



Labor Law Compliance Center

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Labor Law Compliance Center
posters@laborlawcc.com
www.laborlawcc.com
(800) 801-0597

District of Columbia Labor Law Posters

English

*Recently updated notices are highlighted

| Posting Name & ID | Posting Requirements | Published Date |
|--|---|----------------|
| Child Labor DC01E | All employers of employees under 18 years of age | 01/13 |
| Education Equality DC02E | All employers | 01/11 |
| Fair Employment (EEO) DC03E - DC04E | All employers | 05/24 |
| Fair Housing DC05E | Businesses engaged in the sale/rental of housing/property | 01/11 |
| Minimum Wage DC06E - DC07E | All employers | 07/25* |
| Public Accommodations DC08E | All public accommodations | 01/11 |
| Unemployment Compensation DC09E | All employers | 02/15 |
| Workers' Compensation DC10E | All employers | 06/16 |
| Accrued Sick Leave DC11E | All employers | 04/16 |
| Breast Feeding DC12E | All employers | 03/11 |



District of Columbia Labor Law Posters

English

*Recently updated notices are highlighted

| Posting Name & ID | Posting Requirements | Published Date |
|---|--|----------------|
| DC Parental Family Leave Act DC13E - DC14E | All employers | 05/24 |
| DC Family Medical Leave Act DC15E - DC16E | All employers | 05/24 |
| Living Wage Act DC17E | All employers engaged in contracts with DC of \$100,000 or more | 07/25* |
| Protecting Pregnant Workers DC18E - DC19E | All employers | 01/25 |
| Paid Family Leave DC20E | All employers | 01/25 |
| Universal Wage Law Notice DC21E | All employers | 07/25* |
| Wage Transparency DC22E | All employers | 06/24 |
| Time Off to Vote DC23E - DC24E | All employers | 07/24 |
| Building Service Employees DC25E | All employers | 01/16 |



SMOKING OR VAPING IS PROHIBITED



NOTICE

PROVISIONS OF THE 1928 CHILD LABOR LAW - D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

D.C. Code, Chapter 5 - Employment of Minors, Sect. 36-501 to 36-524

AGE REGULATIONS

No minor under 14 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation with the exception that minors 10 years and older may be employed outside of school hours in the distribution of newspapers and minors 12 years and over may be employed in the sale of newspapers. *(Section 36-501)*

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed at any of the following occupations: (1) In the operation of any machinery operated by power other than hand or foot power; (2) In oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein. *(Section 36-504)*

No minor under 18 years of age shall be employed: (1) At operating any freight or non-automatic elevator; (2) in any quarry, tunnel, or excavation. *(Section 36-505)*

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed in the stuffing of newspapers, nor shall the work of any minor between 16 and 18 years of age employed as a newspaper inserter exceed 50 hours in any one week, nor shall they be so employed on more than one night in any one week. *(Section 36-515)*

No minor shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any place of employment, or at any employment, dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor. The Board of Education shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority, after hearing duly held, to issue general or special orders prohibiting the employment of minors in any employment or at any place found to be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of the minor. *(Section 36-503)*

No minor under the age of 18 may be employed in any establishment where alcoholic beverages are served or sold on the premises. (Board of Education Ruling, by authority of the Fair Labor Standards Act). *(Section 36-503)*

No minor under the age of 18 may be employed in any occupation found to be hazardous, or detrimental to their health and wellbeing, under the authority of the Fair Labor Standards Act. *(Section 36-503)*

Minors under the age of 18 who are employed in any professional theatrical production, musical, dance recital, concert, motion picture, television, radio or in a professional sports activity or circus must obtain a theatrical employment permit. *(Section 36-506)*

HR STANDARDS

No minor under 18 years of age shall be employed in connection with any gainful occupation more than 6 consecutive days in any one week, or more than 48 hours in any one week or more than 8 hours in any one day. *(Section 36-502)*

No minor under the age of 16 shall be employed before 7:00 AM or after 7:00 PM on any day except during the summer (June 1st through Labor Day) when they may work until 9:00 PM. *(Section 36-502)*

WORK PERMIT: REQUIREMENTS

No minor under the age of 18 shall be employed in any gainful occupation unless the employer has obtained a Work Permit, or Vacation Permit. This permit must be kept on file and accessible to any person authorized to enforce this Act. *(Section 36-508)*

PENALTIES

Whoever employs any minor in violation of any of the provisions of the D.C. Child Labor Law or any order issued under the act, shall be subject to prosecution. *(Section 36-524)*

This Notice Must Be Posted Conspicuously In Any Workplace Where Minors Are Employed

DC01E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01, it is unlawful for any person to practice discrimination in educational institutions on the basis of actual or perceived:

Race

Color

Sex (Gender or sexual harassment)

National Origin

Religion

Age

Marital Status

Personal Appearance

Sexual Orientation

Gender Identity or Expression

Familial Status

Family Responsibilities

Political Affiliation

Disability

Source of Income

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above protected categories is also prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

Section 2-1402.41 makes it unlawful for an educational institution "To deny or restrict, or to abridge or condition the use of, or access to, any of its facilities, services, programs or benefits of any program or activity, to any person otherwise qualified ..."

COMPLAINTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW MAY BE FILED WITH:

Government of the District of Columbia

Office of Human Rights

441 4th Street, N.W., 570N

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone (202) 727-4559 • Fax (202) 727-9589

www.ohr.dc.gov

Vincent C. Gray, Mayor

DC02E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com



Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)

Workplace Poster

Updated: May 17, 2024



Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia

DC Human Right Act

In accordance with the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, the District of Columbia and employers cannot discriminate on the basis of (actual or perceived):¹

- Race
- Color
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- National Origin
- Religion
- Age
- Martial Status
- Personal Appearance
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity and Expression
- Family Responsibilities
- Matriculation
- Political Affiliation
- Genetic Information
- Disability
- Credit Information
- Status as a victim or family member of a victim of Domestic Violence, Sexual Offense or Stalking (DVSOS)
- Homeless Status

Sexual harassment and harassment based on other protected categories is prohibited by the Act.

If you believe a violation of the Act has occurred, you can file a complaint with the District of Columbia Office of Human Rights. The process is free and does not require an attorney. Damages can be awarded if it is determined that a violation of the Act did occur.

DC Family Medical Leave Act

The DC Family and Medical Leave Act of 1990 requires all employers with 20 or more employees to provide up to 16 weeks of unpaid family leave:

- for the birth of a child, an adoption or foster care; or
- to care for a seriously ill family member.

It also allows up to 16 weeks of unpaid medical leave:

- to recover from a serious illness that left the employee unable to work for a total of 32 weeks during a 24 month period.

During the period of leave, an employee should not lose benefits such as seniority or group health plan coverage. The employer may require medical certification and reasonable prior notice when applicable.

¹ Additional categories protected from discrimination but not in the area of employment include: familial status, source of income, place of residence or business, sealed eviction record, and status as a victim of an intrafamily offense.



An employee is eligible under the Act if they have been employed by the employer for at least 12 consecutive or non-consecutive months in the seven years immediately preceding the start of the family or medical leave, and worked at least 1,000 hours during these 12 months.

DC Parental Leave Act

In accordance with the DC Parental Leave Act of 1994, an employee who is a parent shall be entitled to a total of 24 hours leave² during any 12-month period to attend or participate in school-related events for his or her child.

A parent is defined as the:

- biological mother or father of a child;
- person who has legal custody of a child;
- person who acts as a guardian of a child;
- aunt, uncle, or grandparent of a child; or is
- a person married to a person listed above.

A school-related event means an activity sponsored either by a school or an associated organization.

Any employee shall notify the employer of the desire to leave at least 10 calendar days prior to the event, unless the need to attend the school-related event cannot be reasonably foreseen.

Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you family or medical leave, or retaliated against you under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit:

- Online at ohr.dc.gov; or
- In-Person at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559

² Leave is unpaid unless the parent elects to use any paid family, vacation, personal or compensatory leave provided by the employer.





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FAIR HOUSING LAW

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01 *et seq.*, (Act) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived:

Race

Color

Sex (Gender or sexual harassment)

National Origin

Religion

Age

Marital Status

Personal Appearance

Sexual Orientation

Gender Identity or Expression

Familial Status

Family Responsibilities

Matriculation

Political Affiliation

Disability

Source of Income

Place of Residence or Business

**Victim of an Intra-Family Offense
(Domestic violence)**

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above categories is also prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

It is unlawful for any person to practice discrimination in the rental or sale of housing accommodations and commercial space in the District of Columbia on the basis of the above categories.

The D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, Section 2-1402.21 of the D.C. Code, prohibits acts performed wholly or partially for a discriminatory reason:

“To interrupt, or terminate, or refuse, or fail to initiate or conduct any transaction in real property; or to require different terms for such transaction; or to represent falsely that an interest in real property is not available for transaction;...”

Similar prohibitions apply to “blockbusting,” “steering,” and financing.

COMPLAINTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW MAY BE FILED WITH:

Government of the District of Columbia

The D.C. Office of Human Rights

441 4th Street N.W., Suite 570N

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone (202) 727-4559 • Fax (202) 727-9589

www.ohr.dc.gov

Vincent C. Gray, Mayor

DC05E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com





GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE POSTER

THIS SUMMARY MUST REMAIN IN A VISIBLE
LOCATION WHERE EMPLOYEES MAY READ

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

| EMPLOYEES WHO DO NOT RECEIVE TIPS | EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVE TIPS |
|---|---|
| \$16.10 per hour beginning July 1, 2022 | \$5.35 per hour beginning July 1, 2022 |
| \$17.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2023 | \$6.00 per hour beginning May 1, 2023 \$8.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2023 |
| \$17.50 per hour beginning July 1, 2024 | \$10.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2024 |
| \$17.95 per hour beginning July 1, 2025 | \$10.00 per hour beginning July 1, 2025 |

The minimum wage increases each year in proportion to the Consumer Price Index for both employees who do not receive tips and for employees who do receive tips.

