

FED **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.

NURSING MOTHERS
The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLSA's overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

ENFORCEMENT
The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **WHD** WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243 TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd WH1088

REV. 07/2016

FED **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 who refuses to take a lie detector 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 (loss, theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic harm 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **WHD** WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243 TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd WH1462

REV. 07/2016

FED **Equal Employment Opportunity is THE LAW**

Private Employers, State and Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Employment Agencies and Labor Organizations

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

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

DISABILITY
Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship.

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

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

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

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

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED
There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments) is available, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts
Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN
Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES
Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship. 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.

DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS
The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to

employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

RETALIATION
Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an EEOC proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws. Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-4251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-Public@dol.gov, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal 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.

EEOC 9/02 and OFCCP 8/08 Versions Usable With 11/09 Supplement EEOC-P/E-1

REV. 11/2009

OR **Minimum Wage**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

You must be paid at least minimum wage. The rate depends on where you work.

\$12.00 per hour Standard
(Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Deschutes, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Yamhill, parts of Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington)

*The minimum wage you should get depends on your employer's exact address. If you work INSIDE the urban growth boundary, you should make at least \$13.25. If you work OUTSIDE the urban growth boundary, you should make at least \$12.00. Look up your work address here: bit.ly/metroboudary

\$13.25 per hour Portland Metro Area
* Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington

\$11.50 per hour Nonurban Counties
(Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler)

- Every worker must be paid at least minimum wage. There are exceptions but they are uncommon.
- The minimum wage goes up every year. The next increase is on July 1, 2021. These rates are in effect from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.
- Tip credits are illegal in Oregon.
- Deductions are allowed if legally required or if you agree in writing and the deduction is for your benefit. Your paycheck must show this information.
- If you make close to minimum wage, you may qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit. Visit eitc.outreach.org

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

Call: 971-673-0761
Email: help@boli.state.or.us
Web: oregon.gov/boli
Se habla español.

20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

NOTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

FED **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT**
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care.
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement).
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

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

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employer substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS
While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or to a job equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES
Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

ENFORCEMENT
Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

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

For additional information or to file a complaint:
1-866-4-USWAGE
(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd

U.S. Department of Labor - Wage and Hour Division - WH1420

REV. 04/2016

FED **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 Relief 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 services 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 services;
- have applied for membership in the uniformed services; or
- then an employer may not deny you:

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

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-US-DOLO or visit its website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>.
- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel as applicable for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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

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

REV. 04/2017

OR **Breaks & Meals + Overtime & Paychecks**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

Your employer is required to give you breaks free from work responsibilities. There are specific rules about overtime pay and paychecks.

BREAKS & MEALS

- For each 8 hour work shift you get these breaks free from work responsibilities:
 - Two 10 minute paid rest breaks
 - One 30 minute unpaid meal break
- You also get reasonable breaks as needed to express milk (and a private space that is not a bathroom to pump) until your child reaches 18 months of age.
- If your shift is longer or shorter than 8 hours, refer to the chart here or visit oregon.gov/boli for more information.

Shift Length	Rest Breaks	Meal Breaks
2 hrs or less	0	0
2 hrs 15 min - 5 hrs 59 min	1	0
6 hrs	1	1
6 hrs 15 min - 10 hrs	2	1
10 hrs 15 min - 13 hrs 59 min	3	1
14 hrs	3	2
14 hrs 15 min - 18 hrs	4	2

OVERTIME & PAYCHECKS

- If you work more than 40 hours in one week, you must receive overtime pay of 1.5 times your regular pay rate. There are some exceptions but they are uncommon.
- Regular paydays are required by law. You must receive a paycheck at least every 35 days. Your employer must provide you with a detailed paystub.
- If you are fired or permanently laid off, you must get your last paycheck by the end of the next business day.
- If you quit with 48+ hours' notice, you must get your last paycheck on your last day of employment. If you do not give 48 hours' notice, you must get your last paycheck within 5 business days or the next payday, whichever is first.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

Call: 971-673-0761
Email: help@boli.state.or.us
Web: oregon.gov/boli
Se habla español.

