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# Federal Contractor Employee Postings

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

One or more of the individual postings in this kit may not apply. Coverage depends on your employer's active federal government contracts and other factors.

For more information, ask your office administrator.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

**The NLRA guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity.**

**Employees covered by the NLRA\* are protected from certain types of employer and union misconduct. This Notice gives you general information about your rights, and about the obligations of employers and unions under the NLRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.**

### **Under the NLRA, you have the right to:**

- **Organize a union** to negotiate with your employer concerning your wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.
- **Form, join or assist a union.**
- **Bargain collectively** through representatives of employees' own choosing for a contract with your employer setting your wages, benefits, hours, and other working conditions.
- **Discuss your terms and conditions of employment** or union organizing with your co-workers or a union.
- **Take action** with one or more co-workers to improve your working conditions by, among other means, raising work-related complaints directly with your employer or with a government agency, and seeking help from a union.
- **Strike and picket**, depending on the purpose or means of the strike or the picketing.
- **Choose not to do any of these activities**, including joining or remaining a member of a union.

Illegal conduct will not be permitted. If you believe your rights or the rights of others have been violated, you should contact the NLRB promptly to protect your rights, generally within six months of the unlawful activity. You may inquire about possible violations without your employer or anyone else being informed of the inquiry. Charges may be filed by any person and need not be filed by the employee directly affected by the violation. The NLRB may order an employer to rehire a worker fired in violation of the law and to pay lost wages and benefits, and may order an employer or union to cease violating the law. Employees should seek assistance from the nearest regional NLRB office, which can be found on the Agency's website: [www.nlrb.gov](http://www.nlrb.gov).



### **Under the NLRA, it is illegal for a union or for the union that represents you in bargaining with your employer to:**

- **Threaten** you that you will lose your job unless you support the union.
- **Refuse to process a grievance** because you have criticized union officials or because you are not a member of the union.
- **Use or maintain discriminatory standards or procedures** in making job referrals from a hiring hall.
- **Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against you** because of your union-related activity.
- **Take other adverse action against you** based on whether you have joined or support the union.

*If you and your coworkers select a union to act as your collective bargaining representative, your employer and the union are required to bargain in good faith in a genuine effort to reach a written, binding agreement setting your terms and conditions of employment. The union is required to fairly represent you in bargaining and enforcing the agreement.*

You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: **1-844-762-NLRB (6572)**. Language assistance is available. Hearing impaired callers who wish to speak to an NLRB representative should send an email to [relay.service@nlrb.gov](mailto:relay.service@nlrb.gov). An NLRB representative will email the requestor with instructions on how to schedule a relay service call.



**SCAN TO LEARN MORE**

### **Under the NLRA, it is illegal for your employer to:**

- **Prohibit you from soliciting for a union during non-work time**, such as before or after work or during break times; or from distributing union literature during non-work time, in non-work areas, such as parking lots or break rooms.
- **Question you about your union support or activities** in a manner that discourages you from engaging in that activity.
- **Fire, demote, or transfer you, or reduce your hours or change your shift**, or otherwise take adverse action against you, or threaten to take any of these actions, because you join or support a union, or because you engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection, or because you choose not to engage in any such activity.
- **Threaten to close your workplace** if workers choose a union to represent them.
- **Promise or grant promotions, pay raises, or other benefits** to discourage or encourage union support.
- **Prohibit you from wearing union hats, buttons, t-shirts, and pins in the workplace** except under special circumstances.
- **Spy on or videotape peaceful union activities** and gatherings or pretend to do so.

\*The National Labor Relations Act covers most private-sector employers. Excluded from coverage under the NLRA are public-sector employees, agricultural and domestic workers, independent contractors, workers employed by a parent or spouse, employees of air and rail carriers covered by the Railway Labor Act, and supervisors (although supervisors that have been discriminated against for refusing to violate the NLRA may be covered).

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS PERFORMING GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORK SUBJECT TO:  
(CHECK ONE)

**SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (SCA)**

**PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT (PCA)**

## MINIMUM WAGES

Your rate must be no less than the federal minimum wage established by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

A higher rate may be required for SCA contracts if a wage determination applies. Such wage determination will be posted as an attachment to this notice.

