

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

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). EEOC field office information is available at www.eeoc.gov or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

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 OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws.

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

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-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 Financial Assistance

RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.



U.S. Department of Labor



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

Employers must:

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

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



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



Oregon

Brad Avakian, Commissioner



FAMILY LEAVE ACT

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) requires employers of 25 or more employees to provide eligible workers with protected leave to care for themselves or family members in cases of death, illness, injury, childbirth, adoption and foster placement. ORS 659A.150-659A.186

When can an Employee take Family Leave?

Employees can take family leave for the following reasons:

- Parental Leave during the year following the birth of a child or adoption or foster placement of a child under 18, or a child 18 or older if incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability. Parental leave includes leave to effectuate the legal process required for foster placement or adoption.
Serious health condition leave for the employee's own serious health condition, or to care for a spouse, same-gender domestic partner, custodial parent, non-custodial parent, adoptive parent, foster parent, biological parent, step parent, parent in law, parent of same-gender domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, a person whom the employee is or was a relationship of in loco parentis, biological, adopted, foster or step child of an employee or the child of an employee's same-gender domestic partner.
Pregnancy disability leave (a form of serious health condition leave) taken by a female employee for an incapacity related to pregnancy or childbirth, occurring before or after the birth of the child, or for prenatal care.
Sick child leave taken to care for an employee's child with an illness or injury that requires home care but is not a serious health condition.
Bereavement leave to deal with the death of a family member.
Oregon Military Family Leave is taken by the spouse or same gender domestic partner of a service member who has been called to active duty or notified of an impending call to active duty or is on leave from active duty during a period of military conflict.

Who is Eligible?

To be eligible for leave, workers must be employed for the 180 day calendar period immediately preceding the leave and have worked at least an average of 25 hours per week during the 180-day period.

Exception 1: For parental leave, workers are eligible after being employed for 180 calendar days, without regard to the number of hours worked.

Exception 2: For Oregon Military Family Leave, workers are eligible if they have worked at least an average of 20 hours per week, without regard to the duration of employment.

Exception 3: For compensable Workers Compensation injuries, for certain Workers Compensation injuries involving denied and then accepted claims and for certain accepted claims involving more than one employer.

Exception 4: When an employee is caring for a family member with a serious health condition and the same family member dies, the employee need not requalify with the 25 hour per week average to be eligible for bereavement leave.

How much Leave can an Employee take?

- Employees are generally entitled to a maximum of 12 weeks of family leave within the employer's 12-month leave year.
A woman using pregnancy disability leave is entitled to 12 additional weeks of leave in the same leave year for any qualifying OFLA purpose.
A man or woman using a full 12 weeks of parental leave is entitled to take up to 12 additional weeks for the purpose of sick child leave.
Employees are entitled to 2 weeks of bereavement leave to be taken within 60 days of the notice of the death of a covered family member.
A spouse or same gender domestic partner of a service member is entitled to a total of 14 days of leave per deployment after the military spouse has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty and before deployment and when the military spouse is on leave from deployment.

What Notice is Required?

Employees may be required to give 30 days notice in advance of leave, unless the leave is taken for an emergency. Employers may require that notice is given in writing. In an emergency, employees must give verbal notice within 24 hours of starting a leave.

Is Family Leave paid or unpaid? Benefits?

- Although Family Leave is unpaid, employees are entitled to use any accrued paid vacation, sick or other paid leave.
Employees are entitled to group health insurance benefits during family leave as if they continued working.

How is an Employee's job Protected?

Employers must return employees to their former jobs or to equivalent jobs if the former position no longer exists. However, employees on OFLA leave are still subject to nondiscriminatory employment actions such as layoff or discipline that would have been taken without regard to the employee's leave.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Employer Assistance . . .971-673-0824
Portland971-673-0761
Eugene541-686-7623
Salem503-378-3292

BOLI
Civil Rights Division
800 NE Oregon, #1045
Portland, OR 97232

www.oregon.gov/BOLI

Employees who have been denied available leave, disciplined or retaliated against for requesting or taking leave, or have been denied reinstatement to the same or equivalent position when they returned from leave, may file a complaint with BOLI's Civil Rights Division.

This is a summary of laws relating to Oregon Family Leave Act. It is not a complete text of the law.

