing not to wear a mask puts your own health, and the health of other people who cannot get vaccinated or who are immunocompromised, at risk.
• Characteristics of higher risk settings may include activities where:
  o Masks need to be removed, such as for eating and drinking.
  o There is close mingling of people from many different households
  o There is increased forced exhalation, like during work outs or singing.
  o People need to talk louder, or yell, due to background noise level or music, which promotes increased droplet and small particle production.
• Outdoor activities are safer than indoor activities.
• Public settings where people are wearing face masks and can keep 6 feet of space between each other remain the safest option during Phase 2.

Bars, Restaurants, Nightclubs, and Entertainment Venues
• Ways to decrease risk:
  o If you are not fully vaccinated, continuing to choose virtual options or use take-out or delivery services is the safest option.
  o Wearing a well-fitting face mask during the event and maintaining 6 feet of physical distancing from those not in your group.
  o Choosing establishments that offer outdoor seating and service.
  o Avoiding going at busy times (e.g., weekends, holidays).
  o Minimizing time spent at the establishment.

Small or Large Gatherings
• Ways to decrease risk:
  o If you are not fully vaccinated, attending small gatherings with fully vaccinated friends and family is the safest option.
  o Wearing a well-fitting face mask, especially when indoors.
  o Attending/planning outdoor gatherings instead of indoors.
  o If in a larger gathering, maintaining 6 feet from people from other households.
  o For voices where voices are raised, maintaining 10 feet of distance from others.
  o Avoiding shared food, utensils, and other items.
  o If hosting a gathering, remind guests to stay home if they’re sick, and limit the number of people handling or serving food.

Gyms, Sports, and Pools
• Ways to decrease risk:
  o If you are not fully vaccinated, continuing to choose virtual options is the safest option.
  o Wearing a well-fitting face mask during the activities and maintaining 6 feet of physical distancing from others.
  o Participating in outdoor activities.
  o Avoiding busy times (e.g., weekends, holidays).
  o Minimizing time spent indoors at the establishment.
  o During water activities when face masks should not be worn, maintaining 6 feet from others, and bringing a second mask in case your face mask gets wet.

The guidelines above will continue to be updated as the outbreak evolves. Please visit coronavirus.dc.gov for the most updated information.
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 foreseeable.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If an employer has…</th>
<th>Employees accrue at least…</th>
<th>Not to Exceed…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 or more employees</td>
<td>1 hour per 37 hours worked</td>
<td>7 days per calendar year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 99 employees</td>
<td>1 hour per 43 hours worked</td>
<td>5 days per calendar year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 25 employees</td>
<td>1 hour per 87 hours worked</td>
<td>3 days per calendar year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Vincent C. Gray, Mayor
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE POSTER

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

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees who do not receive gratuities</th>
<th>Employees who receive gratuities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$11.50 per hour beginning July 1, 2016</td>
<td>$2.77 per hour beginning January 1, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12.50 per hour beginning July 1, 2017</td>
<td>$3.33 per hour beginning July 1, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$13.25 per hour beginning July 1, 2018</td>
<td>$3.89 per hour beginning July 1, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$14.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2019</td>
<td>$4.45 per hour beginning July 1, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020</td>
<td>$5.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15.20 per hour beginning July 1, 2021</td>
<td>$5.05 per hour beginning July 1, 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](http://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 1/2 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
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, 2021 until June 30, 2021, the living wage rate is $15.00 per hour.

Effective July 1, 2021, the living wage rate and the minimum wage are $15.20 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 collecting bargaining agreements, provided that the future agreements results in employees being paid no less than the current living wage; 3) contracts for electricity, telephone, water, sewer 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.
**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.

*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.*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Job Center – Headquarters</th>
<th>American Job Center – Northeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E.</td>
<td>CCDC - Bertie Backus Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC 20019</td>
<td>5171 South Dakota Avenue, N.E., 2nd Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(202) 724-2337</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(202) 576-3092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Job Center – Northwest</th>
<th>American Job Center – Southeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center</td>
<td>3720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 14th Street, N.W., 3rd Floor</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC 20009</td>
<td>(202) 741-7747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(202) 442-4577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
NOTICE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Labor Standards Bureau

Office of Wage-Hour

The Wage Theft Prevention Amendment Act of 2014

The Wage Theft Prevention Amendment Act of 2014 (WTPAA) has an effective date of February 26, 2015. The law includes provisions to enhance applicable remedies, fines, and administrative penalties when an employer fails to pay earned wages, to provide for suspension of business licenses of employers that are delinquent in paying wage judgments or agreements, to clarify administrative procedures and legal standards for adjudicating wage disputes, to require the employer to provide written notice to each employee of the terms of their employment, and to maintain appropriate employment records.

