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HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals)

CA Employee Addendum

2024

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Hiring and Orientation Policies

Accommodations for Victims of Crime or Abuse

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide reasonable accommodations to employees who are the victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking who request an accommodation for their safety while at work, provided the accommodation does not create an undue hardship on the Company.

Reasonable accommodations may include the implementation of safety measures such as:

- A transfer, reassignment, or modified schedule.
- A change in telephone number or workstation, or installed lock.
- Assistance in documenting domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other crime that occurs in the workplace.
- An implemented safety procedure or other adjustment to a job structure, workplace facility, or work requirement in response to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other crime.
- Referral to a victim assistance organization.

Upon receiving a request, the Company will engage in a timely, good faith, and interactive process with you to determine effective reasonable accommodations.

If you no longer need an accommodation, you must notify the Company that the accommodation is no longer needed. If circumstances change and you need a new accommodation, you must request one.

Certification

When requesting a reasonable accommodation, you will be asked to submit a signed, written statement certifying that the accommodation is for an authorized purpose. You may also be asked to provide documentation that demonstrates your status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or ongoing circumstances related to the crime or abuse, such as:

- A police report showing that you were a victim.
- A court order protecting you from the perpetrator or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that you appeared in court.
- Documentation from a medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate, health care provider, or counselor showing that your absence was due to treatment for injuries from the crime or abuse.
- Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred.

Unpaid Leave

If you are a victim, the Company will also provide you with unpaid leave to obtain or attempt to obtain any relief, including, but not limited to, a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or other injunctive relief, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of you or your child.

For purposes of unpaid leave, **victim** includes:

- A victim of stalking, domestic violence, or sexual assault.

- A victim of a crime that has caused physical injury, or mental injury and a threat of physical injury.
- A person whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime.

Crime means a crime or public offense anywhere that would constitute a misdemeanor or a felony if the crime had been committed in California by a competent adult, regardless of whether any person is arrested or prosecuted for, or convicted of, committing the crime.

Immediate family member means:

- Your spouse or domestic partner.
- Your child, which includes, regardless of age, a biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild or legal ward; the child of your domestic partner; a child to whom you stand in loco parentis; or a person to whom you stood in loco parentis when the person was a minor.
- Your (or your spouse's or domestic partner's) biological, adoptive, or foster parent, stepparent, or legal guardian, or a person who stood in loco parentis of you or your spouse or domestic partner when you or they were a minor child.
- Your biological, foster, or adoptive sibling, step-sibling, or half-sibling.
- Any other individual whose close association with you is the equivalent of a family relationship described above.

You may use available vacation, personal leave, accrued paid sick leave, or compensatory time off for your leave unless you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that states otherwise.

Notice

You must provide reasonable advance notice of your intent to take leave for the above reasons unless advance notice is not feasible. If an unscheduled absence occurs, you must provide the following documentation within a reasonable amount of time after your absence:

- A police report indicating that you were a victim;
- A court order protecting or separating you from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney stating that you have appeared in court; or
- Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, victim advocate, licensed health care provider, or counselor stating that you were undergoing treatment or receiving services for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting from the crime or abuse.

Confidentiality

The Company will maintain the confidentiality of anyone requesting time off or requesting an accommodation under this policy, except as required by federal or state law or as necessary to protect your safety in the workplace.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees for their status as a victim of crime or abuse or for requesting or taking leave or a reasonable accommodation in accordance with this policy.

EEO Statement and Nonharassment Policy

Equal Opportunity Statement

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) is committed to the principles of equal employment. We are committed to complying with all federal, state, and local laws providing equal employment opportunities, and all other employment laws and regulations. It is our intent to maintain a work environment that is free of unlawful harassment, discrimination, or retaliation based on the following protected classes: age (40 and over), race (including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles such as braids, locks, and twists), color, religion, religious creed (including religious dress and grooming practices), national origin, ancestry, citizenship, physical or mental disability, medical condition (including cancer and genetic characteristics), genetic information, marital status, reproductive health decision-making, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, or related medical conditions), gender (including gender identity and gender expression), sexual orientation, veteran and/or military status, protected medical leaves (requesting or approved for leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act or the California Family Rights Act), domestic violence victim status, political affiliation, off-duty and off-premises use of cannabis, or any other status protected by federal, state, or local laws. The Company is dedicated to the fulfillment of this policy in regard to all aspects of employment, including, but not limited to, recruiting, hiring, placement, transfer, training, promotion, rates of pay, and other compensation, termination, and all other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.

The Company will conduct a confidential, prompt, and thorough investigation of all allegations of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, or any violation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy. The Company will take appropriate corrective and remedial action, if and where warranted. The Company prohibits retaliation against any employees who provide information about, complain about, or assist in the investigation of any complaint of discrimination or violation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy.

We are all responsible for upholding this policy. You may discuss questions regarding equal employment opportunity with your Manager(s) or any other designated member of management.

Policy Against Workplace Harassment

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) has a strict policy against all types of workplace harassment, including sexual harassment and other forms of workplace harassment, based upon an individual's membership in a protected class.

This policy protects all applicants and employees (including managers and supervisors) from unlawful harassment and discrimination. This includes harassment by employees, managers, supervisors, contractors, interns, volunteers, vendors, suppliers, and customers. In addition, this policy extends to conduct connected with an individual's work, even when the conduct takes place away from the workplace, such as a business trip or business-related social function.

Harassment

Harassment means disrespectful or unprofessional conduct, including disrespectful or unprofessional conduct based on an individual's membership in a protected class.

While it is not possible to list all the circumstances that may constitute other forms of workplace harassment, some examples of conduct that may constitute workplace harassment include:

- The use of disparaging or abusive words or phrases, slurs, negative stereotyping, or threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts that relate to the above-protected categories;
- Written or graphic material that insults, stereotypes, or shows aversion or hostility toward an individual or group because of one of the above-protected categories and that is placed on walls, bulletin boards, or elsewhere on our premises, in emails or voicemails, or otherwise circulated in the workplace; and
- A display of symbols, slogans, or items that are associated with hate or intolerance toward any select group.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment means harassment based on sex or conduct of a sexual nature and includes harassment based on sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, or related medical conditions), gender, gender identity, or gender expression. It may include all of the actions described above as harassment, as well as other unwelcome sex-based conduct, such as unwelcome or unsolicited sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, conversations regarding sexual activities, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexually harassing conduct need not be motivated by sexual desire and may include situations that began as reciprocal relationships, but that later cease to be reciprocal.