MINIMUM WAGE EXCEPTIONS

The minimum wage provision does not apply in instances where other laws or regulations establish minimum wage rates for the following:

1. Handicapped workers may be paid less only when the employer has received an authorizing certificate from the U.S. Department of Labor.
2. Persons employed under provisions of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
3. Persons employed under provisions of the Youth Employment Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
4. Persons employed under provisions of the Older Americans Act shall be paid pursuant to that Act.
5. Students employed by institutions of higher education may be paid the minimum wage established by the United States government.
6. The minimum wage provision does not apply to persons:
 - a. employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, computer, or outside sales capacity; or
 - b. engaged in the delivery of newspapers to the homes of consumers.

OVERTIME PAY

Employees must be paid at least 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek.

OVERTIME EXCEPTIONS

The overtime provision does not apply to persons employed:

1. In a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, computer, or outside sales capacity.
2. As a seaman, railroad worker, or newspaper carrier.
3. By an air carrier employee who voluntarily exchanges workdays with another employee for the primary purpose of utilizing air travel benefits available to these employees.
4. As a salesperson, parts salesperson, or mechanic primarily engaged in selling or servicing automobiles, trailers, or trucks if employed by a non-manufacturing establishment primarily engaged in the business of selling these vehicles to final purchasers.

NOTES:

The Car Wash Employee Overtime Amendment Act of 2012, effective May 31, 2012, removed the overtime exception for employees of a car wash. Car wash employees are entitled to overtime for all hours worked over a forty- hour workweek.

The United States Department of Labor’s Home Care Rule, effective November 12, 2015, is applicable to direct care workers employed by agencies and other third-party employers. Direct care workers are workers who provide home care services, such as certified nursing assistants, home health aides, personal care aides, caregivers, and companions.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com

PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO OVERTIME PAY UNDER DISTRICT LAW MAY BE ENTITLED UNDER FEDERAL LAW

For more information, call the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage-Hour Division, or visit dol.gov/whd.

UNIFORMS

Employers must pay the cost of purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of uniforms and protective clothing required by the employer or by law, or employers must pay the employee 15 cents per hour in addition to the minimum wage (maximum required is \$6.00 per week) for washable uniforms. Such payment of 15 cents per hour shall not apply in the case of protective clothing. When the employer purchases and the employee maintains washable uniforms, the additional payment required is 10 cents per hour. When the employer cleans and maintains uniforms that the employee purchases, the additional payment required is 8 cents per hour.

MEALS

Employers may deduct \$2.12 for each meal made available. For four (4) hours or less of work, a maximum of one (1) meal deduction is allowed. For more than four (4) hours of work, a maximum of two (2) meal deductions is allowed. For employees who live on the employer’s premises, no more than \$6.36 per day can be deducted.

ON-CALL TIME

An employee who is required to stay at the employer’s premises while on call is working. An employee who is required to remain in a specified geographic area, such as at home or within a 2-hour drive of the worksite, or who is allowed to leave a message where he/she can be reached, is usually not working while on call.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Additional wages are due to employees for split shifts, travel expenses, and tools. Other deductions may be taken for housing provided by the employer.

DEDUCTIONS

No employer shall make any deductions, except those specifically authorized by law or court order, which would bring wages below those required by the Act. An itemized wage statement showing all deductions must be provided with each paycheck.

RECORDS

Every employer shall make and keep for at least three (3) years accurate time and payroll records for each employee, in addition to other detailed records required by the Act.

TIPPED EMPLOYEES

Employers must pay a service rate per hour to tipped employees. If an employee’s hourly tips (averaged weekly) added to the service rate do not equal the minimum wage for non-tipped employees, the employer must pay the difference. (See the minimum wage rates on page one.)

ADDITIONAL LAWS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF WAGE-HOUR

All labor laws enforced within the District of Columbia can be found on does.dc.gov.

FOR A COMPLETE TEXT OF EACH LAW OR TO FILE A COMPLAINT CONTACT:
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFICE OF WAGE-HOUR
4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019
(202) 671-1880 | does.dc.gov





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01 et seq., (Act) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived:

Race

Color

Sex (Gender or sexual harassment)

National Origin

Religion

Age

Marital Status

Personal Appearance

Sexual Orientation

Gender Identity or Expression

Familial Status

Family Responsibilities

Matriculation

Political Affiliation

Genetic Information

Disability

Source of Income

Place of Residence or Business

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above categories is also prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action. The D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, Section 2-1402.31(a) of the D.C. Code, prohibits acts performed wholly or partially for a discriminatory reason:

“To deny, directly or indirectly, any person the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation...”

These prohibitions also apply to the denial of credit or insurance.

COMPLAINTS OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW MAY BE FILED WITH:

Government of the District of Columbia

Office of Human Rights

441 4th Street, N.W., 570N

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone (202) 727-4559 • Fax (202) 727-9589

www.ohr.dc.gov

Vincent C. Gray, Mayor

DC08E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com





NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Information on Unemployment Compensation in the District of Columbia

Your employer is subject to the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act which establishes a system of protecting insured workers from complete wage loss when they become unemployed through no fault of their own and are seeking new jobs. To help finance the unemployment insurance system, a tax is levied against employers -- not workers. No deductions are made from your pay for this purpose. This program is administered by the District of Columbia's Department of Employment Services.

