



EEOC - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

- Who is Protected?**
 - Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
 - Job applicants
 - Union members and applicants for membership in a union
- What Organizations are Covered?**
 - Most private employers
 - State and local governments (as employers)
 - Educational institutions (as employers)
 - Unions
 - Staffing agencies
- What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?**

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the basis 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 a disability, pregnancy, childbirth, or 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
 - 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)
1-800-669-8820 (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 discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and seeks 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.

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 IX 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 VII if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job. If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

(Revised 6/27/2023)

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

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

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

OVERTIME PAY At least 1 1/2 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.

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 law.

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

DISCRIMINATION

SOUTH CAROLINA HUMAN AFFAIRS LAW PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Under state law an employer may not discriminate against you on the bases of **Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Age (40+) or Disability, Sex (Including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)**

The South Carolina Human Affairs Commission (SCHAC) enforces state and federal laws that protect employees and applicants from employment discrimination.

Examples of Illegal Employment Practices

- All aspects of employment including:
 - Failure to hire or promote
 - Pay (Unequal wages or compensation) or Benefits
 - Failure to provide reasonable accommodation due to:
 - disability
 - sincerely held religious belief, observance, or practice
 - pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition, including, but not limited to, lactation.
 - Unlawful Discipline/Devotion/Suspension
 - Retaliation or conduct, that might reasonably discourage someone from:
 - opposing discrimination
 - filing a charge
 - or participating in an investigation or proceeding
 - Applying different terms and conditions of employment
 - Harassment including:
 - unwelcome verbal or physical conduct or intimidation

Enforcement is pursuant to SC Code Ann. § 1-13-90. For a full list of unlawful employment actions in this State, please refer to SC Code Ann. §§ 1-13-80 & 41-1-130.

How to report unlawful discrimination:

If you believe discrimination has occurred, contact the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission.

- Complete a questionnaire:
 - Online** at www.schac.sc.gov
 - Call us** at (803) 737-7800 or Toll-Free at 1-800-521-0725
 - In person or mail to:**
1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101
Columbia, SC 29201
- You must file a **formal complaint** to launch an investigation.
- There are **strict time limits** for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact the SC Human Affairs Commission promptly when discrimination is suspected.

Employers including state agencies, local governments (as employers), educational institutions (as employers), and local subdivision thereof, shall **POST, KEEP POSTED, AND MAINTAINED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACES UPON THEIR PREMISES**, where notices to employees and applicants are customarily posted.

The mission of the SC Human Affairs Commission is to eliminate and prevent unlawful discrimination in: Employment on the bases of **Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition, sexual orientation, or gender identity)**, **Age (40+)**, or **disability**; Housing on the bases of: **Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex, Familial Status or Disability**; Public Accommodations on the bases of: **Race, Color, National Origin, Religion**.

South Carolina Human Affairs Commission
1026 Sumter Street, Suite 101
Columbia, SC 29201
www.schac.sc.gov
Phone: (803) 737-7800 Toll-Free: 1-800-521-0725

(Revised 11/14/2022)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

This establishment may be covered by the S.C. Unemployment Compensation Law.

If you become unemployed, contact your local SC Works center for assistance with employment opportunities. If no job is immediately available, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance. If only part time work is available, you may be eligible for partial benefits. Apply online anytime, anywhere at <https://scuihub.dew.sc.gov/CSS/>

A guide to applying for unemployment benefits can be found at <https://dew.sc.gov/individuals/apply-for-benefits>

Workers Pay No Part of the Cost for Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance Tax: Often unemployed workers tell us that unemployment insurance is due them "because they have paid for it." In South Carolina, employers do not fund unemployment insurance through deductions from pay. Employers fund unemployment insurance through tax contributions.

Social Security Tax Don't confuse unemployment insurance with old age, survivors and disability insurance. The amount deducted from your wages as Social Security is your contribution to old-age, survivors and disability insurance. The employer contributes an equal amount, in addition to his payment of the full unemployment insurance tax.