Requirements

Written Employment Notice:

As an employer of the District of Columbia, upon hire, you are required to provide a notice to employees of their employment. Also, within 90 days of the effective date of WTPAA, every employer shall furnish each employee with an updated written notice containing the information required. As proof of compliance, every employer shall retain copies of the written notice furnished to employees that are signed and dated by the employer and by the employee acknowledging receipt of the notice. (There are additional requirements for temporary staffing firms.)

This notice must include:

1) The name of the employer and any “doing business as” (DBA) names used by the employer
2) The physical address of the employer’s main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different
3) The telephone number of the employer
4) The employee’s rate of pay and the basis of that rate, including:
   a. Rate by the hour, shift, day, or week (whichever is applicable)
   b. Salary, Piece Rate, or commission (whichever is applicable)
   c. Any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances
   d. Overtime rate of pay or exemptions from overtime pay
   e. Living wage or exemptions from the living wage
   f. Any applicable prevailing wages
5) The employee’s regular payday designated by the employer
The Mayor shall make available for employers a sample template of the notice within 60 days of the effective date of the Wage Theft Prevention Amendment Act of 2014. (Immediate Notice to new employees is required regardless of the template release date.)

**Wage Payment Liability:**

- When the employer is a subcontractor and has failed to pay an employee any wages earned, the subcontractor and the general contractor shall be jointly and severally liable to the subcontractor’s employees for violations of this Act, the Living Wage Act, and the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act.

- When a temporary staffing firm employs an employee who performs work on behalf of or to the benefit of another employer pursuant to a temporary staffing arrangement or contract for services, both the temporary staffing firm and the employer shall be jointly and severally liable for violations of this Act, the Living Wage Act, and the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act to the employee and to the District.

- Every employer shall pay wages earned to his employees on regular paydays designated in advance by the employer and at least twice during each calendar month.

**Notice of Complaint**

For any employer alleged to be in non-compliance with the Act, The Mayor shall deliver two (2) notices to the employer.

1. Notice of Complaint that specifies:
   a. The alleged violation
   b. Potential damages, penalties, and other cost
   c. Rights and obligations of the parties
   d. Process for contesting the complaint

2. Notice of Investigation that must be posted for all employees to see for a period of at least 30 days that specifies:
   a. An investigation is being conducted
   b. Information for employees on how they may participate

**Rules against Retaliation**

The WTPAA extends the protection and it also gives the Mayor power to enforce this law.

- Threats are now included as a form of retaliation.
- It is illegal for any person to retaliate.
- This law protects employees even if their employer incorrectly believes they made a complaint.

**Procedural Options**

- Wage-Hour Investigation
- Administrative Law Judge Hearing
• Civil Court Proceedings

Potential Penalties

Wage Payment Penalties, D.C. Official Code § 32-1307; D.C. Official Code § 32-1307(a) Section 7a
– Wage Theft Prevention Fund

• Any employer who negligently fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or the Living Wage Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined:
  o For the first offense, an amount per affected employee of not more than $2,500;
  for any subsequent offense, an amount per affected employee of not more than $5,000.

• Any employer who willfully fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or the Living Wage Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined:
  o For the first offense, an amount not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both; for any subsequent offense, an amount not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.

In addition to and apart from any other penalties or remedies provided for in this Act or the Living Wage Act, the Mayor shall assess and collect administrative penalties as follows:

  o For the first offense, $50 for each employee or person whose rights under this Act or the Living Wage Act are violated for each day the violation occurred or continued.
  o For any subsequent offense, $100 for each employee or person whose rights under this Act or the Living Wage Act are violated for each day the violation occurred or continued.

The Mayor shall collect administrative penalties in the amounts set forth below for the following violations:

  o Five hundred dollars for failure to provide notice of investigation to employees
  o Five hundred dollars for failure to post notice of violations to the public

Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act or the Minimum Wage Revision Act.

  o No administrative penalty may be collected unless the Mayor has provided any person alleged to have violated any of the provisions of this section notification of the violation, notification of the amount of the administrative penalty to be imposed, and an opportunity to request a formal hearing held pursuant to the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat 1203, D.C. Official Code § 2-501 et seq).
  o The Mayor shall issue a final order following the hearing, containing a finding that a violation has or has not occurred. If a hearing is not requested, the person to whom notification of violation was provided shall transmit to the Mayor the amount of the penalty within 15 days following notification.