If you should become unemployed or your hours are reduced, you may be entitled to receive unemployment compensation benefits. To apply for benefits, please call and make an appointment to visit one of the One-Stop Service Centers listed below.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>DC Works! Career Center Northwest Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center 2000 14th Street, N.W., 3rd Fl. Washington, DC 20009 Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (202) 442-4577</p> | <p>DC Works! Career Center Northeast CCDC - Bertie Backus Campus 5171 South Dakota Avenue, N.E., 2nd Fl. Washington, DC 20017 Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (202) 576-3092</p> |
| <p>DC Works! Career Center Southeast 3720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E. Washington, DC 20032 Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (202) 741-7747</p> | <p>DC Works! Career Center Headquarters 4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E. Washington, DC 20019 Hours: 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (202) 724-2337</p> |

You may also apply for benefits through the Internet at www.dcnetworks.org.

IMPORTANT: Employers must display this Notice To Employees prominently on the work premises. Additional copies may be furnished upon request by calling (202) 698-7550.



OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

4058 MINNESOTA AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, DC 20019 • (202) 671-1000 • (202) 671-1929 (Fax)

WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

TO EMPLOYEES

1. You are required by law to report promptly to your employer and the Office of Workers' Compensation an occupational injury or disease, even if you deem it to be minor. Form No. 7 DCWC, Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease, to be obtained from the employer or the Office of Workers' Compensation, must be used for that purpose. After you have completed and signed the form, mail it to the Office of Workers' Compensation at the above address, and to your employer.
2. You are entitled, if required, to the services of a physician or hospital of your choice and lost wages. Call (202) 671-1000 or visit <http://does.dc.gov> for information.
3. You may not sue your employer as a result of a work-related injury or disease by reason of your exclusive remedy under the Workers' Compensation Law.
4. In order to preserve your right to benefits under the DC Workers' Compensation Law, you must file a written claim on Form No. 7A DCWC, Employee's Claim Application, within one (1) year after your injury, or within one (1) year after the last payment of benefits.
5. If you need information regarding your rights and obligations prescribed by law, you may call your employer first. If you require further information, you may call the Office of Workers' Compensation at (202) 671-1000 or visit <http://does.dc.gov>
6. The law gives you the right to legal representation if you so choose.

TO EMPLOYERS

1. You are required to have Workers' Compensation insurance coverage if you have one (1) or more employees.
2. You are required to display this poster at each worksite so that it will be of the greatest possible benefit to your employees.
3. You must file an Employer's First Report of Injury or Occupational Disease, Form No. 8 DCWC, with the Office of Workers' Compensation, send a copy to the nearest claim office of your insurer, for all occupational injuries or disease, as soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) working days after the date of knowledge thereof.
4. Your employee must file Form No. 7 DCWC, Employee's Notice of Accidental Injury or Occupational Disease. Please provide your employee with Form No. 7 DCWC and direct them to complete it and return it to you and the Office of Workers' Compensation. Once you have received notice from the employee, you are required to send the employee a notice of his/her rights and obligations by certified mail, return receipt requested.
5. You are required to report to the Office of Workers' Compensation, and your insurer, any disability of more than three (3) days which was not previously reported, as soon as possible, but no later than ten (10) working days after the date of knowledge thereof.
6. You are required to furnish, or cause to be furnished, reasonable medical and hospital services, other remedial care or vocational rehabilitation, and various types of disability compensation, to an injured or disabled employee.
7. You are required to obtain from the insurer identified below a supply of all required Workers' Compensation Forms, or you may download the forms and notice mentioned above at our website <http://does.dc.gov>.

NOTICE: Violation of the various provisions of the Workers' Compensation law provides for civil penalties.

The undersigned employer hereby gives notice of compliance with all provisions of the Workers' Compensation Law and Administrative Regulations.

NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY

Address: _____

Phone: _____

NAME OF EMPLOYER

Address _____ Phone: _____

Employer Representative: _____

Employer ID Number (if number unknown, employer to request from IRS)

THIS NOTICE IS TO BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN
AND ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S PLACE(S) OF BUSINESS

OFFICIAL NOTICE
(Post Where Employees Can Easily Read)

Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008

(This poster includes provisions of the Earned Sick and Safe Leave Amendment Act of 2013, effective February 22, 2014)
REQUIRES EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO PROVIDE PAID LEAVE TO EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR OWN OR FAMILY MEMBERS' ILLNESSES OR MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS AND FOR ABSENCES ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR SEXUAL ABUSE.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE ACT

Pursuant to the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008, all employers in the District of Columbia must provide paid leave to each employee, including employees of restaurants, bars, temporary, staffing firms and part-time employees.

ACCRUAL START DATE

Paid leave accrues at the beginning of employment, provided that the accrual need not commence prior to November 13, 2008 and provided that an employer need not allow accrual of paid leave for tipped restaurant or bar employees prior to February 22, 2014.

Paid leave accrues on an employer's established pay period.

ACCESSING PAID LEAVE

An employee must be allowed to use paid leave no later than after 90 days of service with the employer. An employee may use leave on short notice if the reason for leave is unforeseeable.

