



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA & FEDERAL
PRINTABLE LABOR LAWS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE POSTER

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

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Employees who do not receive gratuities	Employees who receive gratuities
\$13.25 per hour beginning July 1, 2018	\$3.89 per hour beginning July 1, 2018
\$14.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2019	\$4.45 per hour beginning July 1, 2019
\$15.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020	\$5.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2020
\$15.20 per hour beginning July 1, 2021	\$5.05 per hour beginning July 1, 2021
\$16.10 per hour beginning July 1, 2022	\$5.35 per hour beginning July 1, 2022

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

MINIMUM WAGE EXCEPTIONS

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

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

OVERTIME PAY

At least 1 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;

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

PRINT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE (continued)

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.

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



WAGE THEFT PREVENTION ACT

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 pay day 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

provisions of this Act or the Living Wage Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined:

- 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:

- 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.
- 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:

- Five hundred dollars for failure to provide notice of investigation to employees
- 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.

- 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).
- 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

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WAGE THEFT PREVENTION ACT (Continued)

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:
 - 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

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.

For the complete text of the Wage Theft Prevention Amendment Act of 2014, go to <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/31203/B20-0671-SignedAct.pdf>.

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ACCRUED SICK AND SAFE LEAVE ACT

OFFICIAL NOTICE

(Post Where Employees Can Easily Read)

Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008

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

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

EMPLOYERS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE ACT

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

ACCRUAL START DATE

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

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

ACCESSING PAID LEAVE

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

NUMBER OF HOURS ACCRUED

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

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

UNUSED LEAVE

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

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

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

ENFORCEMENT

The DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Wage and 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 4300, 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.

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OHR WORKPLACE POSTERS:



THE RIGHT TO BREASTFEED



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

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

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
441 4th Street, NW : Suite 570 North : Washington, DC 20001
[202] 727 / 4559 or ohr.dc.gov

PRINT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAID FAMILY LEAVE

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



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

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WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Department of Employment Services LABOR STANDARDS BUREAU



OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

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

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

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

TO EMPLOYEES

1. You are required by law to report promptly to your employer and the Office of Workers' Compensation an occupational injury or disease, even if you deem it to be minor. Form No. 7 DCWC, Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease, to be obtained from the employer or the Office of Workers' Compensation, must be used for that purpose. After you have completed and signed the form, 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 or visit <http://does.dc.gov> for information.
3. You may not sue your employer as a result of a work-related injury or disease by reason of your exclusive remedy under the Workers' Compensation Law.
4. In order to preserve your right to benefits under the DC Workers' Compensation Law, you must file a written claim on Form No. 7A DCWC, Employee's Claim Application, within one (1) year after your injury, or within one (1) year after the last payment of benefits.
5. If you need information regarding your rights and obligations prescribed by law, you may call your employer first. If you require further information, you may call the Office of Workers' Compensation at (202) 671-1000 or visit <http://does.dc.gov>
6. The law gives you the right to legal representation if you so choose.

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.

TO EMPLOYERS

1. You are required to have Workers' Compensation insurance coverage if you have one (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, send a copy to the nearest claim office of your insurer, for all occupational injuries or disease, as soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) working 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, any disability of more than three (3) days which was not previously reported, as soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) working days after the date of knowledge thereof.
6. You are required to furnish, or cause to be furnished, reasonable medical and hospital services, other remedial care or vocational rehabilitation, and various types of disability compensation, to an injured or disabled employee.
7. You are required to obtain from the insurer identified below a supply of all required Workers' Compensation Forms, or you may download the forms and notice mentioned above at our website <http://does.dc.gov>.

NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

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

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

FORM NO. 1 DCWC
Revised March, 2017

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UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Information on Unemployment Compensation in the District of Columbia

Your employer is subject to the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act which establishes a system of protecting insured workers from complete wage loss when they become unemployed through no fault of their own and are seeking new jobs. To help finance the unemployment insurance system, a tax is levied against employers-- not workers. No deductions are made from your pay for this purpose. This program is administered by the District of Columbia's Department of Employment Services. If you should become unemployed or your hours are reduced, you may be entitled to receive unemployment compensation benefits. To apply for benefits, please call and make an appointment to visit one of the American Job Centers listed below.