Sexual harassment is generally categorized into the following two types:

- Quid pro quo sexual harassment (“this for that”), which includes:
 - Submission to sexual conduct when made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment.
 - Submission to or rejection of the conduct by an employee when used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the employee.
- Hostile work environment sexual harassment is conduct of a sexual nature or on the basis of sex by any person in the workplace that unreasonably interferes with an employee’s work performance and/or creates an intimidating, hostile, or otherwise offensive working environment. Examples include:
 - Unwelcome sexual advances, flirtation, teasing, sexually suggestive or obscene letters, invitations, notes, emails, voicemails, or gifts.
 - Sex, gender, or sexual orientation-related comments, slurs, jokes, remarks, or epithets.
 - Leering, obscene or vulgar gestures, or sexual gestures.
 - Displaying or distributing sexually suggestive or derogatory objects, pictures, cartoons, or posters or any such items.
 - Impeding or blocking movement, unwelcome touching, or assaulting others.
 - Any sexual advances that are unwelcome as well as reprisals or threats after a negative response to sexual advances.
 - Conduct or comments consistently targeted at one gender, even if the content is not sexual.

Retaliation

Retaliation means any adverse employment action taken against an employee because the employee engaged in activity protected under this policy. Protected activities may include, but are not limited to, reporting or assisting in reporting suspected violations of this policy and/or cooperating in investigations or proceedings arising out of a violation of this policy.

Adverse employment action is conduct or an action that materially affects the terms and conditions of the employee’s employment status or is reasonably likely to deter the employee from engaging in protected activity. Even actions that do not result in a direct loss of compensation may be regarded as an adverse employment action when considered in the totality of the circumstances.

Examples of retaliation under this policy include, but are not limited to: demotion, suspension, reduction in pay, denial of a merit salary increase, failure to hire or consider for hire, refusing to promote or consider for promotion because of reporting a violation of this policy, harassing another employee for filing a complaint, denying employment opportunities because of making a complaint or cooperating in an investigation, changing someone’s work assignments for identifying harassment or other forms of discrimination in the workplace, treating people differently such as denying an accommodation, not talking to an employee when otherwise required by job duties, or otherwise excluding the employee from job-related activities because of engagement in activities protected under this policy.

Reporting Discrimination, Harassment, and/or Retaliation

If you feel that you have witnessed or have been subjected to any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, immediately notify [\[\[name, title, phone number, email\]\]](#) or any member of management.

The Company prohibits retaliation against employees who, based on a reasonable belief, provide information about, complain, or assist in the investigation of any complaint of harassment or discrimination.

We will promptly and thoroughly investigate any claim and take appropriate corrective and/or remedial action where we find a claim has merit. If the Company begins an investigation, we will endeavor to conduct the investigation in a timely manner and will keep the investigation confidential to the extent possible. In the same way, anyone involved in an investigation of harassment has an obligation to keep all information about the investigation confidential. That is why the Company will only share information about a complaint of harassment with those who need to know about it. Failure to keep information about an investigation confidential may result in disciplinary action. Investigations will be documented and tracked for timely resolution.

When the investigation has been completed, the Company will normally communicate the results of the investigation to the complaining individual, to the alleged harasser, and, if appropriate, to others who are directly involved. If our policy against harassment is found to have been violated, appropriate corrective action, up to and including termination, will be taken against the harasser so that further harassment will be prevented. Both the rights of the alleged harasser and the complainant will be considered in any investigation and subsequent action.

Discipline for violation of this policy may include, but is not limited to, reprimand, suspension, demotion, transfer, and discharge. If the Company determines that harassment or discrimination occurred, corrective action will be taken to effectively end the harassment. As necessary, the Company may monitor any incident of harassment or discrimination to assure the inappropriate behavior has stopped. In all cases, the Company will follow up as necessary to ensure that no individual is retaliated against for making a complaint or cooperating with an investigation.

In addition to our internal complaint procedure, employees may also contact either the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) or the California Civil Rights Department (CRD) to report unlawful harassment. You must file a complaint with the CRD within three years of the alleged unlawful action. The EEOC and the CRD serve as neutral factfinders and will attempt to assist the parties to voluntarily resolve their disputes. For more information, contact the Office of Human Resources or the nearest EEOC or CRD office.

Filing of Complaints Outside Company

You may file formal complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation with the agencies listed below. Contact these agencies directly for more information about filing processes.

California Civil Rights Department

2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100

Elk Grove, CA 95758

Voice: 800-884-1684

TTY: 800-700-2320

California Relay Service: 711

Email: contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov

Main website: <https://www.calcivilrights.ca.gov>

Online sexual harassment training courses: <https://www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/shpt/>

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

450 Golden Gate Avenue 5 West

P.O. Box 36025

Wage and Hour Policies

Accommodations for Nursing Mothers

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) is required by law to provide requesting employees who are nursing mothers with certain accommodations to express milk. Accordingly, the Company and its clients will provide nursing mothers with:

- Reasonable break time to express milk for their infant child each time the mother has the need to express milk; and
- A private room or other location, other than a restroom, in close proximity to their work area that is shielded from view and free from intrusion, to express breast milk.

Requesting Accommodation

If you have the need for accommodation, contact your Manager(s). If the Company cannot provide break time or a location that complies with the above, the Company will provide you with a written response.

Break Times

Regarding break times, employees may use regular paid rest breaks or may take other reasonable break time when needed. If possible, the break time should run concurrently with scheduled meal and rest breaks already provided to you. If the break time cannot run concurrently with meal and rest breaks already provided or additional time is needed, break times will be unpaid except where federal or state law dictates otherwise.

Lactation Room or Location

The provided lactation room or location will:

- Be safe, clean, and free of hazardous materials.
- Contain a surface to place a breast pump and personal items.
- Contain a place to sit.
- Have access to electricity or alternative devices, including, but not limited to, extension cords or charging stations, needed to operate an electric or battery-powered breast pump.

Multipurpose rooms may be used as lactation space if they satisfy the above requirements; however, use of the room for lactation purposes must take priority over other uses.

Milk Storage

Please communicate with your direct supervisor to coordinate milk storage.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or obtain an accommodation in accordance with this policy.

Meal and Rest Periods

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) strives to provide a safe and healthy work environment and comply with all federal and state regulations regarding meal and rest periods. Check with your Manager(s) regarding procedures and schedules for meal and rest periods.

