

Important Information:

Bulletin boards are required on all Federal and Nonfederal ADOT projects. However, required documentation may differ.

Poster requirements come from Federal Highway Admin, ADOT Civil Rights, Federal or State Laws, OSHA.

All posters need to be current and may change without prior notice. Frequently check applicable websites for updates.

When posters are not legible because of fading or weathering, posters must be replaced immediately.

Supplemental documents stored in a binder must be kept with the bulletin board at all times. Supplemental documents should not include FHWA required posters, emergency or environmental contacts or any required project identifying documents.

Poster attributes shown with * are required for Federally funded projects.

Poster attributes shown with ** Are required for both Non-Federal and Federally funded projects.

Project Title:
TRACS #:
Location of Bulletin Board:
Mobile or Non-mobile Operation: Choose 1 ▾
Federal or Nonfederal: Choose 1 ▾

0. **Bulletin Board shall be posted on the project, in a highly visible area, accessible for viewing where employees gather or meet. Employers should take steps to ensure that the bulletin board posters are protected from inclement weather, not altered, defaced, covered by other material, or obstructed from view.

- FHWA 23 CFR 635
- Standard Specifications 107.01
- OSHA 29 CFR 1903.2

Choose 1 ▾

1. **Prior to any work being allowed to begin, the Bulletin Board is in a safe location approved by the Engineer. The Bulletin Board(s) are of sufficient size as to legibly display all posters and other required information.

- Standard Specifications 107.01

Choose 1 ▾

2. ****Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal**
(poster revised 06/27/2023).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212
- Executive Order 11246
- Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

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

Who is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding
- Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

What Organizations are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal:
<https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

Call 1-800-669-4000 (toll free)
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

Visit an EEOC field office (information at
www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.



EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities 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)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

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.

(Revised 6/27/2023)

3. ****Conozca sus Derechos: La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal** (poster revised 06/27/2023). (Spanish)

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212
- Executive Order 11246
- Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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Conozca sus Derechos: La Discriminación en el Lugar de Trabajo es Ilegal

La Comisión Para la Igualdad de Oportunidades en el Empleo (EEOC, por sus siglas en inglés) de los EE. UU. hace cumplir las leyes federales que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el empleo. Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en el trabajo o al solicitar un trabajo, la EEOC puede ayudarle.

¿Quién está Protegido?

- Empleados (actuales y anteriores), incluyendo gerentes y empleados temporales
- Miembros de sindicatos y Solicitantes de membresía en un sindicato
- Aplicantes de trabajo

¿Qué Tipos de Discriminación Laboral son Ilegales?

Según las leyes de la EEOC, un empleador no puede discriminarlo, independientemente de su estatus migratorio, por motivos de:

- Raza
- Color
- Religión
- Origen nacional
- Sexo (incluyendo embarazo, parto, y condiciones médicas relacionadas, orientación sexual o identidad de género)
- Edad (40 años o más)
- Discapacidad
- Información genética (incluyendo solicitudes del empleador para la compra, el uso o la divulgación de pruebas genéticas, servicios genéticos o historial médico familiar)
- Tomar represalias por presentar un cargo, oponerse razonablemente a la discriminación o participar en una demanda, investigación o procedimiento por discriminación
- Interferencia, coerción o amenazas relacionadas con el ejercicio de los derechos relacionados con la discriminación por discapacidad o la acomodación por embarazo

¿Qué Organizaciones están Cubiertas?

- La mayoría de los empleadores privados
- Gobiernos estatales y locales (como empleadores)
- Instituciones educativas (como empleadores)
- Sindicatos
- Agencias de empleo

¿Qué Prácticas Laborales Pueden ser Discriminatorias?

Todos los aspectos del empleo, incluyendo:

- Despidos
- Acoso (incluyendo conducta física o verbal no deseada)
- Contratación o promoción
- Asignaciones
- Remuneración (salarios desiguales o compensación)
- Falta de proporcionar adaptaciones razonables para una discapacidad; embarazo, parto o condición médica relacionada al embarazo o parto; o para la observancia o práctica de una creencia religiosa sincera
- Beneficios
- Formación profesional
- Clasificación
- Referencias
- Obtención o divulgación de información genética de los empleados
- Solicitud o divulgación de información médica de los empleados
- Conducta que podría desalentar razonablemente a alguien de oponerse a la discriminación, presentar un cargo o participar en una investigación o procedimiento
- Conducta que coaccione, intimide, amenace o interfiera con el ejercicio de sus derechos por parte de alguien, o alguien que ayude o aliente a otra persona a ejercer sus derechos, en relación con la discriminación por discapacidad (incluyendo las adaptaciones) o adaptaciones por embarazo

¿Qué Puede Hacer si Cree que ha Ocurrido Discriminación?

Comuníquese con la EEOC de inmediato si sospecha discriminación. No demore, porque existen límites de tiempo estrictos para presentar una denuncia por discriminación (180 o 300 días, según el lugar donde viva o trabaje). Puede comunicarse con la EEOC de cualquiera de las siguientes maneras:

Presentar una consulta a través del Portal Público de la EEOC:
<https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

Llame 1-800-669-4000 (número gratuito)
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
1-844-234-5122 (Video Teléfono de ASL)

Visite una Oficina de Campo de la EEOC (información en www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

Corre Electrónico: info@eeoc.gov

Información adicional sobre la EEOC, incluyendo información sobre cómo presentar un cargo de discriminación, está disponible en www.eeoc.gov/es.



EMPLEADORES QUE TIENEN CONTRATOS O SUBCONTRATOS FEDERALES

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo hace cumplir los compromisos de no discriminación y acción afirmativa de las empresas que hacen negocios con el gobierno federal. Si está solicitando un trabajo con, o es un empleado de una empresa con un contrato o subcontrato federal, usted está protegido(a) por la ley federal contra la discriminación en las siguientes bases:

Raza, Color, Religión, Sexo, Orientación Sexual, Identidad de Género, Origen Nacional

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por parte de los contratistas federales por motivos de raza, color, religión, sexo, orientación sexual, identidad de género u origen nacional, y requiere acción afirmativa para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades en todos los aspectos del empleo.

Preguntar, Divulgar o Discutir Salarios

La Orden Ejecutiva 11246, enmendada, protege a los solicitantes y empleados de contratistas federales de la discriminación basada en preguntar, divulgar o discutir su compensación o la compensación de otros solicitantes o empleados.

Discapacidad

La Sección 503 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, protege a las personas calificadas con discapacidades contra la discriminación en la contratación, promoción, despido, pago, beneficios complementarios, capacitación laboral, clasificación, referencias y otros aspectos del empleo por parte de contratistas federales. La discriminación por discapacidad incluye no hacer adaptaciones razonables a las limitaciones físicas o mentales conocidas de una persona con una discapacidad que de otro modo calificaría y que es un solicitante o empleado, a menos que haga una dificultad excesiva para el empleador. La Sección 503 también requiere que los contratistas federales tomen medidas afirmativas para emplear y promover a personas calificadas con discapacidades en todos los niveles de empleo, incluyendo a nivel ejecutivo.

Estatus Protegido Como Veterano

El Acta de Asistencia para el Reajuste de los Veteranos de la Era de Vietnam de 1974, modificada, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohíbe la discriminación laboral y requiere acción afirmativa para reclutar, emplear y avanzar en el empleo a veteranos discapacitados, veteranos recientemente separados (es decir, dentro de los tres años posteriores al su separación o liberación del servicio activo), veteranos en servicio activo en tiempo de guerra o insignia de campaña, o veteranos con medallas de servicio de las fuerzas armadas.

Represalias

Se prohíben las represalias contra una persona que presente una queja por discriminación, participe en un procedimiento de la OFCCP o se oponga a la discriminación por parte de contratistas federales en virtud de estas leyes federales.

Cualquier persona que crea que un contratista ha violado sus obligaciones de no discriminar o acción afirmativa bajo las autoridades de la OFCCP debe comunicarse de inmediato con:

La Oficina de Programas de Cumplimiento de Contratos Federales (OFCCP),
Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.,
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (llamada gratuita).