There is established as a special fund the Wage Theft Prevention Fund (“Fund”), which shall be administered by the Department of Employment Services. The Fund shall be used to enforce the provisions of this Act, the Minimum Wage Revision Act, the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act, and the Living Wage Act. The money deposited into the Fund, and interest earned, shall not revert to the
unrestricted fund balance of the General Fund of the District of Columbia at the end of a fiscal year, or at any other time.

**Minimum Wage Penalties D.C. Official Code § 32-1011**

- Any person who willfully or negligently violates any of the provisions of §32-1010 shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or to imprisonment of not more than six (6) months, or both.
- No person shall be imprisoned under this section except for an offense committed willfully after the conviction of that person for a prior offense under this section.
- Prosecutions for violations of this subchapter shall be in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and shall be conducted by the Attorney General of the District of Columbia.
- In addition to and apart from the penalties or remedies provided for in this section, the Mayor shall assess and collect administrative penalties as follows:

  1. For the first violation, $50 for each employee or person whose rights under this Act are violated for each day that the violation occurred or continued;
  2. For any subsequent violations, $100 for each employee or person whose rights under this Act are violated for each day that the violation occurred or continued;
  3. $500 for each failure to maintain payroll records or to retain payroll records for three (3) years or whatever the prevailing federal standard is, whichever is greater for each violation;
  4. $500 for each failure to allow the Mayor to inspect payroll records or perform any other investigation;
  5. $500 for each failure to provide each employee an itemized wage statement or the written notice as required by section 9(b) and (c); and
  6. $100 for each day that the employer fails to post notice as required under section 10(a).

**ASSLA Penalties D.C. Official Code § 32-131.12**

An employer who willfully violates the requirements of this Act shall be subject to a civil penalty for each affected employee of $1,000 for the 1st offense, $1,500 for the 2nd offense, and $2,000 for the 3rd and each subsequent offense. If the Mayor determines that an employer has violated any provision of this Act, the Mayor shall order the employer to provide affirmative remedies including: compensatory damages, punitive damages, and additional damages as provided in the law. The administrative fines and penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the Wage Theft Prevention Fund.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Information on Paid Family Leave in the District of Columbia

Expanded benefits available October 2022

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

Covered Workers
To receive benefits under the Paid Family Leave program, you must work for a covered employer in DC. To find out if you are a covered worker, you can ask your employer or contact the Office of Paid Family Leave using the contact information below. Your employer is required to tell you if you are covered by the Paid Family Leave program. Additionally, your employer is required to provide you information about the Paid Family Leave program at these three (3) times:
1. At the time you were hired;
2. At least once a year; and
3. If you ask your employer for leave that could qualify for benefits under the Paid Family Leave program.

Covered Events
There are four (4) kinds of Paid Family Leave benefits:
1. Parental leave - receive benefits to bond with a new child for up to 12 weeks in a year;
2. Family leave - receive benefits to care for a family member for up to 12 weeks in a year;
3. Medical leave - receive benefits for your own serious health condition for up to 12 weeks in a year; and
4. Prenatal leave - receive benefits for prenatal medical care for up to 2 weeks in a year.

Maximum Leave Entitlement
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. The maximum amount of leave for any combination of parental, family, and medical leave is 12 weeks. However, there is an exception for pregnant women who take prenatal leave. Pregnant women are eligible for 2 weeks of prenatal leave while pregnant and 12 weeks of parental leave after giving birth, for a maximum of 14 weeks.

Applying for Benefits
If you have experienced an event that may qualify for benefits, be sure to apply no more than 30 days after your event. 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. The current maximum weekly benefit amount is $1,049.

Employee Protection
The Office of Paid Family Leave does not administer any job protections for District workers who take leave from work. However, some job protections may be available under laws and regulations administered by the District’s Office of Human Rights (OHR).

Under the Universal Paid Leave Act, the Office of Paid Family Leave is required to provide notice of the following:
1. That retaliation by a covered employer against a covered employee for requesting, applying for, or using paid-leave benefits is prohibited;
2. That an employee who works for a covered employer with under 20 employees shall not be entitled to job protection if he or she decides to take paid leave pursuant to this act; and
3. That employees have a right to file a complaint with OHR if they feel they have been retaliated against for requesting, applying for, or using paid leave.

