RHODE ISLAND PARENTAL AND FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

This notice is to provide you with information on the RI Parental and Family Medical Leave Act, which requires that employers of 50 or more employees grant an unpaid leave of absence, upon the request of an eligible employee, for 13 consecutive weeks in any two calendar years, under certain conditions.

Employees Eligible - Employees are eligible to apply for leave if they are full-time employees who work an average of 30 hours a week or more and have been employed continuously for at least 12 months.

Purpose of Leave - The leave required to be provided under the Act must be for one or more of the following reasons: 1. Birth of a child of an employee. 2. Placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of such child by the employees. 3. “Serious illness” of the employee or the employee’s parent, spouse, child, mother-in-law or father-in-law. (Serious Illness is defined to mean a disabling physical or mental illness, injury, impairment or condition that involves in-patient care in a hospital, nursing home, hospice or out-patient care requiring continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider).

Requests for Leave - In order to be entitled to the leave, the employee must give at least 30 days notice of the intended date upon which the requested leave is to commence and terminate, unless prevented by medical emergency from doing so. Employees may be requested to provide written certification from a physician of the person who is the reason for the leave request, which certification shall specify the probable duration of the requested leave.

School Involvement Leave - An employee who has been employed for 12 consecutive months is entitled to 10 hours of leave during any 12-month period to attend school conferences or other school-related activities for a child of whom the employee is the parent, foster parent, or guardian. A notice of 24 hours prior to the leave must be given to the employer by the employee. The leave is not required to be paid; however, an employee may substitute any accrued paid vacation leave or other appropriate paid leave.

Use of Sick Leave by Adoptive Parent - Any employer who allows sick time or sick leave of an employee to be used after the birth of a child shall allow the same time to be used for the placement of a child 16 years of age or less with an employee in connection with the adoption of the child by the employee.

Continuation of Health Benefits - Prior to the commencement of leave, the employee must pay his employer a sum equal to the premium required to maintain the employee's health benefits in force during the period of leave, which sum is required to be returned to the employee within 10 days following return to work.

Return From Leave - Employees who are granted leave under the Act are entitled to be restored to the position held when the leave commenced, or to a position with equivalent seniority, status, employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment, including all fringe benefits and service credits that the employee had been entitled to at the commencement of the leave.

Prohibited Acts - The Act makes it unlawful for any employer to interface with, restrain, or deny employees the rights provided under the Act. Any discrimination or disciplinary action taken against an employee for exercising his rights under the Act, or for opposing any practice made unlawful by the Act, is also prohibited.

Enforcement - Alleged violations of the Act may be complained of (1) in a civil action brought by an employee, (2) by a complaint filed with the Director of Labor and Training of the State of Rhode Island. Civil penalties are provided for violations of the Act or any order issued by the Director of Labor and Training.

(Rev. 4/2008)
IGNORING THIS POSTER CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH

Under the Rhode Island Right-To-Know Law, your employer must tell you about the dangers of any hazardous substances in your workplace.

You have a right to know:

- the common name or trade names of the substance, including the chemical name;
- the level at which exposure to the substance is hazardous, if known;
- the effects and symptoms of exposure at hazardous levels;
- the potential for flammability, explosion and reactivity of the substance;
- appropriate emergency treatment;
- proper procedures for the safe use of and exposure to the substance;
- proper protective equipment for safe use; and
- procedures for clean-up of leaks and spills.

Your employer must provide you with the above information. If he or she has not, make sure you ask about it. Your company representative is:

Laurie Wasta

The Right-To-Know Law was created to protect you. For more information about your rights under the Hazardous Substances Right-to-Know Law, contact the RI Department of Labor and Training at (401) 462-8570, option #4.

“Because not knowing about the hazardous substances you work with is the greatest hazard of all.”

DLT-L-47 The Right-To-Know Law (Rev. 4/2008)
Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that occurs when an individual makes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and/or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature against his or her wishes.