Si es sordo, tiene problemas de audición o tiene una discapacidad del habla, marque 7-1-1 para acceder a los servicios de retransmisión de telecomunicaciones. También se puede contactar a la OFCCP enviando una pregunta en línea a la mesa de ayuda de la OFCCP en <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, o llamando a una oficina regional o distrital de la OFCCP, que figura en la mayoría de los directorios telefónicos bajo el Departamento de Trabajo de los EE.UU y en la página web "Contáctenos" de la OFCCP en <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

PROGRAMAS O ACTIVIDADES QUE RECIBEN ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA FEDERAL

Raza, Color, Origen Nacional, Sexo

Además de las protecciones del Título VII del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, el Título VI del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, según enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación por motivos de raza, color, u origen nacional en programas o actividades que reciben asistencia financiera. La discriminación laboral está cubierta por el Título VI si el objetivo principal de la asistencia financiera es la provisión de empleo, o cuando la discriminación laboral cause o pueda causar discriminación en la prestación de servicios bajo dichos programas. El Título IX de las Enmiendas de Educación de 1972 prohíbe la discriminación laboral por razón de sexo en programas o actividades educativas que reciben asistencia financiera federal.

Personas con Discapacidades

La Sección 504 del Acta de Rehabilitación de 1973, enmendada, prohíbe la discriminación laboral por motivos de discapacidad en cualquier programa o actividad que reciba asistencia financiera federal. Está prohibida la discriminación en todos los aspectos de empleo contra las personas con discapacidades que, con o sin ajustes razonables, pueden desempeñar las funciones esenciales del trabajo.

Si cree que ha sido discriminado(a) en un programa de cualquier institución que recibe asistencia financiera federal, debe comunicarse de inmediato con la agencia federal que brinda dicha asistencia.

(Actualizado 6/27/2023)

4. **Employee Rights Under The National Labor Relations Act (Revised 05/02/2022).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- U.S. Department of Labor/Executive Order 13496
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

The NLRA guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity. Employees covered by the NLRA* are protected from certain types of employer and union misconduct. This Notice gives you general information about your rights, and about the obligations of employers and unions under the NLRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.

Under the NLRA, you have the right to:

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

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



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

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

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

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



SCAN TO LEARN MORE

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

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

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

5. **Derechos De Los Empleados Según La Ley Nacional De Relaciones Del Trabajo (Revised May 2022).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- U.S. Department of Labor/Executive Order 13496
- [U.S. Department of Labor](#)
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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DERECHOS DE LOS EMPLEADOS

SEGÚN LA LEY NACIONAL DE RELACIONES DEL TRABAJO

La Ley Nacional de Relaciones del Trabajo (LNRT) garantiza el derecho de los empleados a organizarse y negociar colectivamente con sus empleadores, y a participar en otras actividades concertadas protegidas. Los empleados cubiertos por la LNRT * están protegidos contra ciertos tipos de conductas inapropiadas por parte de los empleadores y sindicatos. En este Aviso encontrará información general sobre sus derechos y las obligaciones de los empleadores y los sindicatos según la LNRT. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre derechos específicos que puedan ser aplicables a su lugar de trabajo, utilice la información de contacto que se proporciona más adelante para contactarse con la Junta Nacional de Relaciones Laborales, la agencia federal que investiga y resuelve las quejas basadas en la LNRT.

Según la LNRT, usted tiene derecho a:

- **Organizar un sindicato** para negociar con su empleador respecto de su salario, sus horarios de trabajo y otros términos y condiciones de empleo.
- **Fundar, unirse o ayudar a un sindicato.**
- **Negociar colectivamente** con su empleador, a través de representantes elegidos por los empleados, los contratos que fijen su salario, beneficios, horarios y otras condiciones laborales.
- **Discutir sus términos y condiciones de empleo**, o la organización de su sindicato, con sus compañeros de trabajo o un sindicato.
- **Actuar con uno o más compañeros** de trabajo para mejorar sus condiciones laborales ocupándose, entre otras cosas, de hacer llegar directamente a su empleador o a un organismo gubernamental las quejas relacionadas con su trabajo, y buscar ayuda de un sindicato.
- **Realizar huelgas y piquetes**, según el propósito o los medios de esas huelgas o piquetes.
- **Decidir no participar** en cualquiera de esas actividades, incluso la de unirse o continuar como miembro de un sindicato.

Los comportamientos ilegales no serán permitidos. Si usted cree que sus derechos, o los de otros, han sido violados, debe contactarse con la NLRB rápidamente para protegerlos, por lo general dentro de los seis meses de la actividad ilegal. Puede preguntar sobre posibles infracciones sin que se informe a su empleador, o a cualquier otra persona, sobre su consulta. Los cargos pueden ser presentados por cualquier persona, no es necesario que lo haga el empleado directamente afectado por la infracción. La NLRB puede obligar a un empleador a recontratar a un empleado y pagarle por los salarios y beneficios no percibidos cuando haya sido despedido en contra de la ley; también puede obligar a un empleador o a un sindicato a dejar de infringir la ley. Los empleados deben buscar asistencia en la oficina regional más cercana de la NLRB; podrán encontrarla en el sitio web de la agencia: www.nlrb.gov.



Según la LNRT, es ilegal que un sindicato, o el sindicato que lo representa en las negociaciones con su empleador:

- **Lo amenace con la pérdida** de su trabajo a menos que apoye al sindicato.
- **Rechace procesar** una queja porque usted ha criticado a los representantes sindicales o porque no es miembro del sindicato.
- **Use o mantenga** estándares o procedimientos discriminatorios al realizar recomendaciones desde una oficina de contratación.
- **Cause o intente causar** que un empleador discrimine en contra suya por sus actividades relacionadas con el sindicato.
- **Emprenda acciones** en su contra que dependan de si usted se unió a un sindicato o no.

Si usted y sus compañeros de trabajo eligen un sindicato para que los represente en forma colectiva, su empleador y el sindicato deben negociar en buena fe con genuino esfuerzo para lograr un acuerdo vinculante y por escrito que fije los términos y condiciones de su empleo. El sindicato está obligado a representarlo justamente en las negociaciones y el cumplimiento del acuerdo.

También puede contactar a la NLRB al teléfono gratuito: 1-844-762-NLRB (6572). Asistencia en otros idiomas disponible. Las personas con discapacidades auditivas que deseen hablar con un representante de la NLRB deben enviar un correo electrónico a relay@nrlrb.gov. Un representante de la NLRB enviará un correo electrónico al solicitante con instrucciones sobre cómo programar una llamada con el servicio de retransmisión.



ESCANEAR PARA APRENDER MÁS

Según la LNRT, es ilegal que su empleador:

- **Le prohíba solicitar** para un sindicato durante horarios no laborales –como antes o después del trabajo, o durante los recreos–, o distribuir materiales sobre el sindicato fuera de los horarios laborales y fuera de las zonas de trabajo, como en estacionamientos o salas de descanso.
- **Lo cuestione sobre** su apoyo al sindicato o sus actividades relacionadas en forma tal que desaliente su participación en ello.
- **Lo despidan, lo baje de categoría o lo transfiera**, reduzca la cantidad de horas que trabaja o cambie su turno, tome cualquier otro tipo de acción en su contra, o amenace con hacerlo, porque usted se ha unido o apoya a un sindicato, o porque ha participado en actividades concertadas de asistencia y protección mutua, o haya decidido no participar en ese tipo de actividades.
- **Amenace cerrar su lugar de trabajo** si los trabajadores eligen un sindicato para que los represente.
- **Prometa u otorgue promociones**, o pague aumentos u otros beneficios para desalentar o alentar el apoyo a un sindicato.
- **Le prohíba usar gorras, botones, camisetas y prendedores** del sindicato en el lugar de trabajo, excepto bajo circunstancias especiales.
- **Espíe o filme actividades** y reuniones sindicales pacíficas, o simule hacerlo.

*La Ley Nacional de Relaciones del Trabajo afecta a la mayoría de los empleadores del sector privado. Entre quienes están excluidos de la NLRA se encuentran los empleados del sector público, los trabajadores agrícolas y domésticos, los contratistas independientes, los trabajadores empleados por sus padres o sus cónyuges, los empleados de los transportes aéreos y ferroviarios cubiertos por la Ley Laboral de Ferrocarriles, y los supervisores (aunque los supervisores que hayan sido discriminados por rehusarse a infringir la NLRA pueden estar cubiertos por ella).