NUMBER OF HOURS ACCRUED

Accrual of paid leave is determined by the type of business, the number of employees an employer has, and the number of hours an employee works. For tipped employees of restaurants or bars, regardless of the number of employees the employer has, each tipped employee must accrue at least one (1) hour per 43 hours worked, up to five (5) days per calendar year and be paid at the full District of Columbia's Minimum Wage. For all other employers, use the following chart:

| If an employer has... | Employees accrue at least... | Not to Exceed... |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 100 or more employees | 1 hour per 37 hours worked | 7 days per calendar year |
| 25 to 99 employees | 1 hour per 43 hours worked | 5 days per calendar year |
| Less than 25 employees | 1 hour per 87 hours worked | 3 days per calendar year |

UNUSED LEAVE

Under this Act, an employee's accrued paid sick leave carries over from year to year. Employers do not have to pay employees for unused paid sick leave upon termination or resignation of employment.

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

Under the Act, employees who assert their rights to receive paid sick leave or provide information or assistance to help enforce the Act are protected from retaliation.

ENFORCEMENT

The DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Wage and Hour can investigate possible violations, access employer records, enforce the paid sick leave requirements, order reinstatement of employees who are terminated, as a result of asserting rights to paid sick leave, order payment of paid sick leave unlawfully withheld, and impose penalties. An employer who willfully violates the requirements of the Act shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first offense, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the second offense, and two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the third and any subsequent offenses.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT OR FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To request full text of the Act, to obtain a copy of the rules associated with this Act, to receive the Act translated into other languages, or to file a complaint, visit www.does.dc.gov, call the Office of Wage Hour at (202) 671-1880, or visit at 4058 Minnesota Avenue, N.E., Suite 4300, Washington, D.C. 20019.

Complaints shall be filed within three (3) years after the event on which the complaint is based unless the employer has failed to post notice of the Act.

OHR WORKPLACE POSTERS:

The Right to Breastfeed



Under the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended,

- A woman has a right to breastfeed her child in any location, public or private, where she has the right to be with her child, without respect to whether the mother's breast or any part of it is uncovered during or incidental to the breastfeeding of her child.
- An employer must provide reasonable daily unpaid break-time, as required by an employee so she may express breast milk for her child to maintain milk supply and comfort.
- The break-time for expression of milk, if possible, may run concurrently with any break-time, paid or unpaid, already provided to the employee.
- An employer is not required to provide break-time if it would create an undue hardship on the operations of the employer.
- An employer shall make reasonable efforts to provide a sanitary room or other location in close proximity to the work area, other than a bathroom or toilet stall, where an employee can express her breast milk in privacy and security.
- The employer must create a policy for breastfeeding mothers and must post and maintain a poster in a conspicuous place that sets forth these requirements.
- The employee must file within one (1) year of the occurrence or discovery of the violation of the Act. An employee of the District of Columbia government must file within 180 days of the occurrence or discovery of the violation.
- If the employee feels as if she is being discriminated against under the Act, she may contact:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

441 4th Street, NW : Suite 570 North : Washington, DC 20001
[202] 727 / 4559 or ohr.dc.gov



Parental Leave Act Workplace Poster

Updated: May 17, 2024



Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia

Work Leave for Parenting Purpose

The District of Columbia Parental Leave Act allows employees who are parents or guardians to take 24 hours of leave (paid or unpaid) during a 12-month period to attend school-related activities. School events include but are not limited to: parent-teacher conferences, concerts, plays, rehearsals, sporting events, and other activities where the child is a participant or the subject of the event, not a spectator.

The employee must notify the employer 10 days before the requested leave unless the school-related activity was not reasonably foreseeable (*e.g.*, the child's teacher has requested an emergency parent-teacher conference). The leave can be unpaid or paid family, vacation, personal, compensatory or leave bank leave.

The employer may deny the leave if granting the leave would disrupt the employer's business and make the achievement of production or service unusually difficult.

Definition of Parent or Guardian

An employee is considered a parent or guardian for purposes of this Act if he, she or they is:

- biological mother or father of a child;
- person who has legal custody of a child;
- person who acts as a guardian of a child;
- aunt, uncle, or grandparent of a child; or is
- a person married or in a domestic partnership to a person listed above.

Employer Posting Requirements

The employer must post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous place. An employer that willfully fails to post this notice may be ordered to pay a fine of up to \$100 for each day the employer fails to post the notice.

This document is a factsheet and guidance provided by the D.C. Office of Human Rights (OHR) regarding legislative changes made to the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977 (DCHRA) and the Office of Human Rights Establishment Act of 1999 (HREA). This document may be used for educational purposes only and not as legal advice to apply to a particular situation. Any person or entity in need of legal advice should consult an attorney.



Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you parental leave under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit: Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559



Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia

Work Leave for Family or Medical Purposes:

The District of Columbia Family and Medical Leave Act (DCFMLA) requires employers with 20 or more employees to provide eligible employees with 16 weeks of family leave and 16 weeks of medical leave during a 24-month period. However, the law does not require employers to specifically pay for leave under DCFMLA, except that employees may use accrued leave (i.e., sick, annual, PTO, etc.) and where applicable, for private sector, payment under the Universal Paid Leave Act, and for DC government employees, payment under the Paid Family Leave Act.

Family Leave

- Eligible circumstances for family leave under DCFMLA include the birth of a child, adopting a child, or caring for a child in foster care. Caring for a seriously ill family member is also eligible for family leave.

Medical Leave

- Eligible circumstances for medical leave under DCFMLA includes recovering from a serious illness rendering the employee unable to work.

