

# IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK



## DON'T LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY

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

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

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

Call IER if an employer:

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

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

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

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

**Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)**

**1-800-255-7688**

**TTY 1-800-237-2515**

[www.justice.gov/ier](http://www.justice.gov/ier)

[IER@usdoj.gov](mailto:IER@usdoj.gov)



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

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 The document may be rescinded or modified at the Department's discretion, in accordance with applicable laws.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



# SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR



## NO DEJE QUE NADIE SE LO QUITÉ

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

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

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

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

Llame a la IER si un empleador:

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

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

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

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

### Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER)

1-800-255-7688

TTY 1-800-237-2515

[www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier](http://www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier)

[IER@usdoj.gov](mailto:IER@usdoj.gov)



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



# Esta organización participa en E-Verify



Este empleador proporcionará a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA, por sus siglas en inglés) y, de ser necesario, al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS, por sus siglas en inglés) la información incluida en el Formulario I-9 de todo empleado nuevo con el propósito de confirmar su autorización de trabajo.

**IMPORTANTE:** Si el gobierno no puede confirmar que usted tiene autorización para trabajar, el empleador debe suministrarle las instrucciones por escrito y darle la oportunidad de ponerse en contacto con DHS o SSA antes de sancionarlo de cualquier forma o finalizar la relación laboral.

Los empleadores no pueden utilizar E-Verify para realizar preselecciones de solicitantes y no pueden limitar ni influenciar la selección de los documentos que usted presente para su inclusión en el Formulario I-9.

Para determinar si los documentos incluidos en el Formulario I-9 son válidos, este empleador utiliza la técnica de comparación fotográfica para comparar la fotografía que aparece en las Tarjetas de Residente Permanente, Tarjetas de Autorización de Empleo y pasaportes de los EE. UU. con la fotografía oficial del gobierno de los EE. UU. Asimismo, E-Verify verifica los datos incluidos en licencias de conducir y tarjetas de identificación emitidas por algunos estados.

Si considera que su empleador ha infringido sus responsabilidades en virtud de este programa o lo ha discriminado durante el proceso de verificación de la elegibilidad de empleo por su origen nacional o estatus de ciudadanía, comuníquese con la Oficina del Consejero Especial llamando al 800-255-7688, 800-237-2515 (para personas con impedimentos auditivos) o visitando [www.justice.gov/crt/osc](http://www.justice.gov/crt/osc).

## E-Verify funciona para todos

Para obtener más información sobre E-Verify, comuníquese con DHS al:

**888-897-7781**

**[www.dhs.gov/E-Verify](http://www.dhs.gov/E-Verify)**

### AVISO:

**La ley federal exige a todos los empleadores que verifiquen la identidad y la elegibilidad de empleo de todas las personas contratadas en los Estados Unidos.**



**E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA**

El logotipo y la marca de E-Verify son marcas registradas del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. Queda estrictamente prohibida la venta comercial de este afiche.

# This Organization Participates in E-Verify



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

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

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

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

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

## E-Verify Works for Everyone

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

**888-897-7781**

**[www.dhs.gov/E-Verify](http://www.dhs.gov/E-Verify)**

### NOTICE:

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



**E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA**

The E-Verify logo and mark are registered trademarks of Department of Homeland Security. Commercial sale of this poster is strictly prohibited.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

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

#### PREVAILING WAGES

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

#### OVERTIME

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

#### ENFORCEMENT

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

#### APPRENTICES

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

#### PROPER PAY

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)





# 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
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

## 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](http://www.eeoc.gov/field-office))

**E-Mail** [info@eeoc.gov](mailto:info@eeoc.gov)

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://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.



# Conozca sus Derechos: La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal

La Comisión Para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC, por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE. UU. hace cumplir las leyes federales que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en el trabajo o al solicitar un trabajo, la EEOC puede ayudarle.

## ¿Quién está Protegido?

- Empleados (actuales y anteriores), incluyendo gerentes y empleados temporales
- Miembros de sindicatos y Solicitantes de membresía en un sindicato
- Aplicantes de trabajo

## ¿Qué Organizaciones están Cubiertas?

- La mayoría de los empleadores privados
- Instituciones educativas (como empleadores)
- Gobiernos estatales y locales (como empleadores)
- Sindicatos
- Agencias de empleo

## ¿Qué Tipos de Discriminación Laboral son Ilegales?

Según las leyes de la EEOC, un empleador no puede discriminarlo, independientemente de su estatus migratorio, por motivos de:

- Raza
- Información genética (incluyendo solicitudes del empleador para la compra, el uso o la divulgación de pruebas genéticas, servicios genéticos o historial médico familiar)
- Color
- Tomar represalias por presentar un cargo, oponerse razonablemente a la discriminación o participar en una demanda, investigación o procedimiento por discriminación.
- Religión
- Sexo (incluyendo embarazo y condiciones relacionadas, orientación sexual o identidad de género)
- Edad (40 años o más)
- Discapacidad