6. **Pay Transparency Nondiscrimination Provision (Revised December 2016).

- Required by Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 13665 (April 8, 2014); Required by 41 CFR 60-1.35; and FHWA-1273, §II(1)(b).
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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PAY TRANSPARENCY NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION

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

If you believe that you have experienced discrimination contact OFCCP
1.800.397.6251 | TTY 1.877.889.5627 | www.dol.gov/ofccp



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

7. **OSHA "Job Safety and Health It's the Law!" Poster.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- OSHA 3165, Revised 2019
- 29 U.S.C. 657(c)
- 29 CFR 1903.2 through FHWA-1273, §VII(1).
- Enforcement through OSHA.
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

POSTED ? ▼



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 a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. 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.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- 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.

On-Site Consultation services are 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

OSHA 3093-JAN 2015

8. **"Your Rights Under USERRA"(Revised April 2017).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Required by 38 U.S.C. 4334(a) and 20 CFR 1002.
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

POSTED ? ▾



YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

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

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

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

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

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

then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

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.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ☆ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ☆ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

- ☆ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at <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.



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



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



1-800-336-4590

Publication Date — April 2017

9. **Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- WHD Publication 1088 (Revised April 2023)
- 29 USC 211
- 29 CFR 516.4
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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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.

PUMP AT WORK

The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

ENFORCEMENT

The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the 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. Certain narrow exemptions also apply to the pump at work requirements.
- 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.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1008 REV 04/23

10. **Employee Rights and Responsibilities Under The Family And Medical Leave Act.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- WHD Publication 1420 (Revised April 2023).
- 29 CFR 825.300 and 825.400 (employers with more than 50 people)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

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

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is **not paid leave**, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?

Generally, **to request FMLA leave you must:**

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You **do not have to share a medical diagnosis** but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You **must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken** or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your **employer may request certification** from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

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.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must:**

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your **employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing:**

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit [dol.gov/fmla](https://www.dol.gov/fmla) to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



WHI420 REV 04/23

11. **Derechos Del Empleado Segun La Ley De Ausencia Familiar Y Médica.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- WHD 1420SP (Revised April 2023)
- 29 CFR 825.300 and 825.400 (employers with more than 50 people)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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Sus derechos de personal según la Ley de Licencia Familiar y Médica

¿Qué es una licencia de FMLA?

La Ley de Licencia Familiar y Médica (FMLA, por sus siglas en inglés) es una ley federal que proporciona al personal elegible licencias con protección del empleo por razones familiares y médicas que califiquen. La División de Horas y Salarios (WHD, por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Trabajo de EE. UU. hace cumplir la FMLA para la mayoría del personal.

El personal elegible puede tomarse licencias de FMLA de hasta 12 semanas de trabajo en un periodo de 12 meses por:

- El nacimiento, la adopción o la ubicación de hogar adoptivo de un niño o niña,
- Un problema grave de salud mental o físico que le impide trabajar,
- El cuidado de su cónyuge, hijos, hijas o padres con enfermedades mentales o físicas graves, y
- Ciertas razones que califican, relacionadas con la asignación de su cónyuge, hijo, hija, padre o madre en el servicio militar.

El personal que sea cónyuge, hijo, hija, padre, madre o familiar cercano de una persona cubierta en el servicio militar con una lesión o enfermedad grave puede tomarse una licencia de FMLA de hasta 26 semanas de trabajo en un solo periodo de 12 meses para cuidar a la persona en servicio.

Puede que usted tenga derecho a usar la licencia de FMLA en un bloque de tiempo. Cuando haya una necesidad médica o se permita por otro motivo, puede tomar una licencia de FMLA de forma intermitente en bloques separados, o con un horario reducido trabajando menos horas al día o a la semana. Lea la hoja informativa #28M(c) para obtener más información.

La licencia de FMLA no es una licencia paga, pero usted puede elegir, o puede que su empresa le exija, utilizar cualquier licencia paga proporcionada por la empresa si la política de licencias de su empresa cubre el motivo por el cual necesita una licencia de FMLA.

¿Soy elegible para tomar una licencia de FMLA?

Usted es elegible si aplican todas las siguientes condiciones:

- Trabaja para una empresa cubierta,
- Ha trabajado para su empresa durante al menos 12 meses,
- Tiene al menos 1250 horas de servicio para su empresa durante los 12 meses previos a su licencia, y
- Su empresa tiene al menos 50 integrantes del personal dentro de las 75 millas desde su lugar de trabajo.

El personal de tripulación de vuelo tiene requisitos de "horas de servicio" diferentes.

Trabaja para una empresa cubierta si aplica una de las siguientes condiciones:

- Trabaja para una empresa privada que tiene al menos 50 integrantes del personal durante al menos 20 semanas laborales en el año actual o anterior,
- Trabaja para una escuela primaria o secundaria pública o privada, o
- Trabaja para una agencia pública, como una agencia gubernamental local, estatal o federal. La mayoría del personal está cubierta por el Título II de la FMLA, administrada por la Oficina de Administración de Personal.

¿Cómo solicito una licencia de FMLA?

En general, para solicitar una licencia de FMLA usted debe:

- Seguir las políticas regulares de su empresa para solicitar licencias,
- Avisar con al menos 30 días de anticipación que necesita una licencia de FMLA, o
- Si no es posible avisar con anticipación, avisar tan pronto sea posible.

Usted no tiene obligación de compartir un diagnóstico médico, pero debe proporcionar información suficiente para que su empresa pueda determinar si la licencia califica para la protección de la FMLA. Usted también debe informar a su empresa si se tomó una licencia de FMLA anteriormente o se aprobó por el mismo motivo al solicitar una licencia adicional.

Su empresa puede solicitar certificación de un prestador de atención médica para verificar la licencia médica y puede solicitar certificación de una exigencia que califique.

La FMLA no afecta ninguna ley federal o estatal que prohíba la discriminación, ni invalida ninguna ley estatal o local o acuerdo colectivo que proporcione mayores derechos de licencia familiar o médica.

El personal estatal puede estar sujeto a ciertas limitaciones al buscar demandas directas con respecto a licencias por sus propias condiciones graves de salud. La mayor parte del personal federal y cierta parte del congresional también está cubierta por la ley, pero está sujeta a la jurisdicción de la Oficina de Administración de Personal de EE. UU. o al Congreso.

¿Qué debe hacer mi empresa?

Si usted es elegible para una licencia de FMLA, su empresa debe:

- Permitirle que se ausente del trabajo con su empleo protegido, por un motivo que califique,
- Continuar su plan de cobertura grupal de salud mientras se encuentra de licencia, de la misma forma que si no estuviera de licencia, y
- Permitirle regresar al mismo empleo, o a un empleo virtualmente igual con el mismo salario, los mismos beneficios y otras condiciones de trabajo, incluidos los turnos y la ubicación, al finalizar su licencia.

Su empresa no puede interferir con sus derechos de la FMLA ni amenazar ni castigarle por ejercer sus derechos en virtud de la ley. Por ejemplo, su empleador no puede tomar represalias contra usted por solicitar una licencia de FMLA o cooperar con una investigación de WHD.

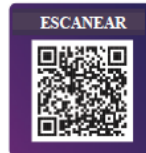
Tras tomar conocimiento de que su necesidad de tomar una licencia es por un motivo que califica según la FMLA, su empresa debe confirmar si usted es elegible o no para la licencia de la FMLA. Si su empresa determina que usted es elegible, su empresa debe notificarle por escrito:

- Sobre sus derechos y responsabilidades en virtud de la FMLA, y
- Qué parte de su licencia solicitada, si la hubiera, será protegida por la FMLA.

¿Dónde puedo encontrar más información?

Llame al 1-866-487-9243 o visite dol.gov/fmla para conocer más.

Si cree que sus derechos según la FMLA han sido violados, puede presentar una denuncia ante la WHD o presentar una demanda privada contra su empresa en la corte. Escanee el código QR para conocer más sobre el proceso de denuncias de la WHD.



DIVISIÓN DE HORAS Y SALARIOS
DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

12. **Employee Rights Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- WH Publication 1462 (Revised February 2022)
- 29 CFR 801.6 Enforcement by USDOL.
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

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EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

PROHIBITIONS

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

EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (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 (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss 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.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1402 REV 02/22

13. **Name and contact information of the Prime Contractor's safety supervisor.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Standard Specifications 107.08
- Project Specific document

POSTED ? ▼

Prime Construction INC.

