Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

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

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is **not paid leave**, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?

Generally, **to request FMLA leave you must**:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You **do not have to share a medical diagnosis** but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You **must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken** or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your **employer may request certification** from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

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

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?

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

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your **employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing**:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?

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

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process**.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SCAN ME

Ref.: 29 CFR §825.300

WH1420 REV 04/23

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.

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

Ref.: 29 CFR §825.6

WH1462 REV 02/22

WORKER'S COMPENSATION NOTICE

Your employer is required to provide for payment of benefits under the Worker's Compensation Act of the State of Indiana.

Any employee who is injured while at work should report the injury immediately to their supervisor, employer, or designated representative.

The workers' compensation insurance carrier or the administrator for

_____ is: _____
(name of company) (name of insurance carrier or administrator)

_____
(name of carrier/administrator)

_____
(mailing address)

_____
(city, state, zip)

_____
(telephone number)

_____
(contact person)

For more information about rights or procedures under the Indiana Worker's Compensation system, call or write:

Worker's Compensation Board of Indiana
Ombudsman Division
402 W. Washington St., Rm W196
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3808
1-800-824-2667

Ref.: IC 22-3

Indiana Worker's Compensation Board

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

INTRODUCTION:
The intent of the Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1974, Indiana Code 22-8-1.1, is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for the workers in the State.

The Indiana Department of Labor has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing the Act and the safety and health standards promulgated under its provisions.

Requirements of the Act include the following:

EMPLOYERS:
Each employer shall establish and maintain conditions of work which are reasonably safe and healthful for employees and free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. The Act further requires that employers comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Rules, and Regulations.

EMPLOYEES:
All employees shall comply with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued under the Act, which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.

INSPECTION:
The Act requires that an opportunity be provided for employees and their representatives to bring possible safety and health violations to the attention of the Department of Labor inspector in order to aid the inspection. This requirement may be fulfilled by allowing a representative of the employees and a representative of the employer to accompany the inspector during inspection. Where there is no employee representative, the inspector shall consult with a reasonable number of employees.

COMPLAINT:
Employees have the right to file a complaint with the Department of Labor. There shall be an inspection where reasonable grounds exist for the Department of Labor to believe there may be a hazard. Unless permission is given by the employees complaining to release their names, they will be withheld from the employer. Telephone Number (317) 232-2693.

The Act provides that no employer shall discharge, suspend, or otherwise discriminate in terms of conditions of employment against any employees for their failure or refusal to engage in unsafe practices or for filing a complaint, testifying, or otherwise acting to exercise their rights under the Act.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with the Department of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Please note that extensions of the 30-day filing requirement may be granted under certain special circumstances, such as where the employer has concealed or misled the employee regarding the grounds for discharge. However, a grievance-arbitration proceeding, which is pending, would not be considered justification for an extension of the 30-day filing period. The Commissioner of Labor shall investigate said complaint and upon finding discrimination in violation of the Act, shall order the employer to provide necessary relief to the employees. This relief may include rehiring, reinstatement to the job with back pay, and restoration of seniority.

All employees are also afforded protection from discrimination under Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

VIOLATION NOTICE:
When an alleged violation of any provision of the Act has occurred, the Department of Labor shall promptly issue a written order to the employer, who shall be required to post it prominently at or near the place where the alleged violation occurred until it is made safe and required safeguards are provided or 3 days, whichever is longer.

PROPOSED PENALTIES:
The Act provides for CIVIL penalties of not more than $7,000 for each serious violation and CIVIL penalties of up to $7,000 for each non-serious violation. Any employer who fails to correct a violation within the prescribed abatement period may be assessed a CIVIL penalty of not more than $7,000 for each day beyond the abatement date during which such violation continues. Except as otherwise provided below involving a worker fatality, any employer who knowingly or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed CIVIL penalties of not more than $70,000 for each violation and a penalty of not less than $5,000 shall be imposed for each knowing violation. A violation of posting requirements can bring a penalty of up to $7,000.

Proposed Penalties in Conjunction with a Worker Fatality
An employer who knowingly violates the Act and where any such violation can reasonably be determined to have contributed to an employee fatality, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than $9,472 for each violation and may be assessed a civil penalty of up to $132,598 for each violation.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY:
The Act encourages efforts by labor and management, before the Department of Labor inspections, to reduce injuries and illnesses arising out of employment.

The Act encourages employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries.

Such cooperative action would initially focus on the identification and elimination of hazards that could cause death, injury, or illness to employees and supervisors.

The Act provides a consultation service to assist in voluntary compliance and give recommendations for the abatement of cited violations. This service is available upon a written request from the employer to INSafe. Telephone Number (317) 232-2688.

COVERAGE:
The Act does not cover those hired for domestic service in or about a private home and those covered by a federal agency. Those exempted from the Act's coverage include employees in maritime services, who are covered by the U.S. Department of Labor, and employees in atomic energy activities who are covered by the Atomic Energy Commission.

NOTE:
Under a plan approved March 6, 1974, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the State of Indiana is providing job safety and health protection for workers throughout the State. OSHA will monitor the operation of this plan to assure that continued approval is merited. Any person may make a complaint regarding the State administration of this plan directly to the OSHA Regional Office, Regional Administrator, Region V, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone Number (312) 353-2220.

MORE INFORMATION:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
402 West Washington Street, Room W195
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Telephone: (317) 232-2655
TT/Voice: (800) 743-3333
Fax: (317) 233-3790
Internet: http://www.in.gov/labor

EMPLOYERS: This poster must be displayed prominently in the workplace.