The harasser can be:
- a supervisor
- an agent of the employer
- a supervisor in another area
- a co-worker
- a non-employee
- the same sex as the victim

Sexual harassment occurs when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual’s employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

Sexual harassment is a violation of state and federal laws.

The prohibition against sexual harassment does not only apply to employers. It also applies to labor organizations, employment agencies, and to individuals who aid and abet an unlawful employment practice.

Report incidents of harassment to:

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
Phone ___________ Email __________________________

If you believe you are or have been the victim of sexual harassment contact: Rhode Island Commission For Human Rights 180 Westminster Street, 3rd Floor, Providence, RI 02903 401-222-2661, TDD: 401-222-2664; Fax: 401-222-2616 • www.richr.ri.gov

07/01/05
NO SMOKING NOTICE

IT IS ILLEGAL TO SMOKE IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT

PURSUANT TO R.I. GEN. LAWS § 23-20.10-7
To report a violation call Rhode Island Department of Health: 401-222-3293

Rhode Island Department of Health

05/2005
## PREVAILING WAGE RATE

### WORKING ON STATE OR MUNICIPAL-FINANCED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevailing Wage</td>
<td>Workers must not be paid less than the Davis Bacon wage rate for each trade listed on the Wage Determination schedule posted with this notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>Overtime rate applies when working over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentices</td>
<td>Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly registered under approved State apprenticeship programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Pay</td>
<td>Workers who do not receive proper pay may file a complaint with the RI Department of Labor and Training; claims will be investigated by the department. You may contact the Prevailing Wage Unit at (401) 462-8580 for additional information. In addition, please note that RI Law 37-13-17 also provides for a private right of action to collect wages and benefits.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DLT-L-39 (Rev. 04/2008)
State and Federal laws prohibit harassment and discrimination in hiring, terms and conditions, promotion, discharge, salary, benefits, and other aspects of employment based on race, color, religion, ancestral origin, sex, sexual orientation*, gender identity or expression*, physical or mental disability or age (over 40).

*State only

State law also prohibits employers from asking applicants about arrest records, and makes it unlawful to ask about convictions until at or after a first interview (with certain exceptions).

You have the right to a workplace free of harassment and discrimination.

Report incidents of harassment and discrimination to the Commission for Human Rights and the company representative named below:

Name: Laurie Wasta
Title: HR Manager
Location: 55 Walkers Brook Dr, Reading, MA 01867
Phone: 781-205-8106
Email: lwasta@eliassen.com

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
NOTICE OF RIGHT REGARDING PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION
BECAUSE OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND RELATED CONDITIONS

State law protects employees and applicants from discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions. Federal law provides similar protections.

Employees and applicants have the right under state law to request a reasonable accommodation for conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth and related conditions such as the need to express breast milk for a nursing child. This workplace may not:

- refuse to grant you the reasonable accommodation unless it would create an undue hardship on this employer’s enterprise, business or program;
- require you to take a leave if another reasonable accommodation can be granted; or
- deny you employment opportunities based on a refusal to provide a reasonable accommodation.

If you want to request a reasonable accommodation, or if you have been discriminated against based on pregnancy, childbirth or related condition, please contact one of the following staff members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email address</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laurie Wasta</td>
<td>781-205-8106</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lwasta@eliassen.com">lwasta@eliassen.com</a></td>
<td>30 Audubon Rd Wakefield MA 01880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have been the victim of discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions and/or denial of a reasonable accommodation, contact:

Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights
180 Westminster Street, 3rd Floor, Providence, RI 02903
(401) 222-2661 | TTY: 401-222-2664 | www.richr.ri.gov

RICHJR/July 2015
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

YOU ARE PROTECTED UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE RI EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT AND THE TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE ACT