55555 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix Arizona

Phone: 602.555.0055
Email: PCI@gmail.com

January 01, 2025

Arizona Department of Transportation
1655 W Jackson St.
Phoenix AZ. 85007

Attn: RE NAME
Resident Engineer

Re: Project No. 000-D(000)S
TRACS: H000001C
Project: I-17 Improvement Project
Subject: Site Safety Supervisor

To whom it may concern,

Prime Construction Inc. (PCI) has appointed Sue Safety as our designated on-site Safety Director for the I-17 Improvement project.

Site specific safety concerns or questions can be reported directly to Sue Safety at 555.505.5500 or at suesafety.pci@gmail.com. If Sue Safety is not available please contact the PCI corporate office at 55555 N. Central Ave, Arizona 85555 and can be reached by phone at 602-555-5500 or 602-555-0055.


John Prime,
President and CEO

Date: 01/01/2025

14. **Notice to Employees: You are covered by Unemployment Insurance.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- POU-003 (Revised August 2025)
- ARS § 23-772.C
- [Notice to Employees \(English\) | Arizona Department of Economic Security](#)

POSTED ? ▾



Notice to Employees

You Are Covered By Unemployment Insurance (UI)

For an explanation of what this insurance means to you, visit our website at www.azui.com for a copy of the pamphlet A Guide to Arizona UI Benefits. You may obtain additional information from the Unemployment Insurance office by calling (602) 364-2722 in the Phoenix area, (520) 791-2722 in the Tucson area, or toll free at 1-877-600-2722.

If you become unemployed, you may be eligible for unemployment benefits if you:

- Open or reopen a claim by going online at www.azui.com. If you do not have internet access, go to your nearest Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES) Employment Service (ES) office for assistance.
- Were separated from your last job for a non-disqualifying reason.
- Meet the wage requirements established by law.
- Are registered for work with Arizona Job Connection – DES will attempt to register you based on the information you provide when your claim is filed.
- Actively seek work and remain available and able to accept suitable employment.
- Meet all other eligibility requirements.

You may receive partial unemployment insurance payments if your hours and wages are reduced.

Equal Opportunity Employer / Program • Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities • To request this document in alternative format or for further information about this policy, contact the UI Tax Office at 602-771-6606; TTY/TDD Services: 7-1-1 • Disponible en español en línea o en la oficina local.

POU-003 (02/25)

15. **Employee Safety And Health Protection.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Arizona Occupational Safety and Health
- U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
- Revised 10/11
- [EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION](#)

POSTED ? ▾

EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION

The Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 (Act), provides safety and health protection for employees in Arizona. The Act requires each employer to furnish his employees with a place of employment free from recognized hazards that might cause serious injury or death. The Act further requires that employers and employees comply with all workplace safety and health standards, rules and regulations promulgated by the Industrial Commission. The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH), a division of the Industrial Commission of Arizona, administers and enforces the requirements of the Act.

As an employee, you have the following rights:

You have the right to notify your employer or ADOSH about workplace hazards. You may ask ADOSH to keep your name confidential.

You have the right to request that ADOSH conduct an inspection if you believe there are unsafe and/or unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.

If you believe you have been discriminated against for making safety and health complaints, or for exercising your rights under the Act, you have a right to file a complaint with ADOSH within 30 days of the discriminatory action. You are also afforded protection from discrimination under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and may file a complaint with the U.S. Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the discriminatory action.

You have the right to see any citations that have been issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the location of the alleged violation.

You have the right to protest the time frame given for correction of any violation.

You have the right to obtain copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.

The Industrial Commission and ADOSH do not cover employers of household domestic labor, those in maritime activities (covered by OSHA), those in atomic energy activities (covered by the Atomic Energy Commission) and those in mining activities (covered by the Arizona Mine Inspector's office). To file a complaint, report an emergency or seek advice and assistance from ADOSH, contact the nearest ADOSH office:

Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795
Toll free: 855-268-5251



Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478
Toll free: 855-268-5251

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Note: Persons wishing to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in the administration of the Arizona Occupational Safety and Health plan may do so at the following address:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
230 N. 1st Ave., Ste. 202
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Telephone: 602-514-7250

Revised 10/11

16. **Protección De Seguridad Y Sanidad Para El Empleado.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Arizona Occupational Safety and Health
- U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
- Revised 10/11
- [EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION](#)

POSTED ? ▾

PROTECCION DE SEGURIDAD Y SANIDAD PARA EL EMPLEADO

El Acta de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional de 1972 (Acta) provee protección de seguridad y sanidad para los empleados en Arizona. El Acta requiere que cada patron les ofrezca a sus empleados un lugar de empleo libre de riesgos reconocidos que puedan causar daño o muerte. El Acta también requiere que los patrones y empleados cumplan con las normas, y los reglamentos de seguridad y sanidad promulgados por la Comisión Industrial. La ejecución de esta ley se lleva a cabo por la División de Seguridad y Sanidad Ocupacional, un brazo de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona.

Como empleado, Ud. tiene los derechos siguientes:

Tiene el derecho de notificar a su patron o a ADOSH sobre peligros en su lugar de trabajo. Puede pedir a ADOSH que mantenga su nombre confidencialmente.

Tiene el derecho de solicitar una inspección por parte de ADOSH si cree que existen condiciones peligrosas o poco saludables en su lugar de trabajo. Usted o su representante puede participar en la inspección.

Si cree que su patron lo ha discriminado por presentar reclamos de seguridad y sanidad o por ejercer sus derechos bajo el Acta, puede presentar una queja a ADOSH durante un plazo de 30 días después de la acción de discriminación. También tiene protección de discriminación bajo el acta federal de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional y puede archivar una queja con el Secretario de Labor de los Estados Unidos dentro de 30 días después de la discriminación alegada.

Tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones enviadas a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en un lugar visible en el sitio de la supuesta infracción o cerca de el.

Tiene el derecho de protestar el tiempo dado para corregir una violación.

Tiene el derecho de recibir copias de su historial médico o de los registros de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y peligrosas.

Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.

La ley de seguridad y sanidad en el trabajo no aplica a aquellos patrones que emplean a servicio doméstico, a patrones de actividades marítimas (protegidos bajo OSHA), a patrones en actividades de energía atómica (protegidos bajo la Comisión de Energía Atómica), o a patrones en actividades mineras (protegidos por la Oficina del Inspector de Minas del Estado de Arizona). Para registrar una queja, reportar una emergencia o pedir asistencia de ADOSH, póngase en contacto con la oficina más cercana :

Phoenix:
800 West Washington
Phoenix AZ. 85007
602-542-5795
Llamada gratis: 855-268-5251



Tucson:
2675 East Broadway
Tucson, AZ. 85716
520-628-5478
Llamada gratis: 855-268-5251

Industrial Commission web site: www.ica.state.az.us

Nota: Personas que deseen registrar quejas alegando falla de adecuadez en la administración del plan de seguridad y sanidad ocupacional de Arizona pueden dirigirlas a la siguiente dirección:

U.S. Department of Labor – OSHA
230 N. 1st Ave., Ste. 202
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Teléfono: 602-514-7250

Revisado 10/11

17. **Arizona Workers' Compensation Law (Revised March 2009).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Title 23, Chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes
- NOTE: *Prime contractor's policy number and insurance company will need to be noted in both the English and Spanish sections.*
- Should be placed next to the "Work Exposure To Bodily Fluids Notice To Employees" poster.
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾

TO BE POSTED BY EMPLOYER

POLICY NUMBER _____

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

RE: ARIZONA WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW

All employees are hereby notified that this employer has complied with the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law (Title 23, Chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes) as amended, and all the rules and regulations of The Industrial Commission of Arizona made in pursuance thereof, and has secured the payment of compensation to employees by insuring the payment of such compensation with: _____

All employees are hereby further notified that in the event they do not specifically reject the provisions of the said compulsory law, they are deemed by the laws of Arizona to have accepted the provisions of said law and to have elected to accept compensation under the terms thereof; and that under the terms thereof employees have the right to reject the same by written notice thereof prior to any injury sustained, and that the blanks and forms for such notice are available to all employees at the office of this employer.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PARA SER COLOCADO POR EL PATRON

NUMERO DE POLIZA _____

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

RE: LEY DE COMPENSACION PARA LOS TRABAJADORES DE ARIZONA

A todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que este patron ha cumplido con las provisiones de la Ley de Compensacion para los Trabajadores de Arizona (Titulo 23, Capitulo 6, Estatutos Enmendados de Arizona) tal como han sido enmendados, y con todas las regias y ordenanzas de La Comision Industrial de Arizona hechas en cumplimiento de esta, y ha asegurado el pago de compensacion a los empleados garantizando el pago de dicha compensacion por medio de: _____

Ademas, a todos los empleados se les notifica por este medio que en caso de que especificadamente ellos no rechazen las disposiciones de dicha ley obligatoria, se les considerara bajo las leyes de Arizona de haber aceptado las provisiones de dicha ley y de haber escogido aceptar la compensacion bajo estos terminos; tambien bajo estos terminos los empleados tienen el derecho de rechazar la misma por medio de una notificacion por escrito antes de que sufran alguna lesion, todos los formularios o formas en blanco para tal notificacion por escrito estaran disponibles para todos los empleados en la oficina de este patron.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

KEEP POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

COLOQUESE EN LUGAR VISIBLE.