## FRINGE BENEFITS

SCA wage determinations may require fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). PCA contracts do not require fringe benefits.

## OVERTIME PAY

You must be paid 1.5 times your basic rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a week. There are some exceptions.

## CHILD LABOR

No person under 16 years of age may be employed on a PCA contract.

## SAFETY & HEALTH

Work must be performed under conditions that are sanitary, and not hazardous or dangerous to employees' health and safety.

## ENFORCEMENT

Specific DOL agencies are responsible for the administration of these laws. To file a complaint or obtain information, contact the **Wage and Hour Division (WHD)** by calling its toll-free help line at 1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243), or visit [www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)

Contact the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** by calling 1-800-321-OSHA (1-800-321-6742), or visit [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



WH1313 REV 04/09  
page 1 of 2

# U.S. Department of Labor

Washington, D.C. 20210

The purpose of the discussion below is to advise contractors which are subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act or the Service Contract Act of the principal provisions of these acts.

## Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act

**General Provisions** — This act applies to contracts which exceed or may exceed \$10,000 entered into by any agency or instrumentality of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, or equipment. The act establishes minimum wage, maximum hours, and safety and health standards for work on such contracts, and prohibits the employment on contract work of convict labor (unless certain conditions are met) and children under 16 years of age. The employment of home workers (except home workers with disabilities employed under the provisions of Regulations, 29 CFR Part 525) on a covered contract is not permitted.

In addition to its coverage of prime contractors, the act under certain circumstances applies to secondary contractors performing work under contracts awarded by the Government prime contractor.

All provisions of the act except the safety and health requirements are administered by the Wage and Hour Division.

**Minimum Wage** — Covered employees must currently be paid not less than the Federal minimum wage established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**Overtime** — Covered workers must be paid at least one and one-half times their basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 a week. Overtime is due on the basis of the total hours spent in all work, Government and non-Government, performed by the employee in any week in which covered work is performed.

**Child Labor** — Employers may protect themselves against unintentional child labor violations by obtaining certificates of age. State employment or age certificates are acceptable.

**Safety and Health** — No covered work may be performed in plants, factories, buildings, or surroundings or under work conditions that are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of the employees engaged in the performance of the contract. The safety and health provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act are administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Posting** — During the period that covered work is being performed on a contract subject to the act, the contractor must post copies of Notice to Employees Working on Government Contracts in a sufficient number of places to permit employees to observe a copy on the way to or from their place of employment.

**Responsibility for Secondary Contractors** — Prime contractors are liable for violations of the act committed by their covered secondary contractors.

## Service Contract Act

**General Provisions** — The Service Contract Act applies to every contract entered into by the United States or the District of Columbia, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services in the United States through the use of service employees. Contractors and subcontractors performing on such Federal contracts must observe minimum wage and safety and health standards, and must maintain certain records, unless a specific exemption applies.

**Wages and Fringe Benefits** — Every service employee performing any of the Government contract work under a service contract in excess of \$2,500 must be paid not less than the monetary wages, and must be furnished the fringe benefits, which the Secretary of Labor has determined to be prevailing in the locality for the classification in which the employee is working or the wage rates and fringe benefits (including any accrued or prospective wage rates and fringe benefits) contained in a predecessor contractor's collective bargaining agreement. The wage rates and fringe benefits required are usually specified in the contract but in no case may employees doing work necessary for the performance of the contract be paid less than the minimum wage established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Service contracts which do not exceed \$2,500 are not subject to prevailing rate determinations or to the safety and health requirements of the act. However, the act does require that employees performing work on such contracts be paid not less than the minimum wage rate established in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**Overtime** — The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act may require the payment of overtime at time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours work on the contract in excess of 40 a week. The Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act is more limited in scope than the Fair Labor Standards Act and generally applies to Government contracts in excess of \$100,000 that require or involve the employment of laborers, mechanics, guards, watchmen.