## ¿Qué Prácticas Laborales Pueden ser Discriminatorias?

Todos los aspectos del empleo, incluyendo:

- Despidos
- Clasificación
- Acoso (incluyendo conducta física o verbal no deseada)
- Referencias
- Contratación o promoción
- Obtención o divulgación de información genética de los empleados
- Asignaciones
- Solicitud o divulgación de información médica de los empleados
- Remuneración (salarios desiguales o compensación)
- Falta de proporcionar adaptaciones razonables para una discapacidad o para la creencia, observancia o práctica de una fe religiosa sinceramente realizada
- Conducta que podría desalentar razonablemente a alguien de oponerse a la discriminación, presentar un cargo o participar en una investigación o procedimiento.
- Beneficios
- Formación profesional

## ¿Qué Puede Hacer si Cree que ha Ocurrido Discriminación?

Comuníquese con la EEOC de inmediato si sospecha discriminación. No demore, porque existen límites de tiempo estrictos para presentar una denuncia por discriminación (180 o 300 días, según el lugar donde viva o trabaje). Puede comunicarse con la EEOC de cualquiera de las siguientes maneras:

**Presentar** una consulta a través del Portal Público de la EEOC: <https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

**Llame** 1-800-669-4000 (número gratuito)  
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)  
1-844-234-5122 (Video Teléfono de ASL)

**Visite** una Oficina de Campo de la EEOC (información en [www.eeoc.gov/field-office](http://www.eeoc.gov/field-office))

**Corre Electrónico:** [info@eeoc.gov](mailto:info@eeoc.gov)

Información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluyendo información sobre cómo presentar un cargo de discriminación, está disponible en [www.eeoc.gov/es](http://www.eeoc.gov/es).





## EMPLEADORES QUE TIENEN CONTRATOS O SUBCONTRATOS FEDERALES

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo hace cumplir los compromisos de no discriminación y acción afirmativa de las empresas que hacen negocios con el gobierno federal. Si está solicitando un trabajo con, o es un empleado de una empresa con un contrato o subcontrato federal, usted está protegido(a) por la ley federal contra la discriminación en las siguientes bases:

### Raza, Color, Religión, Sexo, Orientación Sexual, Identidad de Género, Origen Nacional

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por parte de los contratistas federales por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, orientación sexual, identidad de género u origen nacional, y requiere acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

### Preguntar, Divulgar o Discutir Salarios

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, protege a los solicitantes y empleados de contratistas federales de la discriminación basada en preguntar, divulgar o discutir su compensación o la compensación de otros solicitantes o empleados.

### Discapacidad

La Sección 503 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, protege a las personas calificadas con discapacidades contra la discriminación en la contratación, promoción, despido, pago, beneficios complementarios, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencias y otros aspectos del empleo por parte de contratistas federales. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye no hacer adaptaciones razonables a las limitaciones físicas o mentales conocidas de una persona con una discapacidad que de otro modo calificaría y que es un solicitante o empleado, a menos que haga una dificultad excesiva para el empleador. La Sección 503 también requiere que los contratistas federales tomen medidas afirmativas para emplear y promover a personas calificadas con discapacidades en todos los niveles de empleo, incluyendo a nivel ejecutivo.

### Estatus Protegido Como Veterano

El Acta de Asistencia para el Reajuste de los Veteranos de la Era de Vietnam de 1974, modificada, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y requiere acción afirmativa para reclutar, emplear y avanzar en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos recientemente separados (es decir, dentro de los tres años posteriores al su separación o liberación del servicio activo), veteranos en servicio activo en tiempo de guerra o insignia de campaña, o veteranos con medallas de servicio de las fuerzas armadas.

### Represalias

Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente una queja por discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la OFCCP o se oponga a la discriminación por parte de contratistas federales en virtud de estas leyes federales.

Cualquier persona que crea que un contratista ha violado sus obligaciones de no discriminar o acción afirmativa bajo las autoridades de la OFCCP debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP),  
Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.,  
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20210  
1-800-397-6251 (llamada gratuita).

Si es sordo, tiene problemas de audición o tiene una discapacidad del habla, marque 7-1-1 para acceder a los servicios de retransmisión de telecomunicaciones. También se puede contactar a la OFCCP enviando una pregunta en línea a la mesa de ayuda de la OFCCP en <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, o llamando a una oficina regional o distrital de la OFCCP, que figura en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el Departamento de Trabajo de los EE.UU y en la página web "Contáctenos" de la OFCCP en <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

## PROGRAMAS O ACTIVIDADES QUE RECIBEN ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL

### Raza, Color, Origen Nacional, Sexo

Además de las protecciones del Título VII del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, el Título VI del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación por motivos de raza, color, u origen nacional en programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión de empleo, o cuando la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar discriminación en la prestación de servicios bajo dichos programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas de Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral por razón de sexo en programas o actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

### Personas con Discapacidades

La Sección 504 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por motivos de discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Está prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos de empleo contra las personas con discapacidades que, con o sin ajustes razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo.

Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en un programa de cualquier institución que recibe asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

(Actualizado 10-20-2022)

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

### PROHIBITIONS

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

### EXEMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

### EXAMINEE RIGHTS

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

### ENFORCEMENT

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

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

## FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

# \$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



WH1088 REV 07/16

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

## REQUESTING LEAVE

## EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

## ENFORCEMENT

For additional information or to file a complaint:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

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

**[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)**

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





# NOTICE

The highway construction underway at this location is a Federal or Federal-aid project and is subject to applicable State and Federal laws, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 1020, which reads as follows:

“Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the costs thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction of any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report, or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to a material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to the provision of the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented,

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”

Any person having reason to believe this statute is being violated should report the same to the agency representative(s) named below.

State Transportation Agency	U.S. Department of Transportation  Hotline for Fraud, Waste, & Abuse <b>1-800-424-9071</b>	Federal Highway Administration Division Administrator  Thomas J. Scott, Jr., Construction Engineer FHWA-EFLHD 22001 Loudoun County Parkway Building E-2, Suite 200 Ashburn, VA 20147 703-404-6260
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## Paycheck Checkup Can Prevent a Tax-Time Surprise

It's important to check your federal income tax withholding now to avoid an unexpected tax bill or penalty with next year's return. The IRS Tax Withholding Estimator can help.

### Everyone should check their withholding. It's especially important to check now if you:

- Had a large tax refund or tax bill the last time you filed
- Are a two-income family
- Have two or more jobs at the same time
- Work a seasonal job or only work part of the year
- Claim the child tax credit
- Have dependents age 17 or older
- Previously itemized your deductions
- Have high income or a complex tax return

### Use the IRS Tax Withholding Estimator to do a Paycheck Checkup

- The IRS Tax Withholding Estimator helps figure out if you should submit a new Form W-4 to your employer or make estimated tax payments to the IRS before the end of the year.
- Have your most recent pay stub and federal tax return on hand.
- The estimator's results are only as accurate as the information you enter.
- Find the IRS estimator at ***IRS.gov/withholding***.



# Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

## All workers have the right to:

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

*This poster is available free from OSHA.*

**Contact OSHA. We can help.**

## Employers must:

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

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





Departamento de Trabajo  
de los EE. UU.



# Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo ¡ES LA LEY!

## Todos los trabajadores tienen el derecho a:

- Un lugar de trabajo seguro.
- Decir algo a su empleador o la OSHA sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud, o reportar una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, sin sufrir represalias.
- Recibir información y entrenamiento sobre los peligros del trabajo, incluyendo sustancias tóxicas en su sitio de trabajo.
- Pedir una inspección confidencial de OSHA de su lugar de trabajo si usted cree que hay condiciones inseguras o insalubres. Usted tiene el derecho a que un representante se comunique con OSHA en su nombre.
- Participar (o su representante puede participar) en la inspección de OSHA y hablar en privado con el inspector.
- Presentar una queja con la OSHA dentro de 30 días (por teléfono, por internet, o por correo) si usted ha sufrido represalias por ejercer sus derechos.
- Ver cualquier citación de la OSHA emitidas a su empleador.
- Pedir copias de sus registros médicos, pruebas que miden los peligros en el trabajo, y registros de lesiones y enfermedades relacionadas con el trabajo.

## Los empleadores deben:

- Proveer a los trabajadores un lugar de trabajo libre de peligros reconocidos. Es ilegal discriminar contra un empleado quien ha ejercido sus derechos bajo la ley, incluyendo hablando sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud a usted o con la OSHA, o por reportar una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.
- Cumplir con todas las normas aplicables de la OSHA.
- Notificar a la OSHA dentro de 8 horas de una fatalidad laboral o dentro de 24 horas de cualquier hospitalización, amputación, o pérdida de ojo relacionado con el trabajo.
- Proporcionar el entrenamiento requerido a todos los trabajadores en un idioma y vocabulario que pueden entender.
- Mostrar claramente este cartel en el lugar de trabajo.
- Mostrar las citaciones de la OSHA acerca del lugar de la violación alegada.

Servicios de consulta en el lugar de trabajo están disponibles para empleadores de tamaño pequeño y mediano sin citación o multa, a través de los programas de consulta apoyados por la OSHA en cada estado.

*Este cartel está disponible de la OSHA para gratis.*

**Llame OSHA. Podemos ayudar.**





# 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](http://www.dol.gov/ofccp)





# 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 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>
- ☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for 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: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster> Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.



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



**U.S. Department of Justice**



**Office of Special Counsel**



**1-800-336-4590**

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