18. **Work Exposure To Bodily Fluids Notice To Employees Re: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) & Hepatitis C.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
- Should be placed next to the “Workers Compensation Notice To Employees” poster.
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾

WORK EXPOSURE TO BODILY FLUIDS

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Re: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) & Hepatitis C

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease, or disability involving or related to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), or Hepatitis C within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law, and the rules of The Industrial Commission of Arizona. Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which generally means contact of an employee's ruptured or broken skin or mucous membrane with a person's blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. **AN EMPLOYEE MUST CONSULT A PHYSICIAN TO SUPPORT A CLAIM.** Claims cannot arise from sexual activity or illegal drug use.

Certain classes of employees may more easily establish a claim related to HIV, AIDS, or Hepatitis C if they meet the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to blood, semen, vaginal fluid, surgical fluid(s) or any other fluid(s) containing blood. Included in this category are health care providers, forensic laboratory workers, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics and correctional officers.
2. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after a possible significant exposure which arises out of and in the course of employment, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure as provided by Commission rules. Reporting forms are available at the office of this employer or from the Industrial Commission of Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 or 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. If an employee chooses not to complete the reporting form, that employee may be at risk of losing a prima facie claim.
3. **NO LATER THAN TEN (10) CALENDAR DAYS** after the possible significant exposure the employee has blood drawn, and **NO LATER THAN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS** the blood is tested for **HIV OR HEPATITIS C** by antibody testing and the test results are negative.
4. **NO LATER THAN EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are HIV positive or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of HIV, or **NO LATER THAN SEVEN (7) MONTHS** after the date of the possible significant exposure at work, the employee is retested and the results of the test are positive for the presence of Hepatitis C or the employee has been diagnosed as positive for the presence of Hepatitis C.

KEEP POSTED IN CONSPICUOUS PLACE NEXT TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THIS NOTICE IS APPROVED BY THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION OF ARIZONA FOR CARRIER USE

19. **EXPOSICIÓN A FLUIDOS CORPORALES EN EL TRABAJO
AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS Re: El Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH), Síndrome de la Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA) y Hepatitis C (Spanish).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾

EXPOSICION A FLUIDOS CORPORALES EN EL TRABAJO

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

Re: El Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH),
Síndrome de la Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA) y Hepatitis C

Se les notifica a los empleados que se puede hacer una reclamación por una condición, infección, enfermedad o incapacidad relacionada con o derivada del Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH), Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA), o Hepatitis C bajo lo provisto por la Ley de Compensación para los Trabajadores de Arizona y las reglas de La Comisión Industrial de Arizona. Tal reclamación debe incluir el suceso de una exposición importante en el trabajo, la que por lo general significa contacto de alguna ruptura de la piel o mucosa del empleado con la sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido de una persona que contenga sangre. **EL EMPLEADO DEBE CONSULTAR A UN MEDICO PARA CONFIRMAR SU RECLAMACION.** Las reclamaciones no pueden resultar de actividad sexual o uso ilícito de drogas.

Ciertas clases de empleados pueden establecer más fácilmente una reclamación relacionada con el VIH, SIDA O Hepatitis C si reúnen los requisitos siguientes:

1. El curso regular del empleo del empleado requiere el manejo de o la exposición a sangre, semen, fluido vaginal, fluido(s) quirúrgico(s) o cualquier otro fluido que contenga sangre. Incluidos en esta categoría son los proveedores de cuidados de la salud, trabajadores de laboratorios forenses, bomberos, agentes policiales, técnicos médicos de emergencia, paramédicos y agentes correccionales.
2. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una posible exposición importante que resulta de y en el curso de su trabajo, el empleado reporta a su patrón por escrito los detalles de la exposición como lo proveen las reglas de la Comisión. Las formas de reporte están disponibles en la oficina de este patrón o de la Comisión Industrial de Arizona, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, (602) 542-4661 o 2675 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85716, (520) 628-5181. Si un empleado elige no llenar la forma de reporte, ese empleado corre el riesgo de perder una reclamación de prima facie.
3. **NO MAS DE DIEZ (10) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** después de una posible exposición importante el empleado va a que le saquen sangre, y **NO MAS DE TREINTA (30) DIAS DE CALENDARIO** la sangre es analizada para **VIH O HEPATITIS C** por medio de análisis de anticuerpos y el análisis resulta negativo.
4. **NO MAS DE DIECIOCHO (18) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevamente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por VIH o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de VIH, o **NO MAS DE SIETE (7) MESES** después de la fecha de la posible exposición importante en el trabajo, el empleado es examinado nuevamente y los resultados del análisis son positivos por la presencia de Hepatitis C o el empleado ha sido diagnosticado como positivo por la presencia de Hepatitis C.

**MANTENER FIJO EN UN LUGAR SOBRESALIENTE JUNTO AL AVISO A LOS EMPLADOS
SOBRE COMPENSACION PARA TRABAJADORES**

**ESTE AVISO HA SIDO APROBADO POR LA COMISION INDUSTRIAL
DE ARIZONA PARA USO DE LAS ASEGURADORAS**

Este documento es una traduccion del texto original escrito en ingles. Esta traduccion no es oficial y no es vinculante para este estado o para una subdivision politica de este estado.

This document is a translation from original text written in English. This translation is unofficial and is not binding on this state or a political subdivision of this state.

20. **Constructive Discharge Notice. (Revised 2013).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- ARS § 23-1502
- <https://hr.az.gov/resources>

POSTED ? ▾

- - - Notification of A.R.S. §23-1502 - - -
CONSTRUCTIVE DISCHARGE

NOTICE

An employee is encouraged to communicate to the employer whenever the employee believes working conditions may become intolerable to the employee and may cause the employee to resign. Under section 23-1502, Arizona Revised Statutes, an employee may be required to notify an appropriate representative of the employer in writing that a working condition exists that the employee believes is intolerable, that will compel the employee to resign or that constitutes a constructive discharge, if the employee wants to preserve the right to bring a claim against the employer alleging that the working condition forced the employee to resign.

Under the law, an employee may be required to wait for fifteen calendar days after providing written notice before the employee may resign if the employee desires to preserve the right to bring a constructive discharge claim against the employer. An employee may be entitled to paid or unpaid leave of absence of up to fifteen calendar days while waiting for the employer to respond to the employee's written communication about the employee's working condition.

21. **The Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Effective January 1, 2026
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾



THE FAIR WAGES AND HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT

Effective January 1, 2026, Arizona's Minimum Wage

Is:

\$15.15 per hour

EXEMPTIONS:

The Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act (the "Act") does not apply to any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling; any person who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer's home on a casual basis; any person employed by the State of Arizona or the United States government; or any person employed in a small business that grosses less than \$500,000 in annual revenue, if that small business is exempt from having to pay a minimum wage under section 206(a) of title 29 of the United States Code.

TIPS AND GRATUITIES:

For any employee who customarily and regularly receives tips or gratuities, an employer may pay tipped employees a maximum of \$3.00 per hour less than the minimum wage if the employer can establish by its records that for each week, when adding tips received to wages paid, the employee received not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked. Certain other conditions must be met.