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

Rev. 02.01.2015



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NON-DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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



EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY



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 | • Religion | • Gender Identity or Expression | • Genetic Information | victim of Domestic Violence, Sexual Offense or Stalking (DVSOS)
• Homeless Status |
| • Color | • Age | • Family Responsibilities | • Disability | |
| • Sex (including pregnancy) | • Marital Status | • Matriculation | • Credit Information | |
| • National Origin | • Personal Appearance | • Political Affiliation | • Status as a victim or family member of a | |
| | • Sexual Orientation | | | |

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.

An employee is eligible under the Act if they have been employed by the employer for at least 12 consecutive or non-consecutive months in the seven years immediately preceding the start of the family or medical leave, and worked at least 1,000 hours during these 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.

ohr.dc.gov phone: (202) 727-4559 fax: (202) 727-9589 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20010



PRINT



Diversity in the Workplace Best Practices in DC Government

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

DEFINITIONS

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

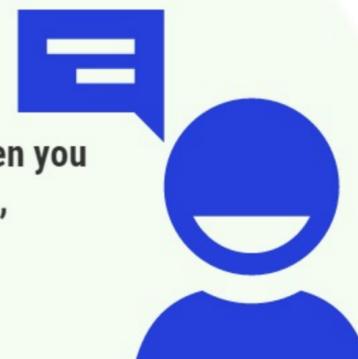
GENDER PRONOUNS

Some examples of pronouns are:

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

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

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



METHODS OF INTRODUCTIONS

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

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



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



RESTROOM

ACCOMMODATIONS

Bathroom Best Practices/Compliance



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

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

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



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



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



Office of Human Rights
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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



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

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

PARENTAL LEAVE ACT & DC FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT



PARENTAL LEAVE ACT

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -

Work Leave for Parenting Purposes

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

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

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

Definition of Parent or Guardian

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

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

Employer Posting Requirements

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

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

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

To file a complaint, visit:

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

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

DC FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

- Workplace Poster -

Work Leave for Family or Medical Purposes

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

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

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

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

The employer may require medical certification and reasonable prior

notice when applicable.

Employee Eligibility

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

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

Employer Posting Requirements

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

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

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

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

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



ohr.dc.gov phone: (202) 727-4559 fax: (202) 727-9589 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20010

PRINT

PROTECTING PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

Protecting Pregnant Workers Fairness Act

- Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia -



Ley de Protección de la Equidad para las Trabajadoras Embarazadas

- Conozca sus derechos en el Distrito de Columbia -

Accommodations for Pregnancy, Childbirth and Breastfeeding

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

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

Types of Accommodations

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

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

Prohibited Actions by Employers

Employers may not:

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

Certification from Health Care Provider

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

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

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

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

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

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

Adaptaciones para el embarazo, el parto y la lactancia

La ley de Protección de la Equidad para las Trabajadoras Embarazadas (PPW, por sus siglas en inglés) exige que los empleadores del Distrito de Columbia proporcionen adaptaciones razonables en el trabajo para las empleadas cuya capacidad de desempeñar sus labores en el trabajo se vea limitada por motivo de un embarazo, el parto, la lactancia o una afección relacionada.

El empleador debe participar de buena fe en un proceso oportuno e interactivo para determinar dichas adaptaciones.

Tipos de adaptaciones

Los empleadores deben realizar toda adaptación razonable,* incluyendo, pero sin limitarse a:

- descansos más frecuentes o más prolongados;
- adquirir o modificar equipo de trabajo, tal como las sillas;
- hacer que la empleada se abstenga de levantar cosas pesadas;
- permiso para ausentarse y recuperarse del parto;
- reestructurar temporalmente el puesto de la empleada para asignarle labores ligeras o un horario de trabajo modificado;
- reubicar el área de trabajo de la empleada; u
- ofrecer un espacio privado (que no sea el baño) para sacarse la leche materna.