The Company requests that employees observe and accurately record meal periods in time and attendance records. If you know in advance that you may not be able to take an uninterrupted scheduled meal or rest period, let your Manager(s) know; in addition, notify your Manager(s) as soon as possible if you were unable to take or were prohibited from taking an uninterrupted scheduled meal or rest period.

Meal and rest periods are intended to provide employees with an opportunity to be away from work, and employees are not permitted to perform any work during meal and rest periods.

Meal Periods

If you are nonexempt and work more than five hours in a workday, you will be provided an unpaid, uninterrupted 30-minute meal period no later than the end of your fifth hour of work and will be required to "clock out" during this time and record it appropriately in our time keeping system, Elevate.

Employees are entitled and encouraged to take an unpaid, duty-free net 30-minute meal period for every work period of more than five (5) hours. Meal breaks are to commence no later than five (5) hours after the start of the workday. For example, if you begin work at 8:00 a.m., your meal break is to start no later than 12:59 p.m. Meal breaks are unpaid and the start and stop time of each meal break must be accurately recorded on each employee's time record. If you work a longer day (e.g., 10 or more hours), you are entitled to additional meal breaks.

If six (6) hours will complete the day's work, you may voluntarily choose to waive the meal period. Further, if you work between 10 and 12 hours in a workday, you may voluntarily choose to waive the second meal break if (i) the total hours worked in that workday is not more than 12; (ii) there is mutual consent between you and the Company; and (iii) the first meal break of the workday was not waived.

Employees must accurately record the actual time they begin and end each meal period each day. Employees cannot simply write "30 minutes" on their time records.

If overtime will result from an employee voluntarily choosing to forego a meal period or voluntarily taking a meal period of less than 30-minutes, employees must obtain prior approval from their on-site manager before working the overtime. Employees who voluntarily choose to forego a meal period or voluntarily take a meal period of less than 30-minutes may be required to end their shift earlier than scheduled to avoid working unapproved overtime.

Rest Periods

If you are nonexempt, you will also be provided paid, 10-minute rest periods based on total hours worked daily and you are not required to "clock out" from the timekeeping system. You will receive 10 minutes of uninterrupted rest time for every four hours of work, or major portion of each four hours worked. The Company authorizes and permits all employees to take a paid 10-minute (net) rest break for every four (4) hours of work, or major fraction thereof. Please note however, that rest breaks need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3 ½) hours. For example:

<u>Hours Worked in Workday</u>	<u>Number of Rest Breaks in Workday</u>
3 ½ hours to 6 hours	1 10-minute rest break
Over 6 hours to 10 hours	2 10-minute rest breaks
Over 10 hours to 14 hours	3 10-minute rest breaks

Employees are permitted to take rest breaks in the middle of each four (4) hour work period.

Additional Meal and Rest Break Requirements

During meal and rest breaks, employees are relieved of all work-related duties and may spend the break time as they choose. Employees are free to leave the premises during meal and rest breaks. Employees are not entitled to meal or rest period premiums if they voluntarily work through a meal or rest period, voluntarily delay a meal or rest period, or voluntarily take a short meal or rest period.

Though the Company does not anticipate this happening, if an employee finds they were not permitted to timely take, or were otherwise restricted from timely taking, one or more duty free breaks in the workday, they must immediately report this to their manager, record this appropriately in our timekeeping system, Elevate and/or notify Human Resources via email hr@hsp-inc.com or call 818-927-2141. Employees should state the reason(s) they believe they were not permitted to take, or were otherwise restricted from timely taking, their full break(s). The Company will not retaliate against any employee for reporting that they believe they were not permitted to timely take, or were otherwise restricted from timely taking, one or more full break(s).

Meal periods may not be combined with rest breaks. Nor may employees use breaks to come in late or leave early. Employees may not manipulate the flexibility granted them by this policy to use their breaks to generate liability for premium pay.

We ask that you review and confirm all your time records upon submission to the Company. By doing so, you are certifying that the time recorded is accurate; that you did not work off the clock; and that you were advised of your right and authorized and permitted to take all required meal and rest breaks.

As with payroll, scheduling, and other employment matters, employees are encouraged to report any concerns regarding these matters to Human Resources at HR@hsp-inc.com so they may be appropriately addressed.

One Day Rest in Seven

In accordance with California law, nonexempt employees are generally permitted, on average, one day of rest for every seven days of work depending upon scheduling and business needs as well as availability and interest in additional hours of work.

Overtime

If you are nonexempt, you may qualify for overtime pay. All overtime must be approved in advance, in writing, by your Manager(s).

At certain times HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) may require you to work overtime. We will attempt to give as much notice as possible in this instance. However, advance notice may not always be possible. Failure to work overtime when requested or working unauthorized overtime may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

If you are nonexempt and work more than eight hours in any workday or more than six days in any workweek, you will be paid overtime at a rate of:

- One and one-half times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight hours up to and including 12 hours in any workday, and for the first eight hours worked on the seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek.
- Two times your regular rate for all hours worked in excess of 12 hours in a workday or in excess of eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek.

If you are nonexempt and work more than 40 hours in a workweek you may be entitled to overtime after any daily overtime hours are subtracted. The same hours are never counted against different overtime limits.

Unworked Holidays, vacation days, and sick leave days do not count as time worked for computing overtime.

These overtime rules do not apply if you are on an alternative workweek schedule, please refer to your alternative work week agreement.

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Pay Period

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) pays employees twice per month on the 10th and 26th of each month, and may be paid more frequently depending on your assignment placements. Please refer to your compensation summary agreement and or orientation email for more information.

If you are paid by commission, refer to your commission agreement.

Review your paycheck for accuracy and report any concerns here [REPORT PAYCHECK ERROR](#) immediately. If you have been overpaid or underpaid, the error will be corrected as soon as possible.

Reporting Time Pay

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides reporting time pay to nonexempt employees in all circumstances required by applicable law, including when you report to work for your scheduled shift but are asked to work, or are given, less than half of the hours you were scheduled to work. Reporting time pay may also be available for employees who are asked to call in or verify whether they will be required to work through online resources. Reporting time pay will be paid at your regular rate of pay. Reporting time pay for hours not actually worked is not counted for purposes of determining overtime.

Reporting time pay is not provided under certain circumstances, including, but not limited to:

1. When Company operations cannot begin or continue due to threats to employees or property, or when civil authorities recommend that work not begin or continue.
2. When public utilities fail to supply electricity, water, or gas, or there is a failure in the public utilities or sewer system.
3. When the interruption of work is caused by an "act of God" or other cause outside of the employer's control, such as an earthquake.