RETALIATION & DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED:

Employers are prohibited from discriminating against or subjecting any person to retaliation for: (1) asserting any claim or right under the Act; (2) assisting any person in doing so; or (3) informing any person of their rights under the Act.

ENFORCEMENT:

Any person or organization may file a complaint with the Industrial Commission's Labor Department alleging that an employer has violated the Act. Certain time limits apply. A civil action may also be filed as provided in the Act. Violations of the Act may result in penalties.

INFORMATION:

For additional information regarding the Act, you may refer to the Industrial Commission's website at www.azica.gov or contact the Industrial Commission's Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022; (602) 542-4515.

**THIS POSTER MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED IN A PLACE
THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES**

22. **Ley General De Salarios Justos Y Familias Sanas (Spanish).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Effective January 1, 2026
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▼



LEY GENERAL DE SALARIOS JUSTOS Y FAMILIAS SANAS

A partir del 1 de enero del 2026, el salario mínimo en Arizona será:

\$15.15 la hora

EXEPCIONES:

La Ley General de Salarios Justos y Familias Sanas (la "Ley General") no tendrá vigencia para las personas que sean empleadas por padres de familia o hermanos; cualquier persona que trabaje informalmente en el hogar de los patrones proporcionando servicios de cuidado de menores; cualquier persona que sea empleada por el Estado de Arizona o el gobierno de los Estados Unidos; o cualquier persona que sea empleada por una pequeña empresa que genere menos de \$500,000 en ingresos anuales, si dicha pequeña empresa estuviera excmpta de pagar un salario mínimo de conformidad con la fracción 206(a) del Título 29 del Código Estatutario de los Estados Unidos.

PROPINAS:

Para todos los empleados que acostumbren a recibir propinas, las entidades patronales podrán pagarles a tales empleados hasta un máximo de \$3.00 menos por la hora que el salario mínimo, si tales entidades patronales puedan comprobar con sus constancias que, por cada semana, al sumar las propinas a los sueldos pagados, los empleados recibieron no menos del sueldo mínimo por todas las horas trabajadas. Deberá cumplirse con ciertas otras condiciones.

REPRESALIAS Y DISCRIMINACION PROHIBIDOS:

Se les prohíbe a las entidades patronales discriminar contra otras personas o someterlas a represalias por: (1) afirmar sus reclamaciones o derechos de conformidad con la Ley General; (2) ayudar a cualquier otra persona a afirmar esto; o (3) informarle a cualquier otra persona sus derechos de conformidad con la Ley General.

EJECUCIÓN:

Cualquier persona u organización podrá presentar una queja ante el Departamento del Trabajo de la Comisión Industrial en la que se alegue que una entidad patronal ha quebrantado la Ley General. Hay que cumplir con ciertos límites de tiempo. También se puede interponer una demanda civil en conformidad con la Ley General. Las trasgresiones de la Ley General pudieran resultar en sanciones.

INFORMACIÓN:

Para obtener más información sobre la Ley General, deberá buscar en la página de Internet de la Comisión: www.azica.gov; también podrá comunicarse con el Departamento del Trabajo de la Comisión Industrial: Industrial Commission's Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022; o llamar al teléfono (602) 542-4515.

ESTE AVISO DEBERÁ PUBLICARSE MUY VISIBLEMENTE EN UN SITIO AL QUE LOS EMPLEADOS TENGAN ACCESO

23. **ADOT'S Title VI Notice to the Public poster 17-182 (English/Spanish)(Revised May 15th 2025).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

POSTED ? ▼



ADOT'S NONDISCRIMINATION NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) hereby gives public notice that it is the Agency's policy to assure full compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), and other related authorities in all of its programs and activities.

ADOT's Title VI and ADA Programs require that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity.

Any person, who believes his/her Title VI or ADA rights have been violated, may file a complaint. Any such complaint must be in writing and filed with ADOT Civil Rights within one hundred eighty (180) days following the date of the alleged discriminatory occurrence. For additional information about ADOT's Civil Rights programs and the procedures to file a complaint contact ADOT Civil Rights via the information listed below:

AVISO PÚBLICO DE LA LEY DE NO-DISCRIMINACIÓN DE ADOT

El Departamento de Transporte del Estado de Arizona (ADOT) informa al público que esta agencia tiene como regla asegurar el cumplimiento total del Título VI de la Ley de los Derechos Civiles de 1964, del Título II de la Ley de ciudadanos Americanos con Discapacidades de 1990 (ADA) y otras normas relacionadas con todos sus programas y actividades.

Los programas del Título VI y ADA de ADOT exigen que a ninguna persona se le excluya de participar, se le nieguen beneficios o de ninguna otra manera sea sujeta a discriminación en ningún programa o actividad de ADOT por motivo de raza, color, país de origen, o discapacidad.

Cualquier persona que crea que se han violado sus derechos bajo el Título VI o el ADA, puede presentar una queja. Esta queja debe presentarse por escrito a la Oficina de Derechos Civiles de ADOT dentro de ciento ochenta (180) días a partir de la fecha en que se alega que ocurrió la discriminación. Para recibir más información sobre los programas de Derechos Civiles de ADOT y los procedimientos para presentar una queja, por favor póngase en contacto con la Oficina de Derechos Civiles de ADOT a través la información que aparece abajo:

KRYSTAL SMITH

ADA/504 Nondiscrimination Program Coordinator
KSmith2@azdot.gov

DANIELLE VALENTINE

TITLE VI Nondiscrimination Program Coordinator
DValentine@azdot.gov

ADOT Civil Rights

1801 W. Jefferson St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602.712.8946
CivilRightsOffice@azdot.gov

24. **Work Exposure To Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (Mrsa), Spinal Meningitis, Or Tuberculosis (Tb)(Revised 7/11)

- INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾

WORK EXPOSURE TO METHICILLIN-RESISTANT *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* (MRSA), SPINAL MENINGITIS, OR TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Notice to Employees

Employees are notified that a claim may be made for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to MRSA, spinal meningitis, or TB within the provisions of the Arizona Workers' Compensation Law. (A.R.S. § 23-1043.04) Such a claim shall include the occurrence of a significant exposure at work, which is defined to mean an exposure in the course of employment to aerosolized MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB bacteria. Significant exposure also includes exposure in the course of employment to MRSA through bodily fluids or skin.

Certain classes of employees (as defined below) may more easily establish a claim related to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB by meeting the following requirements:

1. The employee's regular course of employment involves handling or exposure to MRSA, spinal meningitis or TB. For purposes of establishing a claim under this section, "employee" is limited to firefighters, law enforcement officers, correction officers, probation officers, emergency medical technicians and paramedics who are not employed by a health care institution;
2. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after a possible significant exposure, the employee reports in writing to the employer the details of the exposure;
3. A diagnosis is made within the following time-frames:
 - a. For a claim involving MRSA, the employee must be diagnosed with MRSA within fifteen (15) days after the employee reports pursuant to Item No. 2 above;
 - b. For a claim involving spinal meningitis, the employee must be diagnosed with spinal meningitis within two (2) to eighteen (18) days of the possible significant exposure; and
 - c. For a claim involving TB, the employee is diagnosed with TB within twelve (12) weeks of the possible significant exposure.

Expenses for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including reasonably required prophylactic treatment for MRSA, spinal meningitis, and TB is considered a medical benefit under the Arizona Workers' Compensation Act for any significant exposure that arises out of and in the course of employment if the employee files a claim for the significant exposure or the employee reports in writing the details of the exposure. Providing post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including prophylactic treatment, does not, however, constitute acceptance of a claim for a condition, infection, disease or disability involving or related to a significant exposure.

Employers must post this notice in a conspicuous place next to the Workers' Compensation Notice to Employees.