Actos que tienen prohibido realizar los empleadores

Los empleadores no pueden:

- denegar una adaptación, a menos que ocasione dificultades o gastos significativos para el negocio;
- tomar medidas en contra de una empleada por solicitar una adaptación;
- denegarle oportunidades laborales a la empleada por solicitar o necesitar una adaptación;
- exigirle a una empleada que se ausente con permiso si se puede proporcionar una adaptación razonable; ni
- exigirles a las empleadas aceptar una adaptación, a menos que sea necesaria para que cumpla con sus deberes en el trabajo.

Constancia de un prestador de servicios de salud

El empleador puede exigir que la empleada proporcione la constancia de un prestador de servicios de salud indicando que se recomienda hacer una adaptación razonable. La constancia debe incluir: 1) la fecha en que la adaptación se hizo o se hará médicamente recomendable; 2) una explicación de la afección y de la necesidad de recibir una adaptación razonable; y 3) la duración probable por la cual deberá proporcionarse la adaptación.

Cómo presentar una queja sobre una violación

Si cree que un empleador le ha negado erróneamente una adaptación razonable o le ha discriminado debido a su embarazo, parto, necesidad de amamantar o una afección médica relacionada, puede presentar una queja en el plazo de un año ante la Oficina de Derechos Humanos de DC (OHR). Para presentar una queja, visite:

- **En línea** en ohr.dc.gov; o
- **Personalmente** en el 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

La OHR realizará la mediación inicial y la investigación. Si existe una causa probable, los jueces de derecho administrativo de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos tomarán una decisión final.

* Una "adaptación razonable" es aquella que no ocasiona gastos considerables ni dificultades significativas para el funcionamiento de la empresa del empleador, teniendo en consideración factores tales como el tamaño de la empresa y sus recursos financieros, así como su naturaleza y estructura.



ohr.dc.gov

phone: (202) 727-4559

fax: (202) 727-9589

441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001

REVISED 01/03/19

PRINT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

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 1 ½ times your 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



WH1088 REV 07/16

PRINT

17 District of Columbia Labor Laws

LaborLawCenter.com Questions? Learn more by calling 1-800-745-9970

Official Print Size - 8.5" x 11"
Compliance Ready - Do Not Scale

EEOC - Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal



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 (T TY)

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)

PRINT

FMLA | FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

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 1 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.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS 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.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS 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.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES 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.

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.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

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



WH1420a REV 04/16

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19 District of Columbia Labor Laws

LaborLawCenter.com Questions? Learn more by calling 1-800-745-9970

Official Print Size - 8.5" x 11"
Compliance Ready - Do Not Scale

USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT



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.

Publication Date — May 2022

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



Employer Support Of The Guard
And Reserve 1-800-336-4590

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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



WH1462 REV 07/16



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

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

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OSHA | OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (Continued)

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.

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.

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

OSHA 3165 OAR 2019

PRINT

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

It is illegal to discriminate against work authorized individuals. Employers CANNOT specify which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documents have a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

For information, please contact
The Office of Special Counsel for Immigration
Related Unfair Employment Practices Office at
800-255-7688.

PRINT

WITHHOLDING STATUS

Since you last filed form W-4 with your employer did you...

- Marry or divorce?
- Gain or lose a dependent?
- Change your name?

Were there major changes to...

- Your non-wage income (interest, dividends, capital gains, etc.)?
- Your family wage income (you or your spouse started or ended a job)?
- Your itemized deductions?
- Your tax credits?

If you can answer "YES"...

To any of these questions or you owed extra tax when you filed your last return, you may need to file a new form W-4. See your employer for a copy of Form W-4 or call the IRS at 1-800-829-3676.

Now is the time to check your withholding. For more details, get Publication 919, *How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?*, or use the Withholding Calculator at: **www.irs.gov/individuals** on the IRS website.