**Safety and Health** — The act provides that no part of the services in contracts in excess of \$2,500 may be performed in buildings or surroundings or under working conditions, provided by or under the control or supervision of the contractor or subcontractor, which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health or safety of service employees engaged to furnish the services. The safety and health provisions of the Service Contract Act are administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Notice to Employees** — On the date a service employee commences work on a contract in excess of \$2,500, the contractor (or subcontractor) must provide the employee with a notice of the compensation required by the act. The posting of the notice (including any applicable wage determination) contained on the reverse in a location where it may be seen by all employees performing on the contract will satisfy this requirement.

**Notice in Subcontracts** — The contractor is required to insert in all subcontracts the labor standards clauses specified by the regulations in 29 CFR Part 4 for Federal service contracts exceeding \$2,500.

**Responsibility for Secondary Contractors** — Prime contractors are liable for violations of the act committed by their covered secondary contractors.

**Other Obligations** — Observance of the labor standards of these acts does not relieve the employer of any obligation he may have under any other laws or agreements providing for higher labor standards.

**Additional Information** — Additional Information and copies of the acts and applicable regulations and interpretations may be obtained from the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division or the National Office in Washington D.C. Information pertaining to safety and health standards may be obtained from the nearest office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the National Office in Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Labor  
Employment Standards Administration  
Wage and Hour Division

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1996 - 421-004/59075

# Report to the DoD Inspector General...

**Mission:**

To provide a confidential, reliable means to report violations of law, rule, or regulation; fraud, waste, and abuse; mismanagement; trafficking in persons; serious security incidents; or other criminal or administrative misconduct that involve DoD personnel and operations, without fear of reprisal.

Go to <https://www.dodig.mil/CashAwardsProgram> to learn about cash rewards for DoD civilian and NAFI employees whose disclosures of suspected fraud, waste, or mismanagement result in cost savings to the DoD.



# HOTLINE

Department of Defense

[www.dodig.mil/hotline](http://www.dodig.mil/hotline)

664.8799 (DSN) | 800.424.9098 (TOLL-FREE) | 703.604.8799 (COMMERCIAL)

MILITARY ★ CIVILIAN ★ CONTRACTOR



8.8.2022

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



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The DHS OIG works with DHS employees, contractors and the public to protect the integrity, effectiveness and efficiency of DHS programs. Report suspected criminal violations, misconduct, wasteful activities, and allegations of civil rights and civil liberties to the DHS OIG Hotline.

La Oficina del Inspector General (OIG) del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS), colabora con los empleados y contratistas del Departamento y el público para proteger la integridad, eficacia y eficiencia de los programas de DHS. Reporte cualquier sospecha de violación criminal, mala conducta, actividad de despilfarro, ó alegación de abuso de derechos civiles ó libertad civil a la línea directa de DHS OIG.

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Website/Sitio Web: [WWW.OIG.DHS.GOV](http://WWW.OIG.DHS.GOV)  
Call/Llame: 1-800-323-8603 Toll Free/Gratis  
TTY: 1-844-889-4357 Toll Free/Gratis  
Fax: 202-254-4297  
U.S. Mail/Correo Postal:  
DHS Office of Inspector General/MAIL STOP 0305  
Attn: Office of Investigations - Hotline  
245 Murray Lane SW  
Washington, DC 20528-0305

Complaints may be made anonymously and confidentially.  
Puede comunicarse de forma anonima y confidencial.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SUBMINIMUM WAGES

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of subminimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay subminimum wages to workers with disabilities generally applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such subminimum wages are referred to as "commensurate wage rates" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and/or less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour**. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

*Employers shall make this poster available and display it where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.*

### WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

Subminimum wages under section 14(c) are not applicable unless a worker's disability actually impairs the worker's earning or productive capacity for the work being performed. The fact that a worker may have a disability is not in and of itself sufficient to warrant the payment of a subminimum wage.

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as: An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.

Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include an intellectual or developmental disability, psychiatric disability, a hearing or visual impairment, and certain other impairments. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

### WORKER NOTIFICATION

Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

### KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever there is a change in the job or a change in the prevailing wage rate, such as when the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

### WIOA

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA) amended the Rehabilitation Act by adding section 511, which places limitations on the payment of subminimum wages to individuals with disabilities by mandating the completion of certain requirements prior to and during the payment of a subminimum wage.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

Executive Order 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors, established a minimum wage that generally must be paid to workers performing on or in connection with a covered contract with the Federal Government. Workers covered by this Executive Order and due the full Executive Order minimum wage include workers with disabilities whose wages are calculated pursuant to certificates issued under section 14(c) of the FLSA.

### FRINGE BENEFITS

Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the SCA wage determination.

### OVERTIME

Generally, if a worker is performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, that worker must be paid at least 1 1/2 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

### CHILD LABOR

Minors younger than 18 years of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of the FLSA. No persons under 16 years of age may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

### PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at subminimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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



WH1284 REV 01/18

# WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

## FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE FOR CONTRACTORS

# \$13.30 PER HOUR

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

The law requires certain federal contractors to display this poster where employees can easily see it.

### MINIMUM WAGE

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

- **\$13.30 PER HOUR:** If the contract was entered into on or between **January 1, 2015, and January 29, 2022**, and the contract was not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022, EO 13658 generally requires that workers be paid at least **\$13.30 per hour** for all time spent performing on or in connection with the contract in calendar year 2025.
- **\$17.75 PER HOUR:** If the contract is renewed or extended **on or after January 30, 2022**, or a new contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, EO 14026 generally requires that workers be paid at least **\$17.75 per hour** for all time spent performing on or in connection with the contract in calendar year 2025.

### EXCLUSIONS

- The EO 13658 minimum wage may not apply to some workers who provide support in connection with covered federal contracts for less than 20 percent of their hours worked in a week.
- The EO 13658 minimum wage may not apply to certain other occupations and workers.

### ENFORCEMENT

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

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Workers with disabilities whose wages are governed by special certificates issued under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act must receive no less than the EO 13658 minimum wage for time spent performing on or in connection with covered contracts.
- Some state or local laws may provide greater worker protections and employers must follow the law that requires the highest rate of pay.
- More information about the EO 13658 minimum wage is available online at [dol.gov/whd/flsa/eo13658](https://www.dol.gov/whd/flsa/eo13658)



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

866-487-9243  
[www.dol.gov/agencies/whd](https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd)



WH1089 REV 01/25



# WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 14026

## FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE FOR CONTRACTORS

# \$17.75 PER HOUR

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2025–DECEMBER 31, 2025

The law requires certain federal contractors to display this poster where employees can easily see it.

**MINIMUM WAGE** Executive Order (EO) 14026 requires that federal contractors pay workers performing work on or in connection with covered contracts at least (1) \$15.00 per hour beginning January 30, 2022, and (2) beginning January 1, 2023, and every year thereafter, an inflation-adjusted amount determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with EO 14026 and appropriate regulations. The EO 14026 minimum wage in effect from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 is **\$17.75 per hour**.

**TIP CREDIT** Contractors may not credit employee tips toward the EO 14026 minimum wage. Similar to other workers subject to EO 14026, tipped employees must be paid a cash wage of at least \$17.75 per hour, effective January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

**EXCLUSIONS**

- The EO 14026 minimum wage may not apply to some workers who provide support “in connection with” covered contracts for less than 20 percent of their hours worked in a week.
- The EO 14026 minimum wage may not apply to certain other occupations and workers.

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- EO 14026 only applies to certain federal construction and service contracts that were renewed, extended, or entered into on or after January 30, 2022. Contracts that were awarded between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, that were not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022, and some procurement contracts entered into on or between January 30, 2022 and March 30, 2022, may be subject to EO 13658, which provides a lower minimum wage requirement than EO 14026. More information about the differences between EO 14026 and EO 13658 is available at [dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/eo14026/side-by-side](https://dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/eo14026/side-by-side)
- Workers with disabilities whose wages are governed by special certificates issued under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act must receive no less than the full minimum wage rate under EO 14026 for time spent performing on or in connection with covered contracts.
- Some state or local laws may provide greater worker protections; employers must follow the law that requires the highest rate of pay.
- More information about the EO is available online at [dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/eo14026](https://dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/eo14026)



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
[www.dol.gov/agencies/whd](https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd)