If you have lost your job due to domestic violence, there is a possibility you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

August 2018

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

SOUTH CAROLINA WORKERS' COMPENSATION

IF YOU ARE INJURED ON THE JOB, YOU SHOULD:

1. Notify your employer at once. You can't receive benefits unless your employer knows you're injured.
2. Tell the doctor your employer sends you to that you're covered by workers' compensation.
3. Notify the Workers' Compensation Provider listed on this poster or the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission at 803.737.5700 if you experience undue delays or problems with your claim.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION:

1. Pays 100% of your medical bills and some other expenses.
2. Compensates you for 66 2/3% of your salary, limited to the maximum wage set by law, if you are unable to work for more than seven calendar days.

WE ARE OPERATING UNDER AND SUBJECT TO THE SC WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

In case of accidental injury or death to an employee, the injured employee, or someone acting in his or her behalf, must give immediate notice to the employer or general authorized agent. Failure to give such immediate notice may be the cause of serious delay in the payment of compensation to the injured employee or his or her dependents and may result in failure to receive any compensation benefits under the law.



SC Workers' Compensation Commission
PO Box 1715, Columbia, SC 29202-1715
803-737-5700
www.wccc.sc.gov

February 20, 2014

Workers' Compensation Provider Name, Mailing Address & Claims Telephone Number:

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

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It is against the law for this recipient of Federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following bases: against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sex stereotyping, transgender status, and gender identity), national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or political affiliation or belief, or, against any beneficiary of, applicant to, or participant in programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, on the basis of the individual's citizenship status or participation in any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity.

The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas: deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity; providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity.

Recipients of federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. This means that, upon request and at no cost to the individual, recipients are required to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to qualified individuals with disabilities.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

If you think that you have been subjected to discrimination under a WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity, you may file a complaint within 180 days from the date of the alleged violation with either: the recipient's Equal Opportunity Officer (or the person whom the recipient has designated for this purpose);

Office of Equal Opportunity, S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce,
P.O. Box 908, Columbia, SC 29202

or

Director, Civil Rights Center (CRC), U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210
or electronically as directed on the CRC website at www.dol.gov/crc.

If you file your complaint with the recipient, you must wait either until the recipient issues a written Notice of Final Action, or until 90 days have passed (whichever is sooner), before filing with the Civil Rights Center (see address above). If the recipient does not give you a written Notice of Final Action within 90 days of the day on which you filed your complaint, you may file a complaint with CRC before receiving that Notice. However, you must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the 90-day deadline (in other words, within 120 days after the day on which you filed your complaint with the recipient). If the recipient does give you a written Notice of Final Action on your complaint, but you are dissatisfied with the decision or resolution, you may file a complaint with CRC. You must file your CRC complaint within 30 days of the date on which you received the Notice of Final Action.

PAYDAY NOTICE

Regular Paydays for Employees of

(Company Name)

Shall be as follows:

- Weekly
- Bi-Weekly
- Monthly
- Other

By:

Title:

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

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

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

WITHHOLDING STATUS

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 web site.

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



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service www.irs.gov

Publication 2109
(Rev. 8-2003)
Cat. No. 11047P

FMLA - FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

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 agencies 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.

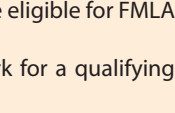
You do not have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave. Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency. 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
WH1420 REV 04/23



USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- initial employment;
- reemployment;
- retention in employment;
- promotion; or
- any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.

- Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

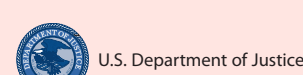
ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.

- For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/usa/vets/usaera>
- 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 employ the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

Publication Date — May 2022

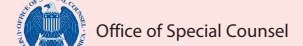
The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster> Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA,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



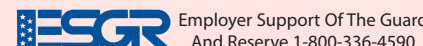
U.S. Department of Labor
1-866-487-2365



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



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

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

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

EXEMPTIONS Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities. The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armed 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 prevent 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. Employers 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.**

WH1402 REV 02/22



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