Ref.: 610 IAC 9-2-3

DWD
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

This Business is Subject to Indiana's Unemployment Insurance Laws

If you lose your job or work less than full time, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Information is available on-line at **www.in.gov/dwd**. Computers are available at any Indiana WorkOne Center.

No deductions are made from employees' pay for unemployment insurance. This employer pays for unemployment insurance.

www.in.gov/dwd
1-800-891-6499
For TDD/TTY: 317-232-7560

Ref.: IC 22-4

X-11 1-2024

STATE AND FEDERAL LABOR LAW

EMERGENCY NUMBERS
CALL 911

POLICE: _____

AMBULANCE: _____

PHYSICIAN: _____

HOSPITAL: _____

FIRE DEPARTMENT: _____

POISON CONTROL: _____

OSHA: _____

PAY DAY NOTICE

PAY DAY IS ON:

❑ MONDAY
❑ TUESDAY
❑ WEDNESDAY
❑ THURSDAY
❑ FRIDAY
❑ SATURDAY
❑ SUNDAY

PAY SCHEDULE IS:

❑ WEEKLY
❑ BIWEEKLY
❑ _____
❑ SEMI MONTHLY
❑ MONTHLY

PAYCHECKS ARE ISSUED ON THE:

_____ AND _____ OF THE MONTH

AT: _____

TIME: _____

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS
UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

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

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

PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

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. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements.
- 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.

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

Ref.: 29 CFR §516.4

WH1088 REV 04/23

Indiana Department of Labor
402 West Washington St., Rm 195
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-2655
www.in.gov/dol

INDIANA MINIMUM WAGE LAW
$7.25 per hour

Indiana law requires this poster to be displayed in a conspicuous place in the area where employees are employed.

Most Indiana employers and employees are covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); however, those not covered under federal law may still be covered by the Indiana Minimum Wage Law.

Both the federal and Indiana state minimum wage increased from $6.55 per hour to $7.25 per hour, effective July 24, 2009.

The Indiana Minimum Wage Law generally requires employers to pay employees at least the minimum wage for all hours worked and to pay employees 1 ½ times their regular rate of pay ("Overtime compensation") when employees work more than forty (40) hours during a work week. However, there are many exceptions to the overtime pay requirement. Most of those exceptions can be found at Indiana Code § 22-2-2-3 (a) – (p).

Indiana law requires every employer subject to the Indiana Minimum Wage Law to furnish each employee a statement of the hours worked by the employee, the wages paid to the employee, and a listing of the deductions made. The Indiana Minimum Wage Law also prohibits pay discrimination on the basis of sex.

Tipped Employees
Generally, employers must pay tipped employees at least $2.13 per hour if the employer claims a tip credit. If the employee's tips combined with the hourly wage do not equal the minimum wage, the employer must make up the difference.

Training Wage
Indiana employers may pay $4.25 per hour to employees under 20 years of age for the first 90 consecutive calendar days after the employee is initially employed by the employer.

Violations
Indiana law provides for both civil and criminal penalties for violation of the Indiana Minimum Wage Law.

For additional information, please contact the Indiana Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division by email at wagehour@dol.in.gov or phone (317) 232-2655

Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law

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

Race | Color | Sex | Disability | Ancestry | Religion | National Origin | Veteran Status

This includes:

- **Discriminatory hiring, firing, training, discipline, compensation, promotion and other terms or conditions of employment**
- **Denial of equal benefits or privileges**
- **Denying a reasonable accommodation to a qualified individual with a disability or an employee with deeply held religious beliefs**
- **Conducting medical examinations (except in limited circumstances)**
- **Harassing employees because of their membership in a protected class**
- **Retaliating against a person for filing a complaint, testifying at a hearing or assisting in an investigation**
- **Failing to hire an applicant based on their status as a veteran**

Contact Us
Indiana Civil Rights Commission
100 North Senate Avenue, Room N103, Indianapolis, IN 46204
Office: (317)232-2600 I Toll Free: (800) 628-2909
Hearing Impaired: (800) 743-3333 I Fax: (317) 232-6580
E-mail: icrc@crc.in.gov I Website: www.in.gov/icrc

Ref.: IC 22-9

Teen Work Hour Restrictions

Employers of minors who are 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age are required by law to post the maximum number of hours minors may be permitted to work each day of the week. The information must be posted in a conspicuous place or in places where notices are customarily posted. For additional copies please visit www.in.gov/dol/youthemployment.htm.

14 and 15 year old minors

3 hours per school day
8 hours per non-school day
18 hours per school week
40 hours per non-school weeks

May not work before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. but may work until 9:00 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day, except on a night followed by a school day

May only work outside of school hours, (Not during normal school hours)

16 and 17 year old minors

9 hours per day
40 hours per school week
48 hours per non-school week
No more than 6 consecutive workdays
No start time between 12:00 a.m. & 6:00 a.m.

Until 10:00 p.m. on nights followed by a school day

With written parental permission 16 and 17 year old minors may work until 11:00 p.m. on nights followed by a school day

No restricted end time on nights not followed by a school day

May not work in an establishment open to the public between 10:00 p.m. & 6:00 a.m. unless another employee at least 18 years of age also works during the same hours as the minor.

Indiana Department of Labor/Bureau of Child Labor
402 West Washington Street, Room W195, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Phone: (317) 232-2655 • Fax: (317) 233-3790 • TT Voice: 1-800-743-3333
E-Mail: youthemployment@dol.in.gov • Web: www.in.gov/dol/youthemployment.htm

IC 22-2-18-39

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, childbirth, and related medical 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
- Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

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; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; 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
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: *https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx*

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

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

E-Mail *info@eeoc.gov*

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

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

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

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at *https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/*, 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 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.

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 6/27/2023)

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