For more information on OHR and job protections, please visit the following web address: 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.

Office of Paid Family Leave | 4058 Minnesota Avenue NE | Washington DC 20019

OPFL EE Rev. 10/2022
WORKERS’ COMPENSATION

is a system of benefits provided by law to most workers who have job-related injuries or illnesses. Benefits are paid for injuries that are caused, in whole or in part, by an employee’s work. This may include the aggravation of a pre-existing condition, injuries brought on by the repetitive use of a part of the body, heart attacks, or any other physical problem caused by work. Benefits are paid regardless of fault.

IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

1. GET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. By law, your employer must pay for all necessary medical services required to cure or relieve the effects of the injury or illness. Where necessary, the employer must also pay for physical, mental, or vocational rehabilitation, within prescribed limits. The employee may choose two physicians, surgeons, or hospitals. If the employer notifies you that it has an approved Preferred Provider Program for workers’ compensation, the PPP counts as one of your two choices of providers.

2. NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER. You must notify your employer of the accidental injury or illness within 45 days, either orally or in writing. To avoid possible delays, it is recommended the notice also include your name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, and a brief description of the injury or illness.

3. LEARN YOUR RIGHTS. Your employer is required by law to report accidents that result in more than three lost work days to the Workers’ Compensation Commission. Once the accident is reported, you should receive a handbook that explains the law, benefits, and procedures. If you need a handbook, please call the Commission or go to the Web site.

If you must lose time from work to recover from the injury or illness, you may be entitled to receive weekly payments and necessary medical care until you are able to return to work that is reasonably available to you.

It is against the law for an employer to harass, discharge, refuse to rehire or in any way discriminate against an employee for exercising his or her rights under the Workers’ Compensation or Occupational Diseases Acts. If you file a fraudulent claim, you may be penalized under the law.

4. KEEP WITHIN THE TIME LIMITS. Generally, claims must be filed within three years of the injury or disablement from an occupational disease, or within two years of the last workers’ compensation payment, whichever is later. Claims for pneumoconiosis, radiological exposure, asbestosis, or similar diseases have special requirements.

Injured workers have the right to reopen their case within 30 months after an award is made if the disability increases, but cases that are resolved by a lump-sum settlement contract approved by the Commission cannot be reopened. Only settlements approved by the Commission are binding.

For more information, go to the Illinois Workers’ Compensation Commission’s Web site or call any office:


BY LAW, EMPLOYERS MUST DISPLAY THIS NOTICE IN A PROMINENT PLACE IN EACH WORKPLACE AND COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party handling workers’ compensation claims</th>
<th>Nutmeg Insurance Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business address</td>
<td>4245 Meridian Parkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aurora IL 60504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business phone</td>
<td>(800) 327-3636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective date</td>
<td>06/30/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination date</td>
<td>06/30/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy number</td>
<td>83 WE AS2J3X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employer’s FEIN</td>
<td>36-2275597</td>
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</tbody>
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ICPN 10/11  Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois.

Form WC 88 12 00 H  Printed in U.S.A.
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. 7 A 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://cloes.clc.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  
HARTFORD ACCIDENT & INDEMNITY CO
3600 WISEMAN BLVD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78251
06/30/23

NAME OF EMPLOYER  
BY AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS
36-2275597
Employer ID Number
(if number unknown, employer to request from IRS)

FORM NO. 1 DCWC

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

Form WC 88 08 01 A  Printed in U.S.A.
The name, address and telephone number of your employer's workers' compensation insurance company, third-party administrator (TPA), or person handling workers' compensation claims for your company, are shown below.

**Employer Name:**
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

**Date Posted:** 7/2022

**IF INSURED:**
(Complete all applicable spaces)

- **Name of Insurance Company:**
  Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company

- **Address:**
  One Park Place, 300 South State Street, 7th Floor
  Syracuse, NY, 13202

- **Telephone Number:**
  (800) 327-3636

- **Insurer Code:**
  0018

**IF SOMEONE OTHER THAN INSURER IS HANDLING CLAIMS:**
(Complete all applicable spaces)

- **Name of TPA (Claims administrator):**

- **Address:**

- **Telephone Number:**

- **Insurer Code:**

**IF SELF-INSURED:**
(Complete all applicable spaces)

- **Name of person handling claims at the self-insured:**

- **Address:**

- **Telephone Number:**

- **Insurer Code:**

Any individual filing misleading or incomplete information knowingly and with intent to defraud is in violation of Section 1102 of the Pennsylvania Workers' Compensation Act, 77 P.S. §1039.2, and may be subject to criminal and civil penalties under Pa. C.S.A. §4117 (relating to insurance fraud).