Leave under DCFMLA may be taken in blocks of time, intermittently, and in certain circumstances, at a reduced schedule.

The employer may require medical certification and reasonable prior notice when applicable.

Employee Eligibility

An employee is eligible under the Act if she or he has been employed by the employer for at least 12 consecutive or non-consecutive months in the seven years immediately preceding the start of the family or medical leave, and worked at least 1,000 hours during these 12 months¹.

The District government is considered a single employer. The above eligibility requirements can be met by considering employment at more than one District agency.

Employer Posting Requirements

The employer must post and maintain this notice in a conspicuous place. An employer that willfully fails to post this notice may be ordered to pay a fine of up to \$100 for each day the employer fails to post the notice.

¹ For family or medical leave that began prior to November 13, 2021, an employee is eligible under the Act if she or he was employed by the employer for at least one year without a break in service, and worked at least 1,000 hours during the 12 month period immediately preceding the requested leave. The one year of service requirement did not need to have immediately preceded the request for leave.



Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you family or medical leave, or retaliated against you under this statute, you can file a complaint within one year of the incident with the Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit:

- Online at ohr.dc.gov; or
- In-Person at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559



THE LIVING WAGE ACT OF 2006

D.C. Code §§ 2-220.01 – 2-220.11

Recipients of new contracts or government assistance shall pay affiliated employees and subcontractors who perform services under the contracts no less than the current living wage.

Effective January 1, 2025, until June 30, 2025, the living wage rate is \$17.50 per hour.

Effective July 1, 2025, the District's Minimum Wage and Living Wage will increase to \$17.95 per hour.

The requirement to pay a living wage applies to:

- All recipients of contracts in the amount of \$100,000 or more, and all subcontractors that receive \$15,000 or more from the funds received by the recipient from the District of Columbia, and
- All recipients of government assistance in the amount of \$100,000 or more, and all subcontractors of these recipients that receive \$50,000 or more from the government assistance received by the recipient from the District of Columbia.

“Contract” means a written agreement between a recipient and the District government.

“Government assistance” means a grant, loan, or tax increment financing that results in a financial benefit from an agency, commission, instrumentality, or other entity of the District government.

“Affiliated employee” means any individual employed by a recipient who received compensation directly from government assistance or a contract with the District of Columbia government, including employees of the District of Columbia, any employee of a contractor or subcontractor of a recipient who performs services pursuant to government assistance or contract. The term “affiliated employee” does not include those individuals who perform only intermittent or incidental services with respect to the contract or government assistance or who are otherwise employed by the contractor, recipient, or subcontractor.

Certain exemptions apply: 1) Contracts or agreements subject to wage determinations required by federal law which are higher than the wage required by this Act; 2) Existing and future collective bargaining agreements, provided that the future agreement results in employees being paid no less than the current living wage; 3) contracts for electricity, telephone, water, sewer performed by regulated utilities; 4) contracts for services needed immediately to prevent or respond to a disaster or imminent threat declared by the Mayor; 5) contracts awarded to recipients that provide trainees with services, including, but not limited to, case management and job readiness services, provided the trainee does not replace employees; 6) employees under 22 years of age employed during a school vacation period, or enrolled as a full-time student who works less than 25 hours per week; 7) tenants or retail establishments that occupy property constructed or improved by government assistance, provided there is no receipt of direct District government assistance; 8) employees of nonprofit organizations that employ not more than 50 individuals and qualify for 501(c)(3) status; 9) Medicaid provider agreements for direct care services to Medicaid recipients, provided that the direct care service is not provided through a home care agency, a community residence facility, or a group home for persons with intellectual disabilities as those terms are defined in section 2 of the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice, and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983; D.C. Official Code § 44-501; and 10) contracts or agreements between managed care organizations and the Health Care Safety Net Administration or the Medicaid Assistance Administration to provide health services.

Home Care Final Rule: The Department of Labor extended overtime protections to home care workers and workers who provide companionship services. Employers within this industry are now subject to recordkeeping provisions.

Each recipient and subcontractor of a recipient shall provide this notice to each affiliated employee covered by this notice and shall also post this notice in a conspicuous site in its place of business. All recipients and subcontractors shall retain payroll records created and maintained in the regular course of business under District of Columbia law for a period of at least 3 years.

To file a claim, visit: Department of Employment Services, Office of Wage-Hour, 400 Virginia Ave., SW, 4th Flr, Washington, D.C. 20024; call: (202) 671-1880; or file your claim on-line: does.dc.gov. Go to “File a Claim” tab.



Protecting Pregnant Workers Fairness Act Workplace Poster

Updated: October 30, 2024



Know Your Rights in the District of Columbia

Accommodations for Pregnancy, Childbirth and Chest/Breastfeeding

The Protecting Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PPWF) requires District of Columbia employers to provide reasonable workplace accommodations for employees whose ability to perform job duties is limited because of pregnancy, childbirth, chest/breastfeeding, or a related medical condition.

The employer must engage in good faith and in a timely and interactive process to determine the accommodations.