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

If you become totally/partially unemployed:
1. File your claim for benefits with the RI Dept. of Labor and Training (DLT) within seven days of your layoff date.
2. You may file your claim online at www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or by telephone at (401) 243-9100. Please visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui for hours of operation. For additional information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ui or call (401) 243-9100.
3. Monday is a high-volume telephone day; you may prefer to file your claim later in the week. You will need your Social Security number and name, address and telephone numbers of your employers for the last two years. If you are not a U.S. citizen, your alien registration number is required.
4. To collect unemployment benefits, the law requires that:
   a. You must be unemployed through no fault of your own,
   b. You must have earned minimum qualifying wages while you were working,
   c. You must be physically able to work, available for work and actively seeking work, and
   d. You must register for work with the RI Dept. of Labor and Training.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS

Who is Eligible for TDI Benefits? - If you have become ill or injured and meet the following requirements, you may be entitled to receive benefits:
1. You are unemployed due to illness, surgery, or injury for a minimum of seven consecutive days or more, and
2. You are under the care of an approved Qualified Health Care Provider and
3. You have a timely exam: an in-office physical exam the week within the calendar week in which the first day of unemployment due to sickness occurs or within the calendar week prior or subsequent thereto.
4. You earned enough qualifying wages during the base period to be monetarily eligible.

Who is Eligible for Temporary Caregiver Insurance Benefits? - If you are caring for a seriously ill: spouse, parent, parent n-law, grandparent, domestic partner, newborn child, adopted child or foster child or you are bonding with a newborn child, adopted child or foster child within the first 12 months of parenting; you may be eligible to receive benefits if you meet the following requirements:
1. You are unemployed because you are caring for a seriously ill family member or bonding with a child and
2. You provide the department with the required medical evidence of the seriously ill family member and your need to care for him/her or the required proof of parent child relationship for bonding claims and
3. You earned enough in qualifying wages to be monetarily eligible.

How to Apply - You can apply for benefits by completing a TDI application. The application form may be obtained from one of the following sources:
1. Visit www.dlt.ri.gov to file online.
2. Visit the web site to download a TDI application.
3. Call (401) 462-8420, Option #1 to request that an application be mailed to you.

For additional information, visit www.dlt.ri.gov/tdi or call (401) 462-8420. NOTE: You may be entitled to a refund of a portion of your contributions if during the calendar year TDI contributions were deducted from your pay by more than one employer. Information may be obtained regarding a refund by calling (401) 574-8700 or writing to the RI Division of Taxation, Employer Tax Section, One Capitol Hill, Suite 36, Providence, RI 02908-5829.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

If you need help in finding a job, the RI Department of Labor and Training offers free employment and training related services including:

1. Job referral and placement services.
2. Resource rooms with a wide range of employment and training resources.
3. Career counseling and testing to help assess aptitudes and interests.
4. Internet access for employment and training information.
5. Job Search Workshops to help you develop interviewing skills.

RULE 5 - Posting of Notices (Adopted under Section 28-44-38 of the E.S. Act & 29-41-15 of the TDI Act) - Every employing unit in the State of Rhode Island shall post and maintain printed notices of such form and design and in such numbers containing such information as the Director, Department of Labor and Training, may determine to be necessary to administer the Employment Security Act and Temporary Disability Insurance Act. Such notices shall be posted in conspicuous places where the workers’ services are performed.

DLT is an equal opportunity employer/program, auxiliary aids & services are available on request to individuals with disabilities.

TTY via RI Relay: 711

Visit www.networkri.org to find a career center near you.
**ATTENTION EMPLOYEES - MINIMUM WAGE - RHODE ISLAND**

**EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2016 - THIS LAW PROVIDES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES</strong></th>
<th><strong>$9.60</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCEPT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time students under 19 years of age working in a non-profit religious, educational, librarial or community services organization.</td>
<td>$8.64 (90% of Minimum Wage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors 14 and 15 years of age working not more than 24 hours in a week.</td>
<td>$7.20 (75% of Minimum Wage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees receiving gratuities:</td>
<td>$3.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OVERTIME PAY** - At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in any one workweek. Note: The law contains exemptions from the minimum wage and/or overtime pay requirements for certain occupations or establishments. *Learners and handicapped workers may be paid less than the applicable minimum but only under certificates issued at the discretion of the Director of Labor and Training.

**MANDATORY NURSE OVERTIME** - Pursuant to RI Law §23-17.20-1 et. seq., a hospital may not require certain nurses and certified nurse assistants to work overtime except in an unforeseeable emergent circumstance.

**MINIMUM SHIFT HOURS** - Any employee requested or permitted to report for duty at the beginning of a work shift must be provided with 3 hours work or 3 hours wages. Employees working in retail establishments must be provided with 4 hours work on Sundays and/or holidays.

**CHILD LABOR** - An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most nonfarm jobs and at least 18 to work in nonfarm jobs declared hazardous by the United States Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 may work, with a special permit issued by local school officials, in various jobs outside school hours under certain conditions. Different rules apply to agriculture employment.

**ENFORCEMENT** - The RI Dept. of Labor and Training may bring criminal action against any employer who pays substandard wages to an employee, and may seek, upon conviction, a penalty up to $500.00 and/or imprisonment of up to 90 days. Each week an employer fails to pay the applicable minimum wage constitutes a separate violation.

Any employer who hinders or delays the Director or his/her authorized representative in the performance of his/her duties in the enforcement of the law; refuses to admit the Director or said representative to any place of employment; fails to make, keep, and preserve any records as required; falsifies any such record; refuses to make such record accessible to the Director or said representative upon demand; or refuses to furnish a sworn statement of such record or any other information needed for the proper enforcement of this law, shall be deemed in violation of the law and subject to a fine of up to $500.00. Each day such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

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

For more information on the RI Minimum Wage Law call Labor Standards at (401) 462-8550 or visit www.dlt.ri.gov/ls

DLT is an equal opportunity employer/program, auxiliary aids and services are available on request to individuals with disabilities. TTY via RI Relay 711

DLT-L-58 (Rev. 1/2016)
THIS EMPLOYER IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE
WORKERS’ COMPENSATION ACT
OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Workers’ Compensation Insurance Company: One Beacon
Adjusting Company:  
Telephone: 781-205-8106 Policy Effective Date: June 2016

In accordance with Rhode Island General Law §28-32-1, the employer must report to the Director of Labor and Training every personal injury sustained by an employee if the injury incapacitates the employee from earning full wages for at least three (3) days or requires medical treatment, regardless of the period of incapacity. If the injury proves fatal, the report must be filed within forty-eight (48) hours. If not fatal, the report shall be made within ten (10) days of the injury.

An injured employee shall have the freedom to choose medical treatment initially. The employee’s first visit to any facility under contract or agreement with the employer or insurer to provide priority care shall not be considered the employee’s initial choice. For more information about Workers’ Compensation procedures and benefits, call the Education Unit at (401) 462-8100, press #1. If you suspect fraud, contact the Fraud Prevention Unit at (401) 462-8100, press #7.

In accordance with Rhode Island General Law §28-29-13, this notice must be posted and maintained in conspicuous places where workers are employed. Fines may be imposed for noncompliance.

DWC-8 (Rev. 1/2013)
PAYDAY NOTICE

Regular Paydays for Employees of

Eliassen Group

(Company Name)

 Shall be as follows:

☐ Weekly  ☐ Bi-Weekly  ☐ Monthly  ☐ Other ___________________

By: ____________________________   Title: ____________________________

Laurie Wasta  HR Manager
YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING

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 nonwage 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.
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

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.
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.
PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee’s religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

DISABILITY Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. 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.

AGE The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

SEX (WAGES) In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract 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 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.

PAY SECRECY Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES 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. 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 VETERANS 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.

RETRIALATION Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws. Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above 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) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-Publicinfo@dol.gov, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

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.

Genetics Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers’ acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

RETRIALATION All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at www.eeoc.gov or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at www.eeoc.gov.
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 ENTITLEDNESSES 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.
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 web site at: http://www.dol.gov/vets. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at: http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm.
• If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
• You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. This notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

Publication Date - October 2008
All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.

Employers must:

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

Prominently display this poster in the workplace.

Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

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

This poster is available free from OSHA.

**Contact OSHA. We can help.**

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