20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

OR **Sick Time**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

All Oregon workers get protected sick time. If you work for an employer with 10+ employees (6+ if they have a location in Portland), you get paid sick time.

- Your employer must give you sick time. You get at least 1 hour of protected sick time for every 30 hours you work up to 40 hours a year.
- You can use sick time for many reasons, including if you or a family member is sick, injured, experiencing mental illness, or need to visit the doctor.
- Your employer must pay you your regular wage when you take sick time if they have 10+ employees (6+ if they have a location in Portland). Otherwise, your sick time is protected but unpaid.
- You can start taking protected sick time after you've worked for at least 90 days. Your employer must regularly let you know how much sick time you have earned.

CONTACT US

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20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

OR **Sexual Harassment + Domestic Violence Protections**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

Oregon laws protect your right to work free from harassment. They also require your employer to provide supports if you are a victim of domestic violence.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- You have the right to a workplace free from harassment, discrimination, and sexual assault. Your employer must have a policy to reduce and prevent these violations.
- Discrimination because of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, marital status, uniformed service, disability, or age is illegal.
- Sexual harassment can look like unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or conduct of a sexual nature (verbal, physical, or visual), that is directed toward an individual.
- It can also include conduct that is not sexual but is gender-related. Sexual harassment can be targeted toward someone of the same or different sex or gender.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIONS

- If you experience domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking (or if you are a parent or guardian of a victim), your employer must make reasonable changes to support your safety.
- These changes might include: a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, unpaid leave, changed work phone number, changed work station, installed lock, new safety procedure, or other adjustment after threatened or actual events.
- You can also take protected leave to find legal or law enforcement assistance, get medical treatment for injuries or mental health support, move or change your living situation, and more.
- You can't be fired, suspended, retaliated or discriminated against in any way because you are a victim.

CONTACT US

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20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

OR **Equal Pay**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

Your employer must pay you the same amount as other people doing similar work. It's illegal for your employer to pay you less than someone else because of your gender, race, veteran status, disability, age, color, religion, national origin, marital status, or sexual orientation.

- Different pay may be allowed if there is system based on bona fide factors including one or more of the following: seniority, merit, a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, workplace location, travel, education, training, or experience.
- You're also protected during the hiring process:
 - Employers cannot ask for your salary/pay history before they make an offer of employment
 - Employers cannot screen job applicants based on current or past salary/pay history
 - Employers cannot determine compensation for a job based on the current or past compensation of a potential new employee (not including internal transfers)
- If you need to, you can file a complaint at oregon.gov/boli. You could get back pay or the pay difference you are owed.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

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20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

OR **Oregon Family Leave**
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRIES

You can take time off to take care of yourself or close family members under the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA).

- This time is protected, but often unpaid unless you have vacation, sick, or other paid leave available. Paid family leave is coming to Oregon in 2023.
- To be eligible, you must have worked an average of 25 hours per week for 180 days, or just 180 days for parental leave. Your employer must have at least 25 employees.
- You can take up to a total of 12 weeks of time off per year for any of these reasons:
 - Parental leave (either before or after birth of child or for prenatal care). You can take up to 12 weeks of this in addition to 12 weeks for any reason listed here
 - Pregnancy disability leave (before or after birth of child or for prenatal care). You can take up to 12 weeks of this in addition to 12 weeks for any reason listed here
 - Sick child leave (for your child with an illness, injury or condition that requires home care but is not serious)
 - Military family leave (up to 14 days if your spouse is a service member who has been called to active duty or is on leave from active duty)
 - Bereavement leave (up to 2 weeks of leave after the death of a family member)
- Your employer must keep giving you the same health insurance benefits as when you are working. When you come back you must be returned to your former job or a similar position if your old job no longer exists.

CONTACT US

If your employer isn't following the law or something feels wrong, give us a call. The Bureau of Labor and Industries is here to enforce these laws and protect you.