Speak with your Manager(s) for more information regarding reporting time pay.

Travel Time Pay

Some nonexempt positions within HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) require travel. If you are nonexempt and are required to travel in the course of conducting your work, you will be paid in the following way:

- If you report to the workplace and then are required to travel to another site to work for the day, travel time to the alternative assigned workplace will be paid.
- When you are required to report to a site other than your regular work site, and you go directly to that site without first going to the regular workplace, the Company will pay travel time for any time in excess of your normal commute time to the regular site. i.e. the shortest distance ruling applies.
- If you are required to travel to a distant workplace, you will be paid travel time in addition to time worked. Only time spent conducting work duties and actively traveling will be compensated. Travel time may be paid at a lower rate, but no less than the applicable minimum wage.
- Your travel hours are "hours worked" for the purposes of calculating overtime.

Wage Disclosure Protection

In accordance with California law, HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will not:

- Prohibit you from:
- Disclosing your own wages;
- Discussing the wages of others; or
- Require you to sign a waiver or other document that proposes to deny you the right to disclose the amount of your wages.
- Discharge, formally discipline, or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against you for disclosing the amount of your wages.

However, if you have access to or knowledge of the private compensation information of other employees as a part of your role and essential job functions, you may not disclose that information to individuals who do not otherwise have access to it, unless the disclosure is:

- In response to a formal complaint or charge;
- Part of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the Company; or
- Consistent with the legal duty of the Company to furnish information.

If you believe that you have been discriminated or retaliated against in violation of this policy, immediately report your concerns to HSP Administration at hspadmin@hsp-inc.com

Nothing in this policy will be enforced to interfere with, restrain or coerce, or retaliate against employees regarding their rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

Workday/Workweek

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals)'s workweek runs from Sunday to Saturday. The workday begins at midnight and ends at 11:59 PM. Employees may be required to come in early, work late, or work overtime from time to time, depending on various factors, such as workloads, staffing needs, and special projects.

If you are on an alternative workweek or workday schedule, your employment agreement will outline your designated workweek or workday schedule.

General Policies

Access to Personnel and Medical Records Files

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) maintains separate medical records files and personnel files for all employees. Files containing medical records are stored separately and apart from any business-related records in a safe, locked, inaccessible location. The medical file is the repository for sensitive and confidential information related to an individual's health, health benefits, health-related leave and/or accommodations, and benefits selections and coverage. Medical records are kept confidential in compliance with applicable laws and access is on a "need-to-know" basis only.

Supervisors and others in management may have access to your personnel file for possible employment-related decisions. All employees have the right to inspect and receive a copy of their personnel records. The Company will make such records available for inspection and/or to receive a copy within 30 calendar days of a written request. Payroll records will be made available to inspect or receive a copy within 21 calendar days of a verbal or written request.

All requests by an outside party for the information contained in your personnel file will be directed to Human Resources at hr@hsp-inc.com, which is the only department authorized to give out such information.

Whistleblower Protections

When employees notify a supervisor, manager, or an appropriate government or law enforcement agency that they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a state or federal rule or regulation, those employees are protected from retaliation. As such, HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) has a strict policy that prohibits retaliation against employees who make such reports while employed in any form of employment. The Company also does not permit retaliation against employees who refuse to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by the Company, we encourage you to report it immediately to your Manager(s) or Human Resources at hr@hsp-inc.com.

Benefits

Bereavement Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide eligible employees up to five days of unpaid bereavement leave in accordance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

Eligibility

To be eligible for bereavement leave, you must be employed by the Company for at least 30 days prior to the start of leave.

Reasons for Leave

Eligible employees may take bereavement leave for the death of a family member.

As used in this policy:

- **Family member** means your child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner.
- **Child** means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; a child of a domestic partner; or a person to whom you stand in loco parentis.
- **Parent** means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a parent-in-law; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or other person who stood in loco parentis to you when you were a child.
- **Sibling** means a person related to another person by blood, adoption, or affinity through a common legal or biological parent.

Use of Leave

Eligible employees will be provided up to five days of unpaid bereavement leave in the event of the death of a family member.

The five days of bereavement leave do not have to be taken consecutively. Bereavement leave must be completed within three months of the date of the family member's death.

You may elect to use any accrued vacation time or other accrued paid time off that you are eligible to take during the otherwise unpaid bereavement leave.

Bereavement leave will run concurrently with other federal/state laws where permitted by law.

Notice

If your need for leave is foreseeable, provide as much advance notice as possible. If unforeseeable, provide notice as soon as practical.

You may be required to provide reasonable documentation of your need for leave. This may include a death certificate, a published obituary, or written verification of death, burial, or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution, or government agency. This documentation must be provided within 30 days of your first day of leave.

All information received by the Company regarding your request for bereavement leave will be treated as confidential and will not be disclosed except to internal personnel or counsel, as necessary, or as required by law.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Bone Marrow and Organ Donation Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide employees, who have been employed with the Company for at least 90 days, with a paid leave of absence for the purpose of donating organs or bone marrow. When donating an organ, you may take up to 30 paid business days in

any one-year period. When donating bone marrow, you may take up to five paid business days in any one-year period. The one-year period for both leaves is measured from the date leave begins.

The Company will also provide employees with an additional unpaid leave of absence of up to 30 business days in a one-year period when donating an organ. The one-year period is measured from the date leave begins.

You are required to provide as much advance notice as possible if you wish to take leave to donate an organ or bone marrow. Provide Human Resources with verification from a physician that the donation will take place and that there is a medical necessity for the donation.

Before taking paid leave under this policy, you must first use two weeks of accrued sick or vacation time if available when donating an organ, or five days of accrued sick or vacation time when donating bone marrow.

Leave taken under this policy does not constitute a break in service for health insurance coverage, accrual of vacation or sick pay, or seniority; however, the leave may not run concurrently with federal Family and Medical Leave Act or California Family Rights Act leave.

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

California Family Rights Act (CFRA) Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides unpaid family and medical leave to eligible employees in accordance with the California Family Rights Act (CFRA).

Eligibility

To be eligible for CFRA leave:

- You must have been employed for at least 12 months (52 weeks) with the Company prior to beginning CFRA leave; and
- You must have worked for the Company for at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately before the leave is to start (with exception).

Reasons for Leave

You may take CFRA leave for the following reasons:

- The birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.
- To care for your own or your family member's serious health condition (not including disability due to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions).
- A qualifying exigency related to your spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent who is a military member on covered active duty or called to covered active-duty status (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty).