Types of Accommodations

Employers must make all reasonable accommodations,¹ including but not limited to:

- More frequent or longer breaks;
- Time off to recover from childbirth;
- Temporarily transferring the employee to a less strenuous or hazardous position;
- Purchasing or modifying work equipment, such as chairs;
- Temporarily restructuring the employee's position to provide light duty or a modified work schedule;
- Having the employee refrain from heavy lifting;
- Relocating the employee's work area; or
- Providing private (non-bathroom) space for expressing breast/chest milk.

Prohibited Actions by Employers

Employers may not:

- Refuse an accommodation unless it would cause significant hardship or expense to the business;
- Take adverse action against an employee for requesting an accommodation;
- Deny employment opportunities to the employee because of the request or need for an accommodation;
- Require an employee to take leave if a reasonable accommodation can be provided; or
- Require employees to accept an accommodation unless it's necessary for the employee to perform her job duties.

Certification from Health Care Provider

The employer may require an employee to provide certification from a health care provider indicating a reasonable accommodation is advisable. The certification **must include**:

1. The date the accommodation became or will become medically advisable;
2. An explanation of the medical condition and need for a reasonable accommodation; and
3. The probable length of time the accommodation should be provided.



Filing a Complaint of a Violation

If you believe an employer has wrongfully denied you a reasonable accommodation or has discriminated against you because of your pregnancy, childbirth, need to chest/breastfeed or a related medical condition, you can file a complaint within one year with the DC Office of Human Rights (OHR). To file a complaint, visit: OHR will perform the initial mediation and investigation. If probable cause exists, administrative law judges at the Commission on Human Rights will make a final determination.

- **Online** at ohr.dc.gov; or
- **In-Person** at 441 4th Street NW, Suite 570N, Washington, DC 20001.

Questions about the OHR process can also be answered by phone at (202) 727-4559

¹ A “reasonable accommodation” is one that does not require significant difficulty in the operation of the employer’s business or significant expense for the employer, with consideration to factors such as the size of the business, its financial resources and the nature and structure of the business.



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Information on Paid Family Leave in the District of Columbia

Your employer is subject to the District of Columbia's Paid Family Leave law, which provides covered employees paid time off from work for qualifying parental, family, medical, and prenatal events. For more information about the Paid Family Leave program, please visit the Office of Paid Family Leave's website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Covered Workers

To receive benefits under the Paid Family Leave program, you must work for a covered employer in DC. To find out if you are a covered worker, you can ask your employer or contact the Office of Paid Family Leave using the contact information below. Your employer is required to tell you if you are covered by the Paid Family Leave program. Additionally, your employer is required to provide you information about the Paid Family Leave program at these three (3) times:

1. At the time you were hired;
2. At least once a year; and
3. If you ask your employer for leave that could qualify for benefits under the Paid Family Leave program.

Covered Events

There are four (4) kinds of Paid Family Leave benefits:

1. Parental leave - receive benefits to bond with a new child for up to 12 weeks in a year;
2. Family leave - receive benefits to care for a family member for up to 12 weeks in a year;
3. Medical leave - receive benefits for your own serious health condition for up to 12 weeks in a year; and
4. Prenatal leave - receive benefits for prenatal medical care for up to 2 weeks in a year.

Maximum Leave Entitlement

Each kind of leave has its own eligibility rules and its own limit on the length of time you can receive benefits in a year. The maximum amount of leave for any combination of parental, family, and medical leave is 12 weeks. However, there is an exception for pregnant women who take prenatal leave. Pregnant women are eligible for 2 weeks of prenatal leave while pregnant and 12 weeks of parental leave after giving birth, for a maximum of 14 weeks.

Applying for Benefits

If you have experienced an event that may qualify for benefits, be sure to apply no more than 30 days after your event. You can learn more about applying for benefits with the Office of Paid Family Leave at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov.

Benefit Amounts

Paid Family Leave benefits are based on the wages your employer paid to you and reported to the Department of Employment Services. If you believe your wages were reported incorrectly, you have the right to provide proof of your correct wages. The current maximum weekly benefit amount is \$1,153.

Employee Protection

The Office of Paid Family Leave does not administer any job protections for District workers who take leave from work. However, some job protections may be available under laws and regulations administered by the District's Office of Human Rights (OHR).

Under the Universal Paid Leave Act, the Office of Paid Family Leave is required to provide notice of the following:

1. That retaliation by a covered employer against a covered employee for requesting, applying for, or using paid-leave benefits is prohibited;
2. That an employee who works for a covered employer with under 20 employees shall not be entitled to job protection if he or she decides to take paid leave pursuant to this act; and
3. That employees have a right to file a complaint with OHR if they feel they have been retaliated against for requesting, applying for, or using paid leave.

For more information on OHR and job protections, please visit the following web address: ohr.dc.gov.

For more information about Paid Family Leave, please visit the Office of Paid Family Leave's website at dcpaidfamilyleave.dc.gov, call 202-899-3700, or email does.opfl@dc.gov.

Office of Paid Family Leave | 4058 Minnesota Avenue NE | Washington DC 20019

DC20E



OPFL EE Rev. 11/2024

Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com





EMPLOYEE RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Do you know your rights as an employee working in Washington, DC?