Employer: Please post or publish this Bulletin Board Poster so that your employees will see it. Please indicate where they can get forms and information on this subject.



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.gov

Publication 213
(Rev. 8-2009)
Cat. No. 11047P

PRINT

PAYDAY NOTICE

Regular Paydays for Employees of

(Company Name)

Shall be as follows:

Weekly

Bi-Weekly

Monthly

Other _____

By: _____

Title: _____

PRINT

PROVISIONS OF THE D.C. CHILD LABOR LAW

(EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS, D.C. CODE, TITLE 32, CHAPTER 2, SECTION 32-201 THROUGH 32-224, JUNE 15, 1976)

NO MINOR UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE SHALL BE EMPLOYED* in any gainful occupation with the exception that minors 10 years of age and over may be employed outside of school hours in the distribution of newspapers and minors 12 years of age and over may be employed in the sale of newspapers.

No minor under 12 years of age shall distribute, sell or expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines, periodicals or any other article of merchandise of any description or distribute handbills or circulars in any street or public place; except minors 10 years of age and over may engage in the distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals on fixed routes. This section does not apply to the distribution or circulation of political literature or petitions or such other materials for which the minor receives no pay.

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed at any of the following occupations:

- (1) in the operation of any machinery operated by power other than hand or foot power;
- (2) in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery or assisting therein.

This section does not apply to any duly approved vocational education program or training under the auspices of the D.C. Board of Education or the Trustees of the University of The District of Columbia.

No minor under 18 years of age shall be employed:

- (1) at operating any freight or non-automatic elevator;
- (2) in any quarry, tunnel or excavation.

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed in the stuffing of newspapers (inserters), nor shall work of any minor 16 or 17 years of age employed stuffing newspapers exceed 40 hours in any one week nor shall such minor be employed on more than one night in any week.

No minor under 18 years of age shall be employed in connection with any gainful occupation more than six (6) consecutive days in any one week or more than 48 hours in any one week or more than 8 hours in any one day.

No minor 16 or 17 years of age shall be employed before the hour of 6:00 AM nor after the hour of 10:00 PM, and no minor 14 or 15 years of age shall be employed before the hours of 7:00 AM nor after the hour of 7:00 PM, except during the summer (June 1 through Labor Day) when the evening hour shall be 9:00 PM.

No minor between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age shall be employed in any gainful occupation unless he/she has obtained a work permit. The employer shall keep the work permit on file and accessible to any person authorized to enforce this Act.

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed in the sale of newspapers, magazines or any other articles or merchandise, in any street or public place unless he/she has procured and is wearing in plain sight a street trades badge issued by the Work Permits Unit.

No permit or badge shall be valid except for the employer named thereon and for the specific occupation designated.

EXCEPTION: MINORS BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE MAY BE EMPLOYED WITHOUT A WORK PERMIT OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL HOURS IN IRREGULAR OR CASUAL WORK USUAL TO THE HOME OF THE EMPLOYER; PROVIDED, THAT SUCH EMPLOYMENT SHALL NOT BE IN CONNECTION WITH NOR FORM A PART OF THE BUSINESS, TRADE PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYER.

PENALTIES

Whoever employs any minor in violation of any of the provisions of the D.C. Child Labor Law or any order issued under the Act or interferes with or obstructs or hinders the enforcement of the D.C. Child Labor Law and whoever having under his/her control or custody any minor permits him/her to be employed in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000, or imprisoned not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both. A person convicted of a 2nd or subsequent offense under this section shall be fined not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or both. Each day during which a violation of this subchapter occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

***NOTE: THE TERM "EMPLOYED" WHEREVER USED SHALL INCLUDE EMPLOYED, PERMITTED OR SUFFERED TO WORK.**



Together

Together... we can build a successful organization.
Together... we can ensure an outstanding reputation.
Together... we can protect our values.

Your role on our team is to speak up if you know of or suspect any unethical behavior. Our role is to listen.



Safely report any violations or get more information by contacting the hotline.

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