WH1091 REV 01/25

## E-VERIFY AND RIGHT TO WORK



# IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK DON'T LET ANYONE TAKE IT AWAY

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

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

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

Call IER if an employer:


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

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

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

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

**Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)**  
1-800-255-7688 TTY 1-800-237-2515  
[www.justice.gov/ier](http://www.justice.gov/ier)  
[IER@usdoj.gov](mailto:IER@usdoj.gov)



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

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



# SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR NO DEJE QUE NADIE SE LO quite

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

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

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

Llame a la IER si un empleador:


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

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

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

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

**Sección de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Empleados (IER)**  
1-800-255-7688 TTY 1-800-237-2515  
[www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier](http://www.justice.gov/crt-espanol/ier)  
[IER@usdoj.gov](mailto:IER@usdoj.gov)



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

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## E-VERIFY AND RIGHT TO WORK

### This Organization Participates in E-Verify

### Esta Organización Participa en E-Verify



This employer participates in E-Verify and will provide the federal government with your Form I-9 information to confirm that you are authorized to work in the U.S.

If E-Verify cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this employer is required to give you written instructions and an opportunity to contact Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or Social Security Administration (SSA) so you can begin to resolve the issue before the employer can take any action against you, including terminating your employment.

Employers can only use E-Verify once you have accepted a job offer and completed the Form I-9.

#### **E-Verify Works for Everyone**

For more information on E-Verify, or if you believe that your employer has violated its E-Verify responsibilities, please contact DHS.

Este empleador participa en E-Verify y proporcionará al gobierno federal la información de su Formulario I-9 para confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar en los EE.UU..

Si E-Verify no puede confirmar que usted está autorizado para trabajar, este empleador está requerido a darle instrucciones por escrito y una oportunidad de contactar al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) o a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA) para que pueda empezar a resolver el problema antes de que el empleador pueda tomar cualquier acción en su contra, incluyendo la terminación de su empleo.

Los empleadores sólo pueden utilizar E-Verify una vez que usted haya aceptado una oferta de trabajo y completado el Formulario I-9.

#### **E-Verify Funciona Para Todos**

Para más información sobre E-Verify, o si usted cree que su empleador ha violado sus responsabilidades de E-Verify, por favor contacte a DHS.

**888-897-7781**

**E-Verify.gov**



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

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English / Spanish Poster

# **PAY TRANSPARENCY**

## **NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION**

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

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP  
1.800.397.6251 | TTY 1.877.889.5627 | [www.dol.gov/ofccp](http://www.dol.gov/ofccp)



200 CONSTITUTION AVENUE NW | WASHINGTON, DC 20210 | tel: 1-800-397-6251 | TTY: 1-877-889-5627 | [www.dol.gov/ofccp](http://www.dol.gov/ofccp)

# WORKER RIGHTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13706

## PAID SICK LEAVE FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

**ONE HOUR OF PAID SICK LEAVE FOR EVERY 30 HOURS WORKED, UP TO 56 HOURS EACH YEAR**

**PAID SICK LEAVE** Executive Order 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors, requires certain employers that contract with the Federal Government to provide employees working on or in connection with those contracts with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work—up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year.

Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury, or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member who is the victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Rules about when and how employees should ask to use paid sick leave apply. More information about the paid sick leave requirements is available at [dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/sick-leave](https://dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/sick-leave)

**ENFORCEMENT** The Wage and Hour Division (WHD), which is responsible for making sure employers comply with Executive Order 13706, has offices across the country. WHD can answer questions, in person or by telephone, about your workplace rights and protections. WHD can investigate employers and recover wages to which workers may be entitled. All services are free and confidential. If you are unable to file a complaint in English, WHD will accept the complaint in any language.

The law prohibits discriminating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the Executive Order.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** Executive Order 13706 applies to new contracts and replacements for expiring contracts with the Federal Government starting January 1, 2017. It applies to federal contracts for construction and many types of federal contracts for services.

Some state and local laws also require that employees be provided with paid sick leave. Employers must comply with all applicable requirements.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
866-487-9243  
[dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts](https://dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts)



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