REV 7/11

25. **The Fair Wages And Healthy Families Act Earned Paid Sick Time (Revised July 2017)

- INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

POSTED ? ▾



THE FAIR WAGES AND HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT

Earned Paid Sick Time

EXEMPTIONS:	The Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act (the “Act”) does not apply to any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling; any person who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer’s home on a casual basis; or any person employed by the State of Arizona or the United States government.
ENTITLEMENT AND AMOUNT:	Beginning July 1, 2017, employees are entitled to earned paid sick time and accrue a minimum of one hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours worked, subject to the following limitations: • Employees whose employers have less than 15 employees may only accrue or use 24 hours of earned paid sick time per year. • Employees whose employers have 15 or more employees may only accrue or use 40 hours of earned paid sick time per year. Employers are permitted to select higher accrual and use limits.
TERMS OF USE:	Earned paid sick time may be used for the following purposes: (1) medical care or mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or (2) a public health emergency; and (3) absence due to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse, or stalking. Employees may use earned paid sick time for themselves or for family members. <i>See</i> Arizona Revised Statutes § 23-373 for more information.
RETALIATION & DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED:	Employers are prohibited from discriminating against or subjecting any person to retaliation for: (1) asserting any claim or right under the Act, including requesting or using earned paid sick time; (2) assisting any person in doing so; or (3) informing any person of their rights under the Act.
ENFORCEMENT:	Each employee has the right to file a complaint with the Industrial Commission’s Labor Department alleging that an employer has violated the Act. Certain time limits apply. A civil action may also be filed as provided in the Act. Violations of the Act may result in penalties.
INFORMATION:	For additional information regarding the Act, you may refer to the Industrial Commission’s website at www.azica.gov or contact the Industrial Commission’s Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022; (602) 542-4515.

**THIS POSTER MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED IN A PLACE
THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO EMPLOYEES**

26. **Ley General De Salarios Justos Y Familias Sanas (Fair Wages And Healthy Families Act) Tiempo Pagado Por Enfermedad Devengado (Revised July 2017)

- INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
- [Posters Employers Must Display | Industrial Commission of Arizona](#)

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LEY GENERAL DE SALARIOS JUSTOS Y FAMILIAS SANAS (FAIR WAGES AND HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT)

Tiempo Pagado por Enfermedad Devengado

EXENCIONES:	La Ley General de Salarios Justos y Familias Sanas (la "Ley General") no tendrá vigencia para las personas que sean empleadas de padres de familia o hermanos; cualquier persona que trabaje informalmente en el hogar de los patronos proporcionando servicios de cuidado de menores; o cualquier persona que sea empleada del Estado de Arizona o del gobierno de los Estados Unidos.
DERECHOS Y CANTIDADES:	A partir del 1 de julio del 2017, los empleados tendrán derecho a tiempo pagado por enfermedad devengado y acumularán por lo menos una hora de tiempo pago por enfermedad devengado por cada 30 horas que trabajen, a tenor con las limitaciones siguientes : • Los empleados cuyos patronos tengan menos de 15 empleados podrán acumular o usar 24 horas de tiempo pago por enfermedad devengado al año. • Los empleados cuyos patronos tengan 15 empleados o más sólo podrán acumular o usar 40 horas de tiempo pagado por enfermedad devengado al año. Se les permitirá a los patronos escoger límites mayores de acumulación y uso.
CONDICIONES DE USO:	El tiempo pagado por enfermedad devengado podrá usarse para los propósitos siguientes: (1) atenciones médicas o mentales o enfermedades, lesiones o condiciones de salud física; o (2) emergencia de salud pública; y (3) ausencias debidas a violencia intrafamiliar, violencia sexual, maltrato o acosamiento. Los empleados podrán usar el tiempo pagado por enfermedad devengado para sí mismos o para familiares. Véase la fracción § 23-373 de las Leyes Actualizadas de Arizona (<i>Arizona Revised Statutes</i>) para más información.
REPRESALIAS Y DISCRIMEN PROHIBIDOS:	Se les prohíbe a las entidades patronales discriminar contra otras personas o someterlas a represalias por: (1) afirmar sus reclamaciones o derechos de conformidad con la Ley General; (2) ayudar a cualquier otra persona a afirmar esto; o (3) informarle a cualquier otra persona sus derechos de conformidad con la Ley General.
EJECUCIÓN:	Cualquier persona u organización podrá presentar una querrela ante el Departamento del Trabajo de la Comisión Industrial en la que se alegue que una entidad patronal ha quebrantado la Ley General. Hay que cumplir con ciertos límites de tiempo. De conformidad con la Ley General, también se pudiera interponer una demanda civil. Las trasgresiones de la Ley General pudieran redundar en sanciones.
INFORMACIÓN:	Para obtener más información sobre la Ley General, deberá buscar en la página de Internet de la Comisión: www.azica.gov ; también podrá comunicarse con el Departamento del Trabajo de la Comisión Industrial: <i>Industrial Commission's Labor Department: 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2022</i> ; o llamar al teléfono (602) 542-4515.

**ESTE AVISO DEBERÁ PUBLICARSE MUY VISIBLEMENTE EN UN SITIO
AL QUE LOS EMPLEADOS TENGAN ACCESO**

27. **Contractor Notice of Intent (NOI) for stormwater discharge. The approval date and ADEQ authorization number must be posted.

- Current Construction General Permit (Both EPA or ADEQ).
- Project Specific document
- Special Provisions 104.09 (C)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▼



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

1110 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 771-2300 www.azdeq.gov



Notice of Intent (NOI) Certificate

LTF#: 80189

ID#:AZCN80189

Type:**AZPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP)**

Issue Date:**01/28/2020**

Please note, that pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 14, Article 109(C), you will be billed an annual permit fee equal to the initial fee until such time as you submit a Notice of Termination to close out your permit coverage.

Coverage Issued to:

Name:**Prime Construction INC.**

Address Line 1:**55555 N. Central**

City:**Phoenix**

State:**AZ**

zip:**00000**

Construction Site Information:

Name:**State Highway, Phoenix - Cordes Jct. Hwy, I-17 / 017**

Latitude/Longitude:**000000000000/000000000000**

Acres Disturbed:**13**

Outfall Location(s):

Main Office

1110 W.Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602)771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520)628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

Page 1 of 2

metro area

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Required:**No**

SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name: **John**

Last Name: **Prime**

Phone: **602-555-5555**

Work Email : **PCI@Gmail.com**

Main Office

1110 W.Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602)771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520)628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

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Page 1 of 3

28. **ADOT Notice of Intent (NOI) for stormwater Discharge. The approval date and ADEQ authorization number must be posted.

- Current Construction General Permit (Both EPA or ADEQ).
- Project Specific document
- Special Provisions 104.09 (C)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▼



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

1110 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 771-2300 www.azdeq.gov



Notice of Intent (NOI) Certificate

LTF#: 80977

ID#:AZCN80977

Type:**AZPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP)**

Issue Date:**02/24/2020**

Coverage Issued to:

Name:**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - CENTRAL DISTRICT**

Address Line 1:**2140 W HILTON AVE**

City:**PHOENIX**

State:**AZ** zip : **85009**

Construction Site Information:

Name:**State Highway, Phoenix - Cordes Jct. Hwy, I-17 / 017**

Latitude/Longitude:**000000000/000000**

Acres Disturbed:**13**

Outfall Location(s):

**ARIZONA CANAL DIVERSION CHANNEL | 00000000/00000000 |
UNKNOWN EPHEMERAL WATER**

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Required:**No**

Main Office

1110 W.Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602)771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520)628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

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SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name: **ADOT**

Last Name: **Engineer**

Phone: **6025555555**

Work: **6025555555**

Email : **ADOTEngineer@azdot.gov**

Main Office

1110 W.Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602)771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520)628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

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29. ****In areas where 911 is not available**; telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Project specific document
- OSHA 29 CFR 1926.50(f)(1)
- FHWA-1273, §VII(1)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▾



EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

PHYSICIAN	<u>911</u>	or	_____
HOSPITAL	<u>911</u>	or	_____
AMBULANCE	<u>911</u>	or	_____
FIRE DEPT	<u>911</u>	or	_____
POLICE DEPT	<u>911</u>	or	_____

Post in a conspicuous location in accordance with OSHA Regulation 1926.50(f).

30. *The entire General Decision packet of the applicable Davis Bacon Wage Rates (county specific) is posted on the project bulletin board; a copy may also be found in the project's special provisions.

- Special Provisions 107.01
- Required by WH1321 USC 40, Section I, Chapter 31 - General, Subchapter IV - Wage Rate Requirements, Section 3142
- USDOL Davis-Bacon wage determinations available at: [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov)

POSTED ? ▼

"General Decision Number: AZ20250045 01/03/2025

Superseded General Decision Number: AZ20240045

State: Arizona

Construction Type: Highway

County: Maricopa County in Arizona.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(1).