Employees have the right:

- To be paid at least the minimum wage
- To be paid on time
- To receive a detailed pay stub
- To accrue and use paid sick and safe leave
- To request time off to attend a child’s school-related activities
- To qualify for unpaid family and medical leave
- To be compensated for work-related illness or injury
- To remain free from discrimination
- To be accommodated in the workplace during pregnancy
- To remain free from employer retaliation for discussing or exercising any of these rights
- To file a complaint for violation of workplace rights with the Department of Employment Services (DOES) or the Office of Human Rights (OHR)

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025, THE MINIMUM WAGE IS \$17.95 PER HOUR, AND THE TIPPED MINIMUM WAGE IS \$10.00 PER HOUR.

This notice does not create, expand, or limit any rights under District or Federal law, including:

- The amount of sick and safe leave that a worker may accrue annually
- Current hourly minimum wage
- Current hourly tipped minimum wage

To learn about these workplace rights, visit the websites below. This notice does not create, expand, or limit any rights under District or federal law.

OFFICE OF WAGE-HOUR

The Office of Wage-Hour conducts compliance audits and works to recover unpaid wages for employees who have not been paid pursuant to DC wage laws, either administratively or through court action. Wage-Hour compliance involves ensuring adherence to the wage laws of the District of Columbia by holding employers accountable to the laws.



Wage-Hour Phone Number: 202-671-1880
Wage-Hour Website: does.dc.gov/service/office-wage-hour-compliance-O
File a Wage-Hour Claim: does.dc.gov/page/office-wage-hour-employees

OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Office of Human Rights (OHR) was established to eradicate discrimination, increase equal opportunity, and protect human rights for persons who live in, work, or visit the District of Columbia. To that end, OHR provides administrative relief for violations of human rights laws that occur in the District of Columbia.

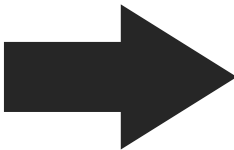


Office of Human Rights Phone Number: 202-727-4559
Office of Human Rights Website: ohr.dc.gov
File a Human Rights Claim: ohr.dc.gov/page/tipped-wage-workers-fairness-act

Office of the Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General website: oag.dc.gov/worker-rights
Phone Number: 202-727-3400

Scan here for more information regarding your employment and labor rights.



This QR Code shall: Not collect, analyze, or sell any personally identifiable information.

WAGE TRANSPARENCY ACT

An employer may not:

1. Require, as a condition of employment, that an employee refrain from inquiring about, disclosing, comparing, or otherwise discussing the employee's compensation or the compensation of another employee;
2. Discharge, discipline, interfere with, negatively affect the terms and conditions of employment, or otherwise retaliate against an employee who inquires about, discloses, compares, or otherwise discusses the employee's compensation or the compensation of another employee or is believed by the employer to have done so
3. Prohibit or attempt to prohibit an employee from lodging a complaint, or testifying, assisting, or participating in an investigation or proceeding, related to a violation of this chapter;
4. Screen prospective employees based on their wage history, including by requiring that a prospective employee's wage history satisfy minimum or maximum criteria or by requesting or requiring as a condition of being interviewed or as a condition of continuing to be considered for an offer of employment that a prospective employee disclose the prospective employee's wage history; or
5. Seek the wage history of a prospective employee from a person who previously employed the individual.

An employer must:

1. Provide the minimum and maximum projected salary or hourly pay in all job listings and position descriptions advertised. In stating the minimum and maximum salary or hourly pay for the position, the range must extend from the lowest to the highest salary or hourly pay that the employer in good faith believes at the time of the posting it would pay for the advertised job, promotion, or transfer opportunity;
2. Disclose to prospective employees the existence of healthcare benefits that employees may receive before the first interview.

Should an employer not provide disclosures required above, a prospective employee may inquire about such disclosures.



Time Off to Vote in the 2024 General Election



TIME OFF TO VOTE

 **READY
SET
VOTE!**

EMPLOYEES

District of Columbia law requires employers to post this notice, which advises employees of provisions for taking paid administrative leave to vote in elections held in the District of Columbia and in other places where their employees are eligible to vote.

This notice must be posted conspicuously at all sites where employees report to work or by otherwise providing this notice to employees.

DATES AND TIMES OF VOTING

EARLY VOTING: Monday, October 28, 2024 through Sunday, November 3, 2024
Early Vote Centers are open from 8:30 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

ELECTION DAY: Tuesday, November 5, 2024
Election Day Vote Centers are open from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.

YOUR RIGHTS:

District of Columbia law (D.C. Official Code § 1-1001.07a) allows you, upon your request to your employer, to take at least two hours from your scheduled working shift to vote:

- in an election held in the District if you are eligible to vote in the District; or
- in an election held in the jurisdiction in which you are eligible to vote

YOUR EMPLOYER MAY:

- require you to submit your request for paid leave to vote a reasonable time in advance of the date you wish to vote; and
- specify the hours during which you may take paid leave to vote, including requiring you to:
 - vote during the early voting period for the election; or
 - vote at the beginning or end of your working shift, whether during early voting or Election Day

YOUR EMPLOYER MAY NOT:

- interfere with, restrain, or deny any attempt you make to take paid leave to vote under the applicable law; or
- retaliate against you for taking paid leave to vote under the applicable law

For more information, call the

DC23E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com



Time Off to Vote in the 2024 General Election



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