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Workers' Compensation pays for all authorized medically necessary care and treatment related to your injury or illness.

If you are unable to work or your earnings are lower because of a work-related injury or illness, and you have been disabled for more than seven calendar days, you may be eligible for some wage replacement benefits.

$25,000 Reward
ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM
Rewards of up to $25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Department of Financial Services leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at 1-800-378-0445 or online at https://first.fldfs.com
A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

Workers’ Comp Works For You

If you are injured on the job:

1. Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers’ comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don’t report your injury promptly to your employer.

2. Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.

3. If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida’s Division of Workers’ Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

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69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice
DFS-F4-1548
Revised March 2010
(Fraud reporting link updated May 2021)
WC 98 99 16-D Printed in U.S.A.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYER - NAME:</th>
<th>AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>345 PARK BLVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TARASO, IL 60143-2544</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSURER - NAME:</th>
<th>TWIN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>200 COLONIAL CENTER PKWY. SUITE 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LAKE MARY FL 32746</td>
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</tbody>
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Policy Number: 83 BE AS233X
Effective Date: 06/30/22
Expiration Date: 06/30/23
Equal Opportunity Policy for Protected Veterans and Individuals with Disabilities

This organization is a federal contractor subject to Section 4212 of the Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended and Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. We are committed to equal employment opportunity, and it is our policy to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment protected veterans (disabled veterans, recently separated veterans, Armed Forces service medal veterans, or active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans) and individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level. We will provide reasonable accommodation to known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified employee or applicant for employment, unless the accommodation would impose undue hardship on the operation of the organization’s business.

Our organization will recruit, hire, train, and promote individuals in all job titles, and will ensure that all other personnel actions are administered without regard to an individual’s disability or protected veteran status. All employment decisions will be based only on valid job requirements. In addition, employees and applicants shall not be subjected to harassment, intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination because they have engaged in or may engage in any of the following activities: (1) filing a complaint; (2) assisting or participating in an investigation, compliance evaluation, hearing, or any other activity related to the administration of any federal, state, or local law requiring equal opportunity for protected veterans or individuals with disabilities; (3) opposing any act or practice made unlawful by Section 4212, Section 503, their implementing regulations, or any other federal, state, or local law requiring equal opportunity for protected veterans or individuals with disabilities; or (4) exercising any other right protected by Section 4212, Section 503, or their implementing regulations.

The affirmative action program for individuals with disabilities and protected veterans, except for confidential portions, shall be available for inspection upon request by any employee or applicant for employment during normal working hours at this location. Please contact the Human Resources Department with your request.

I fully support of our affirmative action program and am committed to the consistent implementation of our affirmative action and equal opportunity policies. I have delegated overall responsibility for these policies to Roberta Bosak, Chief Administrative Officer/SVP, HR & Corporate Services, who is responsible for the implementation and auditing of these policies at this location. Complaints arising under this policy should first be directed to Roberta Bosak, Chief Administrative Officer/SVP, HR & Corporate Services.

Mark Del Monte, CEO/EVP
July 1, 2020
NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES AND PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES

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Mark Del Monte, CEO/EVP
July 1, 2020
DATE:    July 1, 2020

TO:      All Employees and Applicants

FROM:    Mark Del Monte, CEO/EVP

SUBJECT: Reaffirmation of EEO Policy

You are our most important asset. Our continued success and development depends on the full and effective use of all our skills and talents to their fullest extent. Our organization has an obligation to hire and develop the best people we can find based on job-related qualifications and irrespective of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, or veteran status. Any employment or personnel practice which injures some of our employees or applicants, however unintentional, injures us all.

Our organization is committed to the principles of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action. It is the obligation of each officer, manager, and supervisor to ensure all employment activities are conducted in an equal and equitable fashion, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, or veteran status. Such activities include, but are not limited to: hiring, promotion, demotion, transfer, recruitment, advertising, layoff, discharge, rate of pay, and selection for training.

We will be measuring ourselves against specific objectives that will continue to move our organization toward full and equal participation of all employees in the numerous opportunities available here. Periodic analysis will ensure our progress towards these goals.

Mark Del Monte, CEO/EVP

July 1, 2020