As used in this policy:

- **Family member** means your child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, domestic partner, or designated person.
- **Child** means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; a child of a domestic partner; or a person to whom you stand in loco parentis.
- **Designated person** means any person related to you by blood or whose association to you is the equivalent of a family relationship.

- **Parent** means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a parent-in-law; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or other people who stood in loco parentis to you when you were a child.
- **Sibling** means a person related to another person by blood, adoption, or affinity through a common legal or biological parent.

You may identify your designated person at the time you request CFRA leave. You will be limited to making this designation once per 12-month period for purposes of CFRA leave

Leave Usage

Eligible employees may take up to 12 workweeks of leave per leave year. For purposes of this policy, the leave year is a rolling 12-month period that is measured backward from the date any CFRA leave is used

You are required to use any accrued vacation time or other accrued paid time off that you are eligible to take during the otherwise unpaid portion of the CFRA leave. You also are required to use any accrued sick leave that you are eligible to take during the otherwise unpaid portion of CFRA leave if the CFRA leave is for your own serious health condition, a qualifying exigency, or any other reason mutually agreed to between you and the Company.

CFRA leave will run concurrently with other federal/state laws where permitted by law.

Intermittent Leave

When medically necessary, leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work schedule.

Notice

If the need for leave is foreseeable (such as the birth of a child or planned medical treatment), you must provide reasonable advance notice and make a reasonable effort to schedule leave so that it will not unduly disrupt Company operations. If unforeseeable, provide notice as soon as practical. Notice should include the anticipated timing and duration of the leave.

Failure to comply with these notice rules is grounds for, and may result in, deferral of the request for leave until you comply with the notice requirement.

Certification

Where leave is requested for your own or a covered family member's serious health condition, the Company may require you to provide certification from your own or the Company's health care provider.

If leave is for your own serious health condition, certification must include:

- The date when the serious health condition began.
- The probable duration of the condition.
- A statement that, due to the serious health condition, you are unable to perform the function of your position.

If leave is for a covered family member's serious health condition, certification must include:

- The date when the serious health condition began.
- The probable duration of the condition.
- An estimate of the amount of time that the health care provider believes you are needed to care for the family member.
- A statement that the family member's serious health condition requires you to provide care during the period of treatment or supervision.

The Company may require subsequent recertification of your own serious health condition if additional leave is required.

If the Company has reason to doubt the validity of the certification provided, the Company may require, at its own expense, that you obtain a second opinion from a health care provider designated or approved by the Company. If the second opinion differs from the original certification, the Company may again require, at its own expense, that you obtain a third opinion from a different health care provider designated or approved jointly by you and the Company. The third opinion will be considered final and binding.

Return to Work

If you take leave for your own serious health condition, you must obtain certification from your health care provider that you are able to resume work.

Reinstatement

Upon return to work at the end of leave, you will be placed in your original job or an equivalent job with equivalent pay and benefits. You will not lose any benefits that accrued before leave was taken. You may not, however, be entitled to discretionary raises, promotions, bonus payments, or other benefits that become available during the period of leave.

Benefits

If the Company provides you with health benefits under a group health plan, the Company will maintain and pay for your health coverage **[[for up to 12 weeks]]** at the same level and under the same conditions as coverage would have been provided if you had not taken CFRA leave.

Failure to Return to Work

If you fail to return to work or fail to request an extension of leave prior to the expiration of the leave, you will be considered to have voluntarily terminated your employment. If you fail to return from leave, the Company may require reimbursement of the health insurance premiums paid during the leave under certain circumstances.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Civil Air Patrol Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide eligible employees with at least 10 days of unpaid Civil Air Patrol leave per calendar year to respond to an emergency operational mission of the California Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

Eligibility

To be eligible for Civil Air Patrol leave, you must:

- Be employed by the Company for at least 90 days before beginning leave; and
- Be a volunteer member of the California Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

Use of Leave

Civil Air Patrol leave for a single emergency operation may not exceed three days, unless an extension of time is granted by the governmental entity that authorized the emergency operational mission, and the extension of the leave is approved by the Company.

You will not be required to exhaust any paid leave in order to take Civil Air Patrol leave.

Notice

If eligible, you must provide as much notice as possible of the intended dates leave will begin and end.

The Company is not required to grant Civil Air Patrol leave to you if you are required to respond to either the same or other simultaneous emergency operational mission as a first responder or disaster service worker for a local, state, or federal agency.

Certification

The Company may require certification from the proper Civil Air Patrol authority verifying your eligibility for the leave requested or taken. The Company may deny the leave if you fail to provide the required certification.

Restoration

Upon return from leave, you will be restored to your previous position or a position with equivalent seniority status, employee benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate or discriminate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Crime Victim Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides employees who are the victim of a violent felony or serious felony (or the family member of a victim of a violent felony or serious felony) with unpaid leave in order to attend judicial proceedings related to the crime. A family member under this policy includes a spouse, domestic partner, child, stepchild, brother, stepbrother, sister, stepsister, mother, stepmother, father, or stepfather.

When the need for leave is foreseeable, you must provide documentation of the scheduled proceeding. Such notice is typically given to the victim of the crime by a court or government agency setting the hearing, a district attorney or prosecuting attorney's office, or a victim/witness office. If advance notice is not possible, you must provide appropriate documentation within a reasonable time after the absence.

Any absence from work to attend judicial proceedings will be unpaid, unless you choose to take paid time off, such as accrued vacation or personal holiday.

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Disability Insurance

If you are unable to work for at least eight days due to a non-work-related illness or injury, or a pregnancy-related disability, you may be eligible for disability insurance benefits. Disability insurance is a component of California's State Disability Insurance (SDI) program, which is administered by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) and is funded by workers through SDI payroll deductions. Disability insurance provides eligible employees with up to 52 weeks of partial wage replacement benefits. Benefit amounts are based on a

percentage of your wages paid during a specific 12-month base period, determined by the date your claim begins.

To apply for this benefit, you must provide written notice of the disability, including a doctor's certificate stating the nature of the disability and your expected date of return to work.

The SDI program does not create a right to a leave of absence, job protection, or job reinstatement.

You are responsible for filing your claim and other forms promptly and accurately with the EDD. To learn more about the SDI program, including eligibility requirements and benefits, or to make a claim for DI benefits, contact the EDD (www.edd.ca.gov).

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will be notified that you have submitted a disability insurance claim.

Jury Duty Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) encourages employees to fulfill their civic duties related to jury duty. If you are summoned for jury duty, notify your Manager(s) as soon as possible to make scheduling arrangements.

If you are classified as exempt, you will not incur any deduction in pay for a partial week's absence due to jury duty. If you are classified as nonexempt, you will not be compensated for time spent on jury duty. You may opt to use PTO/vacation in place of unpaid leave if available.

The Company reserves the right to require employees to provide proof of jury duty service to the extent authorized by law.

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Leave for Victims of Crime or Abuse

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides employees who are victims of crime or abuse with unpaid leave to:

- Seek medical attention for injuries caused by the crime or abuse.
- Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter or program, rape crisis center, or victim services organization or agency as a result of the crime or abuse.
- Obtain psychological counseling or mental health services related to the experience of crime or abuse.
- Participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future crime or abuse, including temporary or permanent relocation.

Victim includes:

- A victim of stalking, domestic violence, or sexual assault.
- A victim of a crime that caused physical injury or that caused mental injury and a threat of physical injury.
- A person whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime.

Crime means a crime or public offense anywhere that would constitute a misdemeanor or a felony if the crime had been committed in California by a competent adult, regardless of whether any person is arrested or prosecuted for, or convicted of, committing the crime.

Immediate family member means:

- Your spouse or domestic partner.
- Your child, which includes, regardless of age, a biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild or legal ward; the child of your domestic partner; a child to whom you stand in loco parentis; or a person to whom you stood in loco parentis when the person was a minor.
- You, or your spouse's or domestic partner's, biological, adoptive, or foster parent, stepparent, or legal guardian, or a person who stood in loco parentis of you or your spouse or domestic partner when you/they were a minor child.
- Your biological, foster, or adoptive sibling, step-sibling, or half-sibling.
- Any other individual whose close association with you is the equivalent of a family relationship described above.

You must provide reasonable advance notice of your intention to take leave for the above reasons unless advance notice is not feasible. If an unscheduled absence occurs, you must provide the following documentation within a reasonable amount of time after your absence:

- A police report indicating that you were a victim;
- A court order protecting or separating you from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney stating that you have appeared in court;
- Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, sexual assault counselor, licensed health care provider, or counselor stating that you were undergoing treatment for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting from the crime or abuse; or
- Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including but not limited to a written statement signed by you, or an individual acting on your behalf, certifying that the absence is for an authorized purpose.

You may use available vacation, personal leave, accrued paid sick leave, or compensatory time off for your leave unless you are covered by a collective-bargaining agreement that states otherwise.

Leave under this policy will run concurrently with other types of leave where permitted under applicable law.

The Company will maintain the confidentiality of anyone requesting time off under this policy, except as required by federal or state law or as necessary to protect your safety in the workplace.

The Company will not retaliate against a victim of crime or abuse for requesting or taking leave in accordance with this policy.

Military Spouse Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides up to 10 days of job-protected, unpaid leave to employees who are the spouse or registered domestic partner of a military member who is home on leave during a period of military deployment.

To be eligible for military spouse leave you must:

- Work an average of 20 or more hours per week; and
- Be the spouse or registered domestic partner of a member of the Armed Forces, National Guard, or Reserves who is on leave from deployment during a period of military conflict.

Notify your Manager(s) of your need for leave within two business days from the day you receive official notice that your spouse or registered domestic partner will be on leave from deployment. You must also provide written documentation certifying that your spouse or registered domestic partner will be on leave from deployment during the time you are requesting leave.

You may elect to use any available paid time off for which you are eligible under Company policy for the purpose of taking military spouse leave, and such paid time off will run concurrently with the leave afforded under this policy.

The Company will not discriminate or retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Paid Family Leave Insurance

California's Paid Family Leave (PFL) insurance program provides eligible employees with up to eight weeks of partial wage replacement in any 12-month period to take time off from work to:

- Bond with a new child (either by birth, adoption, or foster care placement);
- Care for a seriously ill family member (child, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or registered domestic partner); or
- Participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty, or call to covered active duty, of your spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The 12-month period begins on the day a claim is submitted.

PFL insurance is funded entirely by workers through state disability insurance (SDI) payroll deductions. If you are currently receiving benefits from SDI or workers' compensation insurance, you may not be eligible to receive PFL benefits. The California PFL insurance program does not create a right to a leave of absence, job protection, or job reinstatement.

The PFL insurance program makes benefits available to eligible employees through the California Employment Development Department (EDD). Apply for PFL insurance directly with the EDD. Contact the EDD for information on eligibility or to obtain a claim form. Medical and other documentation may be required.

Paid Sick and Safe Leave (Accrual Method)

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) provides paid sick and safe leave to all eligible employees in accordance with California's Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act.

Eligibility

All employees who have worked in California for at least 30 days within a year after beginning employment are entitled to earn sick and safe leave.

Reasons for Leave

Sick and safe leave may be taken for the following reasons:

- The diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition, or preventive care for you or your family member.
- If you are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to:
 - Seek legal or equitable relief to help ensure the health, safety, and welfare of you or your child (e.g. a restraining order).
 - Seek medical attention caused by domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

- Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter, domestic violence program, rape crisis center, or victim services organization or agency.
- Obtain psychological counseling (including mental health services).
- Participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future domestic violence, assault, or stalking, including temporary or permanent relocation.

Family member means:

- Your children (including biological, adopted, or foster children; stepchildren; legal wards; children of a domestic partner; or children to whom you stand in loco parentis).
- Your spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Your parents or your spouse's or registered domestic partner's parents (including biological, adoptive, and foster parents; stepparents; legal guardians; or persons who stood in loco parentis when you, or your spouse or domestic partner, was a minor child).
- Your grandparents.
- Your grandchildren.
- Your siblings.
- A person designated by you at the time you request paid sick and safe leave. You will be limited to making this designation once per 12-month period for purposes of paid sick and safe leave.

Accrual and Usage

Eligible employees begin to accrue sick and safe leave upon employment at a rate of one hour for every 30 hours worked. You may not accrue more than 80 hours (10 days) of leave for any reason. If you are classified as exempt, you are presumed to work 40 hours per week, unless you are normally scheduled to work fewer than 40 hours, in which case sick leave accrues based on your normal schedule.

Once you have accrued 80 hours of leave, you will not accrue any more leave until you use some. You may only use up to 40 hours (five days) of your available sick and safe leave per leave year. For the purposes of this policy, the leave year is the employee work anniversary. Paid sick and safe leave may be taken in no less than 30-minute increments. You may not use more sick and safe leave than you have accrued or receive an advance of sick and safe leave that has not yet been accrued. Earned but unused sick and safe leave will carry over to the following leave year up to the 80-hour maximum accrual cap.

Compensation

If you are nonexempt, you will be compensated for sick and safe leave at your regular rate of pay. If you are exempt, you will be compensated for sick and safe leave in the same manner as the Company calculates wages for other forms of paid leave time.

Notice

If your need for leave is foreseeable, you must provide reasonable advance notice. If unforeseeable, provide notice as soon as practical. If known, notice should include the expected length of the absence.

Documentation

The Company may request documentation verifying the appropriate use of leave.

Payment upon Termination

You will not be paid for any unused sick and safe leave when your employment ends.

Reinstatement of Leave upon Rehire

The Company will reinstate previously accrued, unused sick and safe leave if you separate and are rehired within one year, 12 consecutive months.

Interaction with Other Leave

Sick leave will run concurrently with other types of leave when permitted under applicable law.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Pregnancy Disability Leave

If you are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide you with up to four months of unpaid pregnancy disability leave (PDL).

Eligibility

To be eligible for PDL, you must suffer from a pregnancy-related disability. A **pregnancy-related disability** is a physical or mental condition related to pregnancy or childbirth that prevents you from performing the essential duties of your job, or would cause undue risk to you or your pregnancy's successful completion.

Conditions for which PDL is available include, but are not limited to:

- Severe morning sickness.
- Prenatal or postnatal care.
- Doctor ordered bed rest.
- Gestational diabetes.
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension.
- Preeclampsia.
- Post-partum depression.
- Lactation conditions such as mastitis.
- Loss or end of pregnancy.
- Recovery from loss or end of pregnancy.

Use of Leave

PDL may be taken before or after birth during any period of time (not to exceed four months) where you are physically unable to work due to your pregnancy-related disability. You may take PDL all at once or intermittently.

Where applicable under state and federal law, employees who qualify and are entitled to take PDL may also be eligible for leave under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA) and the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). PDL and FMLA run concurrently. CFRA leave will be counted separately from PDL. CFRA leave will also be counted separately from FMLA leave taken for pregnancy disability, childbirth, or related medical conditions. An additional 12 weeks of bonding leave may also be available to qualified individuals. Speak with your Manager(s) about your eligibility for these leaves.

Notice and Leave Request Process

Foreseeable Need for Leave

If the need for leave is foreseeable because of an expected birth/adoption or planned medical treatment, you must give at least 30 days' notice. If 30 days' notice is not practicable, give notice as soon as possible. You are expected to complete and return a leave request form prior to the beginning of leave. Failure to provide appropriate notice and/or complete and return the necessary paperwork will result in the delay or denial of leave.

Unforeseeable Need for Leave

If the need for leave is unforeseeable, provide notice as soon as practicable and possible under the facts of the particular case. Normal call-in procedures apply to all absences from work including those for which leave under this policy may be requested. Complete and return the necessary leave request form as soon as possible to obtain the leave. Failure to provide appropriate notice and/or complete and return the necessary paperwork on a timely basis will result in the delay or denial of leave.

Leave Request Process

To request leave under this policy, obtain a leave request form from the HSP Administration Department by emailing hspadmin@hsp-inc.com and requesting this form. If the need for leave is unforeseeable and you will be absent more than three days, contact HSP Administration Department by emailing hspadmin@hsp-inc.com or 818-927-2141 by telephone and request that a leave form be emailed. If leave will be fewer than three days, complete and return the leave request form upon returning to work.

Call-In Procedures

In all instances of absence, follow the call-in procedures and standards established for giving notice of absence from work.

Paid Leave Utilization During Pregnancy Leave

You will be required to use available sick leave during PDL; however, you may opt to use any available [\[\[PTO/vacation\]\]](#) during your PDL in order to receive compensation.

If you are on PDL for eight or more consecutive calendar days, you may be eligible for partial wage replacement benefits under the California State Disability Insurance (SDI) program. You are responsible for applying for these benefits and can obtain forms from your health care provider.

Certification and Fitness for Duty Requirements

When requesting PDL, you must provide certification from a health care provider to qualify for leave. Such certification must be provided within 15 days of the request for leave unless it is not practicable under the circumstances despite your diligent efforts. Failure to provide certification may result in leave being delayed, denied, or revoked. At the discretion of the Company, you may also be required to obtain a second and third certification from another health care provider at Company expense (except for military care leave). Recertification of the continuance of a serious health condition or an injury/illness of a military service member will also be required at appropriate intervals.

Temporary Transfer and Other Accommodations

If you are suffering from a pregnancy related disability, you are entitled to a temporary transfer to another position or other reasonable accommodation based on the pregnancy-related disability if you request the transfer or reasonable accommodation and the request is based on the medical certification of a health care provider that a transfer or reasonable accommodation is medically advisable, and the request can be reasonably accommodated by the Company. All employees who are transferred to accommodate a pregnancy-related disability have the same reinstatement and other rights described below with respect to pregnancy-related disability

leaves.

The Company may also require you to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position with the same pay and benefits in order to accommodate your need for intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule.

Benefits

If the Company provides you with health benefits under a group health plan, the Company will maintain and pay for your health coverage at the same level and under the same conditions as coverage would have been provided if you had not taken pregnancy disability leave. If you do not return to work at the end of your pregnancy disability leave, the Company may recover the payment for your premiums under certain circumstances.

Return to Work

Upon returning to work at the end of the leave, you will be placed in your original job or an equivalent job with equivalent pay and benefits. Since we are a temporary staffing firm we will attempt to place you into an equivalent assignment if your prior assignment is no longer available. You will not lose any benefits that accrued before leave was taken. You may not, however, be entitled to discretionary raises, promotions, bonus payments, or other benefits that become available during leave.

At the completion of PDL, you will be required to obtain a release to return to work from your healthcare provider stating that you are able to resume your original job or duties.

Failure to Return

If you fail to return to work or fail to make a request for an extension of leave prior to the expiration of the leave, you will be deemed to have voluntarily terminated your employment.

Alternative Employment

While on leave of absence, you may not work or be gainfully employed either for yourself or others unless express, written permission to perform such outside work has been granted by the Company. If you are on a leave of absence and are found to be working elsewhere without permission, you will be automatically terminated.