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Web: oregon.gov/boli
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20 OREGON LAWS
20 Protect You At Work

OR **Workplace Accommodations Notice**

is an equal opportunity employer and does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or any other classification protected by law.

will make reasonable accommodations for known physical or mental disabilities of an applicant or employee as well as known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, such as lactation, unless the accommodation would cause an undue hardship. Among other possibilities, reasonable accommodations could include:

- Acquisition or modification of equipment or devices;
- More frequent or longer break periods or periodic rest;
- Assistance with manual labor; or
- Modification of work schedules or job assignments.

Employees and job applicants have a right to be free from unlawful discrimination and retaliation

For this reason, **basic** **no** **not:**

- Deny employment opportunities on the basis of a need for reasonable accommodation
- Deny reasonable accommodation for known limitations, unless the accommodation would cause an undue hardship.
- Take an adverse employment action, discriminate or retaliate because the applicant or employee has inquired about, requested or used a reasonable accommodation.
- Require an applicant or an employee to accept an accommodation that is unnecessary.
- Require an employee to take family leave or any other leave, if the employer can make reasonable accommodation instead.

To request an accommodation or to discuss concerns or questions about this notice, please contact any one of our supervisors or in the human resources department. (Provide multiple ways for employees to reach out with requests or concerns.)

Alternate format available on request

REV. 09/2019

OR **Workers' Compensation Posting Requirement**

NOTICE: This state requires an employer to display a Workers' Compensation posting furnished by the employer's insurance carrier or a state agency. Employers should contact their insurance carrier or the appropriate state agency to obtain a copy of this state's Workers' Compensation posting or notice of compliance/certificate of insurance. Employees should refer to the Workers' Compensation posting or notice of compliance/certificate of insurance furnished by the state or the employer's insurance carrier for information about Workers' Compensation.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. IT DOES NOT FULFILL THIS STATE'S WORKERS' COMPENSATION POSTING REQUIREMENT.

NOTICE: Employers must contact their local unemployment office or the state agency responsible for unemployment compensation to receive the official Unemployment Insurance posting. Employees should contact their local unemployment office for information on how to claim unemployment benefits.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. IT DOES NOT FULFILL THIS STATE'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE POSTING REQUIREMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **WHD** WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243 TTY: 1-877-889-5627 www.dol.gov/whd WH1462

REV. 07/2016

IT'S THE LAW!

Know your rights

You have a right to a safe and healthful workplace

- You have the right to notify your employer or Oregon OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask Oregon OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an Oregon OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You have the right to report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- You can file a complaint with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries within 90 days, or with federal OSHA within 30 days, of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the Oregon Safe Employment Act.
- Anyone who wants to register a complaint about the administration of the Oregon Safe Employment Act can do so by contacting:
 - U.S. Department of Labor
OSHA Region X
1111 Third Ave., Suite 715
Seattle, WA 98101-3212
206-553-5930
- You have a right to see Oregon OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at the workplace.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions. Additionally, you may request the workplace injury and illness log.
- You have the right to know about hazardous substances used in your workplace.

The Oregon Safe Employment Act of 1973 provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the state. The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) of the Department of Consumer and Business Services has the primary responsibility for administering the act.

Oregon OSHA issues occupational safety and health standards, and its trained safety and health compliance officers conduct job-site inspections to ensure compliance with the Oregon Safe Employment Act.

Oregon OSHA has a staff of trained safety and health professionals available to work with businesses in all industries to improve workplace safety and health. Consultations and training opportunities are available at no charge to Oregon businesses by calling any of the phone numbers listed.

This free poster is available from Oregon OSHA
— It's the law! —

1-800-922-2689
osha.oregon.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, copies of the Oregon Safe Employment Act, specific safety and health standards, advice or assistance, call:

Salem Central Office: 503-378-3272
Bend: 541-388-6066
Eugene: 541-686-7562
Medford: 541-776-6030
Pendleton: 541-276-9175
Portland: 503-229-5910
Salem: 503-378-3274

Display this poster where all your workers can see it!

Oregon Administrative Rule 437-001-275(2)(a).

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