January 2016

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION



OREGON

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Effective July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018



Brad Avakian, Commissioner

An employer shall pay an employee no less than the minimum wage rate for the region in which the employer is located. (See region descriptions below.)

Standard:	\$10.25 per hour
Portland Metro:	\$11.25 per hour
Nonurban Counties:	\$10.00 per hour

All employers must comply with state laws regulating payment of minimum wage, overtime and general working conditions.

Regions

The “**Standard**” rate applies to the following counties, with the exception of those areas located within the urban growth boundary of a metropolitan service district: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Deschutes, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill.

The rate for “**Portland Metro**” includes areas located within the urban growth boundary of a metropolitan service district.

The rate for “**Nonurban Counties**” applies to the following counties: Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Wheeler.

Employer Location

Employers are required to pay their employees at least the minimum wage rate in effect for the region where the employer is located. Employees who perform more than 50% of their work in a pay period at the employer’s permanent fixed business location in Oregon must be paid at least the minimum wage rate for the region in which the employer’s business is located. Employees who make deliveries as a part of their job and who start and end their workday at the employer’s permanent fixed business location must be paid at least the minimum wage rate for the region in which the employer’s business is located. Employees who do not perform more than 50% of their work in a pay period at the employer’s permanent fixed business location in Oregon must

be paid at least the minimum wage rate for the region in which the employee performs work.

General Working Conditions

Overtime: Unless exempt, employees must be paid time and one-half the regular rate of pay for any time worked over 40 hours a week or, for domestic workers residing in the home of the employer, over 44 hours a week.

Tips: Employers may not use tips as credit toward minimum wages owed to an employee.

Deductions: Employers may make deductions from wages that are required by law; authorized by a collective bargaining agreement; are for the fair market value of meals and lodging provided for the private benefit of the employee; are for the employee’s benefit and are authorized in writing; or for an item in which the employer is not the ultimate recipient and the employee has voluntarily signed an authorization. An itemized statement of deductions made from wages must be provided with each paycheck.

Time records must be kept by employers for at least two years. **Payroll records** must be kept by employers for at least three years.

Regular paydays must be established and maintained. A pay period may not exceed 35 days.

Meal periods of not less than 30 minutes must be provided to non-exempt employees who work six or more hours in one work period. Ordinarily, employees are required to be relieved of all duties during the meal period. Under exceptional circumstances, however, the law allows an

employee to perform duties during a meal period so long as they are paid. When that happens, the employer must pay the employee for the entire meal period.

Paid rest periods of at least 10 minutes for adults (15 minutes for minors) must be provided during each four-hour work period or major part of four hours worked. (There are narrow exceptions for adult employees working alone in retail/service establishments.) Certain employers are required to provide additional rest periods to employees to express milk for a child. With the exception of certain tipped food and beverage service workers, meal and rest periods may not be waived or used to adjust working hours; however, meal and rest period provisions may be modified by the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

Final paychecks: When an employee is discharged by an employer or the employee and employer mutually agree to the termination, the final paycheck is due no later than the end of the first business day after the discharge. If an employee quits with 48 hours or more notice, wages are due on the last working day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays). If an employee quits without at least 48 hours notice, wages are due in five days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) or on the next payday, whichever occurs first. (There are some exceptions. Contact the nearest Bureau of Labor and Industries office for information.)

Domestic Service Employment: Special rules apply to persons employed as domestic workers. Contact the Bureau of Labor and Industries for more information.

Employees may be eligible for the **Earned Income Tax Credit** (EITC or EIC), a benefit for working people with low to moderate income, particularly those with children. EITC reduces the amount of tax owed and may provide a refund. Visit these websites for additional information about how to qualify:

Federal: <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/earned-income-tax-credit>

Oregon: <https://www.oregon.gov/DOR/programs/individuals/Pages/credits.aspx>

For Additional Information

Contact the Bureau of Labor and Industries:

Online: www.oregon.gov/boli • Email: whdscreener@boli.state.or.us

Eugene 541-686-7623 Technical Assistance for Employers Program: 971-673-0824
Portland 971-673-0761 TTY: 711
Salem 503-378-3292

PENALTIES: Willful failure to pay wages due to an employee upon termination may be penalized by continuation of the employee’s wages up to a maximum of 30 days.

This is a summary of Oregon’s laws relating to minimum wage and working conditions. It is not a complete text of the law.

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION