Unless otherwise specifically stated, and unless otherwise specifically prohibited, the norms of Canon Law and Church policy and procedure are understood to supercede secular/civil requirements.
BUSINESS LICENSE

State of Washington

Nonprofit Corporation

CORPORATION OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SEATTLE
710 9TH AVE
SEATTLE, WA 98104-2017

UNITED BUSINESS ID #: 178005076
BUSINESS ID #: 001
LOCATION: 0010
EXPIRES: Jan 31, 2021

DUTIES OF MINORS:
Ages 16-17: Baby sitter, clerical work, coaching/referee, custodial and yard work, kitchen help, musician, CYO cabin leaders and specialists
Ages 14-15: Baby sitter, clerical work, coaching/referee, yard work, musician, custodian and maintenance, office help

LICENSING RESTRICTIONS:
It is the business's responsibility to comply with minor work permit requirements. See WAC 296-125-030 and WAC 296-125-033 for Non-Agricultural and WAC 296-131-125 for Agricultural guidelines and restricted activities.

Minors operating power lawnmowers, nylon string-style weedwhackers, or leafblowers must be at least 16 years of age. WAC 296-125-033(8)
IMPORTANT!

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAREFULLY
BEFORE POSTING THIS LICENSE

General Information

• Post this Business License in a visible location at your place of business.

• If you were issued a Business License previously, destroy the old one and post this one in its place.

• All endorsements should be renewed by the expiration date that appears on the front of this license to avoid any late fees that may apply.

If there is no expiration date, the endorsements remain active as long as you continue required reporting (see Endorsements).

• Login to My DOR at business.wa.gov/BLS if you need to make changes to your business name, location, mailing address, telephone number, or business ownership.

Telephone: (360) 705-6741

Endorsements

Although tax registration, unemployment, and industrial insurance endorsements appear on your Business License, the registration with the agencies that govern these endorsements is not complete until they have established an account for your business.

Each registering agency requires you to submit periodic reports. Each agency will send you the necessary reporting forms and instructions.

Corporations, limited liability companies, etc.

You must submit a Business License Application and file with the Corporations Division of the Secretary of State before you can legally operate as a corporation, limited liability company, or other business organization type that requires registration. If you have any questions, call (360) 725-0377.
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.
The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

**OVERTIME PAY**
At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

**CHILD LABOR**
An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

**TIP CREDIT**
Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least $2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least $2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

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

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

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

Visit [www.esd.wa.gov](http://www.esd.wa.gov) to apply and click “Sign in or create an account.”

To apply for unemployment, you will need:

- Your Social Security number.
- Names and addresses of everyone you worked for in the last 18 months.
- Dates you started and stopped working for each employer.
- Reasons you left each job.
- Your alien registration number if you are not a U.S. citizen.

If you were in the military within the last 18 months, we will also ask you to fax or mail us a copy of your discharge papers (Form DD214).

You can apply online at esd.wa.gov:

If you don’t have a home computer, you can access one at a WorkSource center or your local library.

If you can’t apply online, try contacting us over the phone:

Call 800-318-6022. Persons with hearing or speaking impairments can call Washington Relay Service 711. We are available to help you Wednesdays and Fridays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on state holidays. You may experience long wait times.

You must look for work each week that you claim benefits:

Visit WorkSource to find all the FREE resources you need to find a job. These include workshops, computers, copiers, phones, fax machines, Internet access, and newspapers. Log onto WorkSourceWA.com to find the nearest office.

If your work hours have been reduced to part-time, you may qualify for partial unemployment benefits.

If you have been unemployed due to a work-related injury or non-work-related illness or injury and are now able to work again, you may be eligible for special unemployment benefits.

Employers are legally required to post this notice in a place convenient for employees to read (see RCW 50.20.140).
Losing your job? You may not be eligible for unemployment benefits

The wages you earn while working for a church or religious organization cannot be used for unemployment purposes if your employer has elected to provide unemployment benefits to employees. This means you may not qualify for unemployment benefits if you lose your job.

You may be eligible for unemployment benefits if you are employed for an employer other than a church or religious organization in the last two years. Log onto www.esd.wa.gov or call 800-318-6022 to apply.

To learn more, read the law (RCW 50.44.040[1])
www.esd.wa.gov/rcw-wac

Churches and religious organizations are legally required to post this notice in a place convenient for all employees to read.
It’s the law! Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.  
(Chapter 49.17 RCW)

All workers have the right to a safe and healthy workplace.

**Employees** — Your employer must protect you from hazards you encounter on the job, tell you about them and provide training.

You have the right to:

- Notify your employer or L&I about workplace hazards. You may ask L&I to keep your name confidential.
- Request an L&I inspection of the place you work if you believe unsafe or unhealthy conditions exist. You or your employee representative may participate in an inspection, without loss of wages or benefits.
- Get copies of your medical records, including records of exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- File a complaint with L&I within 30 days if you believe your employer fired you, or retaliated or discriminated against you because you filed a safety complaint, participated in an inspection or any other safety-related activity.
- Appeal a violation correction date if you believe the time allowed on the citation is not reasonable.

The law requires you to follow workplace safety and health rules that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

**Employers** — You have a legal obligation to protect employees on the job.

Employers must provide workplaces free from recognized hazards that could cause employees serious harm or death.

Actions you must take:

- Comply with all workplace safety and health rules that apply to your business, including developing and implementing a written accident prevention plan (also called an APP or safety program).
- Post this notice to inform your employees of their rights and responsibilities.
- Prior to job assignments, train employees how to prevent hazardous exposures and provide required personal protective equipment at no cost.
- Allow an employee representative to participate in an L&I safety/health inspection, without loss of wages or benefits. The L&I inspector may talk confidentially with a number of employees.
- If you are cited for safety and/or health violations, you must prominently display the citation at or near the place of the violation for a minimum of three days. You cannot remove it until you correct the violation.

Firing or discriminating against any employee for filing a complaint or participating in an inspection, investigation, or opening or closing conference is illegal.

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**Employers must report all deaths, in-patient hospitalizations, amputations or loss of an eye.**

Report any work-related death or in-patient hospitalization to L&I’s Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) within 8 hours.

Report any work-related non-hospitalized amputation or loss of an eye to DOSH within 24 hours.

For any work-related death, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye, you must report the following information to DOSH:

- Employer contact person and phone number.
- Name of business.
- Address and location where the work-related incident occurred.
- Date and time of the incident.
- Number of employees and their names.
- Brief description of what happened.

**Where to report:**

- Any local L&I office or 1-800-423-7233, press 1 (available 24/7)

This poster is available free from L&I at www.Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters.

Free assistance from the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

- Training and resources to promote safe workplaces.
- On-site consultations to help employers identify and fix hazards, and risk management help to lower your workers’ compensation costs.

**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**

www.Lni.wa.gov/Safety 1-800-423-7233

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 360-902-5797. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

PUBLICATION F416-081-909 (09-2015)
If a job injury occurs
Your employer is self-insured. You are entitled to all of the benefits required by the state of Washington’s workers’ compensation (industrial insurance) laws. These benefits include medical treatment and partial wage replacement if your work-related injury or disease requires you to miss work. Compliance with these laws is regulated by the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I).

What you should do
Report your injury. If you are injured, no matter how minor the injury seems, contact the person listed on this poster.

Get medical care. The first time you see a doctor, you may choose any health-care provider who is qualified to treat your injury. For ongoing care, you must be treated by a doctor in the L&I medical network. (Find network providers at www.FindADoc.Lni.wa.gov.)

Qualified health-care providers include: medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, naturopathic and podiatric physicians; dentists; optometrists; ophthalmologists; physician assistants; and advanced registered nurse practitioners.

File your claim as soon as possible. For an on-the-job injury, you must file a claim with your employer within one year after the day the injury occurred. For an occupational disease, you must file a claim within two years following the date you are advised by a health-care provider in writing that your condition is work related.

For additional information or help with a workers’ compensation issue you can contact the Ombudsman for Self-Insured Injured Workers at 1-888-317-0493.

About required workplace posters
Go to www.Posters.Lni.wa.gov to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

On the Web: www.Lni.wa.gov

To report an injury:

If you should become injured on the job or develop an occupational disease, immediately report your injury or condition to the person designated below:

Name: _____________________________

Phone: _____________________________

Si ocurre una lesión en el trabajo
Su empleador está autoasegurado. Usted tiene derecho a todos los beneficios requeridos por las leyes de compensación para los trabajadores (seguro industrial) del estado de Washington. Estos beneficios incluyen tratamiento médico y sustitución parcial de su salario si no puede trabajar como resultado de su lesión o enfermedad. El cumplimiento de estas leyes está regulado por el Departamento de Labor & Industrias (L&I).

Lo que usted debe hacer
Reporte su lesión. Si usted se lesiona, aún cuando la lesión parezca ser mínima, comuníquese con la persona indicada en este cartel.

Obtenga atención médica. La primera vez que usted visite a un doctor, puede escoger a cualquier proveedor de cuidado de la salud que esté calificado para tratar su lesión. Para cuidado continuo, usted debe recibir tratamiento de un doctor de la red de proveedores médicos de L&I. (Encuentre proveedores de la red en www.Lni.wa.gov/Spanish/ClaimsIns/Claims/FindaDoc.)

Los proveedores de cuidado de la salud calificados incluyen: médicos generales, osteópatas, quiroprácticos, médicos de naturpatía y podiatría, dentistas, optometristas, oftalmólogos, asistentes de doctor y enfermeras registradas de práctica avanzada.

Para información adicional o ayuda con un asunto relacionado con la compensación para los trabajadores, se puede comunicar con el Ombudsman (defensor) de la sección de trabajadores lesionados autoasegurados al 1-888-317-0493.

Other formats for persons with disabilities are available on request. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 360-902-5797. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

PUBLICACIÓN F207-037-909 [12-2012]

En Internet: www.Lni.wa.gov

Información sobre los carteles requeridos en el lugar de trabajo
Vaya a www.Lni.wa.gov/IPUB/101-054-999.asp para aprender más sobre los carteles del lugar de trabajo de L&I y de otras agencias gubernamentales.

Self-Insurance Section
Department of Labor & Industries
PO Box 44890
Olympia, WA 98504-4890

PUBLICACIÓN F207-037-909 [12-2012]

Para reportar una lesión:

Si sufre una lesión en el trabajo o se le presenta una enfermedad ocupacional, repórtele inmediatamente a la persona indicada abajo:

Nombre: _____________________________

Teléfono: _____________________________

Presente su reclamo lo más pronto posible. Para una lesión en el lugar de trabajo, usted tiene que presentar un reclamo con su empleador dentro de un año a partir de la fecha en que ocurrió la lesión. Para una enfermedad ocupacional, usted tiene que presentar un reclamo dentro de dos años después de la fecha en la que un proveedor de cuidado de la salud le haya notificado por escrito que su condición está relacionada con su trabajo.

Self-Insurance Section
Department of Labor & Industries
PO Box 44890
Olympia, WA 98504-4890

En Internet: www.Lni.wa.gov
Paid Family and Medical Leave provides paid time off when a serious health condition prevents you from working, when you need to care for a family member or a new child, or for certain military-related events. It’s here for you when you need it most, so you can focus on what matters.

How it works

Nearly every Washington worker—whether you work full time or part time in a small to large business—is eligible for up to 12 weeks of Paid Family and Medical Leave. You need to work 820 hours in Washington, or about 16 hours per week, over the course of about a year. You can get up to 16 weeks if you have family and medical events in the same year, or up to 18 weeks in some cases. Leave doesn’t have to be taken all at once. You can use these weeks within your “claim year,” which starts when you apply and then runs for the next 52 weeks. When that claim year expires you can then be eligible for leave again.

You apply for leave with the Employment Security Department and will get partial wage replacement, up to 90 percent of your typical pay, capped at $1,000 per week.

Your rights

If you meet the requirements, you have the right to take paid time off using Paid Family and Medical Leave.

If you qualify for Paid Family and Medical Leave, your employer cannot prevent you from taking it. Your employer also cannot require you to use other types of leave, such as sick or vacation days, before or after taking Paid Family and Medical Leave. The program is funded by premiums shared between workers and many employers. The premium is 0.4% of your wage. You may pay about 2/3 of that total, and your employer (if they have 50 or more employees) pays the rest. A calculator to estimate premiums is available on our website.

To file a complaint against your employer about Paid Family and Medical Leave, email or call our Customer Care Team at paidleave@esd.wa.gov or (833) 717-2273.

You may also contact the Office of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Ombuds. The Ombuds is appointed by the governor and serves as a neutral, independent third party to help workers and employers in their dealings with the Department. The Office of the Ombuds investigates, reports on and helps settle complaints about service deficiencies and concerns with the Paid Family and Medical Leave program. Learn more at www.paidleaveombuds.wa.gov or call the Ombuds’ office at 844-395-6697.

Learn more and apply at paidleave.wa.gov
Your Rights as a Worker

It’s the law!
Employers must post this notice where employees can read it.

Wage and Overtime Laws

Workers must be paid the Washington minimum wage

- Most workers who are 16 years of age or older must be paid at least the minimum wage for all hours worked.
- Workers who are 14 or 15 may be paid 85% of the minimum wage.

Tips cannot be counted as part of the minimum wage.

Overtime pay is due when working more than 40 hours

Most workers must be paid one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a fixed seven-day workweek. Agricultural workers are generally exempt from overtime.

Workers Need Meal and Rest Breaks

Meal period

Most workers are entitled to a 30-minute unpaid meal period if working more than five hours in a day. If you must remain on duty during your meal period, you must be paid for the 30 minutes.

Breaks

- Most workers are entitled to a 10-minute paid rest break for each four hours worked and must not work more than three hours without a break.
- Agricultural workers must have a 10-minute paid rest break within each four-hour period of work.
- If you are under 18, see Teen Corner below.

Regular Payday

Workers must be paid at least once a month on a regularly scheduled payday. Your employer must give you a pay statement showing the number of hours worked, rate of pay, number of piece work units (if piece pay), gross pay, the pay period and all deductions taken.

For more information regarding authorized deductions, go to www.Lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights and click on “Pay Requirements.”

Leave Laws

Paid sick leave (effective January 1, 2018)

Most workers earn a minimum of one hour of paid sick leave for every 40 hours worked. This leave may be used beginning on the 90th calendar day of employment. Employers must provide employees with a statement that includes their accrued, used and available hours of this leave at least once per month. This information may be provided on your regular pay statement or a separate notification. Workers must be allowed to carry over a minimum of 40 hours of this unused leave to the following year. See www.Lni.wa.gov/SickLeave for details on authorized usage, accrual details and eligibility.

Washington Family Care Act: Use of paid leave to care for sick family

Employees are entitled to use their choice of any employer provided paid leave (sick, vacation, certain short-term disability plans, or other paid time off) to care for:

- A child with a health condition requiring treatment or supervision;
- A spouse, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent with a serious health condition or an emergency health condition; and
- Children 18 years and older with disabilities that make them incapable of self-care.

Washington Family Leave Act

This act provides additional leave for pregnancy and childbirth. It covers employers with 50 or more employees. Employees must have worked for an employer at least 1,250 hours in the previous 12 months to be eligible. For more information regarding qualifications and benefits, see www.Lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/LeaveBenefits.

Pregnancy disability leave is covered under the Washington State Law Against Discrimination (WLAD) and enforced by the Washington State Human Rights Commission: www.hum.wa.gov or 1-800-233-3247.

Eligible employees can enforce their right to protected family and medical leave under FMLA by contacting the U.S. Department of Labor at: www.dol.gov/whd/fmla or 1-866-487-9243.

Leave for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking

Victims and their family members are allowed to take reasonable leave from work for legal or law enforcement assistance, medical treatment, counseling, relocation, meetings with their crime victim advocate, or to protect their safety.

Leave for military spouses during deployment

Spouses or registered domestic partners of military personnel who receive notice to deploy or who are on leave from deployment during times of military conflict may take a total of 15 days unpaid leave per deployment.

Your employer may not fire or retaliate against you for exercising your rights under, or filing a complaint alleging violations of, the Minimum Wage Act which does include paid sick leave or any of the protected leave laws.

Teen Corner – Information for Workers Ages 14–17

- The minimum age for work is generally 14, with different rules for ages 14–15 and for ages 16–17.
- Employers must have a minor work permit to employ teens. This requirement applies to family members except on family farms.
- Teens do not need a work permit; however parents must sign the Parent Authorization form for summer employment. If you work during the school year, a parent and a school official must sign the Parent/School Authorization form.
- Many jobs are not allowed for anyone under 18 because they are not safe.
- Work hours are limited for teens, with more restrictions on work hours during school weeks.

Meal and rest breaks for teens

- In agricultural work, teens of any age get a meal period of 30 minutes if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked.
- In all other industries, teens who are 16 or 17 must have a 30-minute meal period if working more than five hours, and a 10-minute paid break for each four hours worked. They must have the rest break at least every three hours.
- Teens who are 14 or 15 must have a 30-minute meal period no later than the end of the fourth hour, and a 10-minute paid break for every two hours worked.

To find out more about teens in the workplace:
- Go to www.Lni.wa.gov/TeenWorkers.
- Call toll-free: 1-866-219-7321.
- Email a question to TeenSafety@Lni.wa.gov.

Contact L&I

Need more information? Questions about filing a worker rights complaint?

Online: www.Lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights
Call: 1-866-219-7321, toll-free
Visit: www.Lni.wa.gov/Offices
Email: ESgeneral@Lni.wa.gov

About required workplace posters

Go to www.Lni.wa.gov/RequiredPosters to learn more about workplace posters from L&I and other government agencies.

Human trafficking is against the law

For victim assistance, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888, or the Washington State Office of Crime Victims Advocacy at 1-800-822-1067.

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available.
Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 360-902-5797. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.
YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA
THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

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

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

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

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

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

then an employer may not deny you:

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

because of this status.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

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

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at http://www.dol.gov/vets. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm.

☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.

☆ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

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