If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022:	• Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. • The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$17.75 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in 2025.
If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022:	• Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. • The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$13.30 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours performing on that contract in 2025.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts>.

Modification Number Publication Date
0 01/03/2025

CARP1912-003 07/01/2024

31. *Nondiscrimination (EEO policy statement) from Prime Contractor.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- 41 CFR 60-741.44 through FHWA-1273, §II(1)(b)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▼

Prime Construction INC.

55555 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix Arizona

Phone: 602.555.0055
Email: PCI@gmail.com

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY POLICY

Prime Construction, Inc. (PCI) is committed to the following Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Policy. PCI will take affirmative action to ensure that all qualified applicants and employees are treated without regard to their race, color, age, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or national origin, disability or veteran status.

"It is the policy of PCI to assure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on the job training."

PCI will, in all solicitations and/or advancement in employment opportunities placed on behalf of PCI, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, veteran status or individuals with disabilities.

PCI will make every effort to provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

It is the policy of PCI to create and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation and coercion on all project sites and in all facilities at which our employees are assigned to work. All PCI employees will adhere to this policy at all times. Any perceived violations of this policy should be reported immediately to your supervisor, the designated Project EEO Officer and/or the Company EEO Officer, and/or to the Director of Human Resources.

It is the policy of PCI to conduct non-segregated company activities and to establish non-segregated facilities with the exception of single-user toilets and necessary changing facilities provided to assure privacy between genders.

John Prime,
President and CEO

Date: 01/01/2025

32. *Name and telephone number of the Prime Contractor's EEO policy Enforcement Officer (Letter appointing contractor's EEO officer for project).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- Project Specific document
- 41 CFR 60-741.44 through FHWA-1273, §II(1)(b)
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▼

Prime Construction INC.

55555 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix Arizona

Phone: 602.555.0055
Email: PCI@gmail.com

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Prime Construction, Inc. (PCI) has appointed Jose Oportunidad as the EEO Enforcement Officer for the I-17 Improvement Project.

Any occurrence of alleged discrimination by this company, its supervisors or employees, or any persons or organizations acting on behalf of the company, should immediately be reported to the designated Project EEO Officer.

Current and potential employees may contact Jose with any complaints, concerns or questions regarding the PCI EEO Policy. If Jose is not available contact Human Resources at 602-555-5555. The EEO and HR offices are located at the PCI corporate office at 55555 N. Central Ave, Arizona 85555 and can be reached by phone at 602-555-5500 or 602-555-0055.

John Prime,
President and CEO

Date: 01/01/2025

33. *Nondiscrimination (EEO policy statement and EEO Officer) from each subcontractor.

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- 41 CFR 60-741.44 through FHWA-1273, §II(1)(b)
- NOTE: Only required for Subcontractors exceeding \$10,000.
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>

POSTED ? ▼

Sub Contractor LLC.

P.O. box 5525
Queen Creek, AZ. 55000
Phone 555-500-5555
Fax 555-555-5000

To Whom It May Concern,

Sub Contractor LLC. Equal Employment Opportunity Policy Statement:

The policy of this company is to assure that applicants and employees are treated equally while employed without regard to their color, race, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, recruitment, transfer, layoff, or termination, rates of pay or forms of compensation.

Employees may contact our Employment Opportunity Officer, Nancy Equality at (555) 555-5005 or at nequalitysubcontractorllc@aol.net To answer questions or address any concerns regarding our EEO Policy.

Sincerely, 

James Subcontractor, President

Sub Contractors, Inc.

34. *"Notice" Federal-Aid Projects with all contact information completed.

- FHWA Form-1022 Revised May 2015
- Required by Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 13665 (April 8, 2014); Required by 41 CFR 60-1.35; and FHWA-1273, §II(1)(b).
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

Blank fields must be filled in:

- **Under “State Transportation Agency”:**
Arizona Department of Transportation Deputy State Engineer 206 S. 17th Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602.712.8274
- **Under “Federal Highway Administration”:**
4000 N. Central Ave. Suite 1500 Phoenix, AZ 85012

POSTED ? ▾



NOTICE

The highway construction underway at this location is a Federal or Federal-aid project and is subject to applicable State and Federal laws, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 1020, which reads as follows:

“Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the costs thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction of any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report, or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to a material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to the provision of the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented,

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”

Any person having reason to believe this statute is being violated should report the same to the agency representative(s) named below.

State Transportation Agency Arizona Department of Transportation Deputy State Engineer 206 South 17 Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85007 602-712-8274	U.S. Department of Transportation Hotline for Fraud, Waste, & Abuse 1-800-424-9071	Federal Highway Administration Division Administrator 4000 North Central Avenue Suite 1500 Phoenix, Arizona 85012
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FHWA Form-1022 (Revised May2015)

35. *Workers Rights under the Davis-Bacon Act. (Only on Davis Bacon Projects. Check Project Specials).

- Standard Specifications 107.01
- WH 1321 (Revised July 2024)
- Required by 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1) and FHWA-1273, §IV(1)(a).
- <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/contracts/poster.cfm>
- [Posters | Department of Transportation](#)

Blank field must be filled in:

- Under “PROPPER PAY”:

Add - The Resident Engineering Field Office address and contact information administrating the contract.

POSTED ? ▾

WORKER RIGHTS

UNDER THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

FOR LABORERS AND MECHANICS WORKING ON FEDERAL OR FEDERALLY ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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

PREVAILING WAGES

You must be paid not less than the wage rate listed in the Davis-Bacon Wage Decision posted with this notice for the work you perform.

OVERTIME

You must be paid not less than one and one-half times your basic rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a work week. There are few exceptions.

ENFORCEMENT

Contract payments can be withheld to ensure workers receive wages and overtime pay due, and liquidated damages may apply if overtime pay requirements are not met. Davis-Bacon contract clauses allow contract termination and debarment of contractors from future federal contracts for three years. A contractor who falsifies certified payroll records or induces wage kickbacks may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution, fines and/or imprisonment.

APPRENTICES

Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly registered under approved federal or state apprenticeship programs.

RETALIATION

The law prohibits discharging or otherwise retaliating against workers for filing a complaint, cooperating in an investigation, or testifying in a proceeding under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts.

PROPER PAY

If you do not receive proper pay, or require further information on the applicable wages, contact the Contracting Officer listed below:

Fill in: The Resident Engineering Field Office Address and Contract Information Administering the Contract, or contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

866-487-9243
dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1325 REV 03/04

36. **Is the Quantlist Minimum Frequency being followed?
(one prior to the contractor starting work and once every
six months thereafter).

- Construction Bulletin 07-01
- [Quantlists | Department of Transportation](#)

Choose 1 ▾

How- To - Google Doc fillable and usable offline

To make a Google Doc fillable and usable offline, enable offline access in Google Drive settings and then, in Google Docs, make recent files available offline or select specific files to be available offline.

Here's a step-by-step guide:

1. Enable Offline Access in Google Drive Settings:

- **Open Google Drive:** Go to drive.google.com.
- **Open Settings:** Click the gear icon in the top right corner and select "Settings".
- **Enable Offline:** Under the "Offline" section, check the box next to "Create, open, and edit your recent Google Docs, Sheets, and Slides files on this device while offline".

2. Make Files Available Offline (Optional, but recommended):

- **Open Google Docs:** Go to docs.google.com.
- **Open a Document:** Open the Google Doc you want to use offline.
- **Make Available Offline (Specific File):**
 - Click the three dots next to the file name.
 - Select "Make available offline".
- **Make Recent Files Available Offline (General):**
 - Click the three horizontal lines in the upper left corner of the screen.
 - Click "Settings".
 - Find the section that says "Offline".
 - Move the toggle to the right to enable offline editing.
- **Check for Offline Icon:** A tick will appear in the bottom-left corner of the file thumbnail to show that the file is available offline.

3. Working Offline:

- **Access Offline Files:** When you don't have an internet connection, you can access your offline Google Docs files by going to drive.google.com/#offline.
- **Make Changes:** Edit the document as usual.
- **Sync Changes:** Once you're back online, your changes will automatically sync to Google Drive.

[This video demonstrates how to create, edit, and use Google Docs files offline:](#)