False Reason for Leave

You will be terminated if you provide a false reason for a leave.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Reproductive Loss Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide eligible employees up to five days of unpaid reproductive loss leave in accordance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

Eligibility

To be eligible for reproductive loss leave, you must:

- Be employed by the Company for at least 30 days prior to the start of leave.

- Experience a qualifying reproductive loss event.

Reproductive loss event means the day or, for a multiple-day event, the final day of a failed adoption, failed surrogacy, miscarriage, stillbirth, or an unsuccessful assisted reproduction.

Reasons for Leave

Reproductive loss events include:

- A **failed adoption**, which means the dissolution or breach of an adoption agreement with the birth mother or legal guardian, or an adoption that is not finalized because it is contested by another party. To be a qualifying event, you must be a person who would have been a parent of the adoptee if the adoption had been completed.
- A **failed surrogacy**, which means the dissolution or breach of a surrogacy agreement, or a failed embryo transfer to the surrogate. To be a qualifying event, you must be a person who would have been a parent of a child born as a result of the surrogacy.
- A **miscarriage**. To be a qualifying event, the miscarriage must have been experienced by you, your current spouse or domestic partner, or another individual that would have made you a parent to the child.
- A **stillbirth**. To be a qualifying event, the stillbirth must result from your pregnancy, the pregnancy of your current spouse or domestic partner, or another individual that would have made you a parent to the child.
- An **unsuccessful assisted reproduction**, which means an unsuccessful round of intrauterine insemination or of an assisted reproductive technology procedure. To be a qualifying event, the unsuccessful assisted reproduction event must have been experienced by you, your current spouse or domestic partner, or another individual that would have made you a parent to the child.

Use of Leave

Eligible employees will be provided up to five days of unpaid leave for a reproductive loss event. The five days of leave do not have to be taken consecutively.

Leave must be completed within three months of the event entitling you to leave. If you experience more than one reproductive loss event within a 12-month period, the maximum amount of reproductive loss leave you can take in a 12-month period is 20 days.

You may elect to use any accrued vacation time or other accrued paid time off that you are eligible to take during the otherwise unpaid reproductive loss leave.

Reproductive loss leave will run concurrently with any other leave entitlement when permissible under applicable law.

Notice

Provide notice of your need for reproductive loss leave as soon as practical.

All information received by the Company regarding your request for reproductive loss leave will be treated as confidential and will not be disclosed except to internal personnel or counsel, as necessary, or as required by law.

Retaliation

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

School and Childcare Activities Leave

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will provide employees, who have one or more children that are of the age to attend a licensed childcare provider, kindergarten, or grades 1 through 12, with up to 40 hours of leave per year to participate in the following:

- Finding, enrolling, or re-enrolling the child in a school or with a licensed childcare provider;
- Participating in school or childcare-related activities; or
- Addressing a childcare provider or school emergency.

Leave is limited to eight hours in any calendar month.

To be eligible for leave, you must be a parent, guardian, step-parent, foster parent, grandparent, or a person who stands in the place of a parent (in loco parentis) to a child.

If you wish to take leave to enroll a child in school or with a childcare provider or to participate in a school or childcare-related activity, you must provide reasonable advance notice to your Manager(s). If you need to take leave to address a childcare provider or school emergency, you must provide notice to your Manager(s) as soon as practicable. You may be required to provide documentation from the school or childcare provider verifying that you participated in the school or childcare activity.

If both parents of a child work for the Company, only one parent — the first to provide notice — may take the time off, unless the Company approves both parents taking time off simultaneously.

You are required/are not required to use accrued vacation time for this leave.

The Company will not retaliate against employees who request or take leave in accordance with this policy.

Voting Leave

If your work schedule prevents you from voting on Election Day, HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) will allow you a reasonable time off to vote. The time when you can go to vote will be at the discretion of your Manager(s), consistent with applicable legal requirements.

Witness Leave

If you are required by law to appear in court as a witness, you may take unpaid time off to do so, provided you give HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) reasonable advance notice.

Safety and Loss Prevention

Heat Illness Prevention

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals) is committed to complying with all applicable laws and ensuring that employees avoid heat illness while working outside. Heat illness may begin with mild symptoms and progress quickly to signs of serious and life-threatening illness. All employees who work outdoors and are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to the risk of heat illness will be provided detailed training before starting work involving a risk of heat illness.

This policy ensures that employees working outdoors understand they are allowed and encouraged to take preventative cool-down rest periods in provided shaded areas whenever

they feel the need to protect themselves from overheating.

You may also be asked to take a cool-down rest period if you are observed having any signs of heat illness. Access to shade is permitted at all times. Cool-down periods are not limited in frequency and are considered time worked.

When taking a preventative cool-down rest period:

- You will be monitored and asked if you are experiencing any symptoms of heat illness.
- You will be encouraged to remain in the shade.
- You will not be ordered back to work until any signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated, but in no event sooner than five minutes after accessing shade, excluding the time needed to access the shade.

The Company or its clients will provide drinking water at no charge. When the work environment is hot, you are encouraged to frequently drink small cups of water, with up to four cups (one quart or more) per hour recommended, to stay hydrated.

The Company has in place effective emergency response procedures if you show signs or report symptoms of heat illness while taking a preventative cool-down rest period.

You must immediately report to your Manager(s) if you experience any symptoms or signs of heat illness or see signs of heat illness in co-workers so that the Company can respond with medical attention, as appropriate.

The Company will not discriminate or retaliate against employees who take preventative cool-down rest periods in accordance with this policy.

Closing Statement

Thank you for reading our handbook. We hope it has provided you with an understanding of our mission, history, and structure as well as our current policies and guidelines. We look forward to working with you to create a successful Company and a safe, productive, and pleasant workplace.

MAXIE JUZANG, CEO, PRESIDENT

HSP, Inc. (Healthcare Staffing Professionals)



**Healthcare
Staffing
Professionals, Inc.**
Working Harder for You

CA Addendum Exhibits

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Labor Standards Enforcement

PAYDAY NOTICE

REGULAR PAYDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES OF _____
(FIRM NAME)

_____ SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

THIS IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 204, 204A, 204B, 205, AND 205.5
OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE

BY _____

TITLE _____

DLSE 8 (REV. 06-02)

PLEASE POST

OFFICIAL NOTICE



Amends General Minimum Wage Order and IWC Industry and Occupation Orders

California Minimum Wage

MW-2024

Every employer, regardless of the number of employees, shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:

Effective January 1, 2024 Minimum Wage: \$16.00 per hour *See Sec. 2 below
Effective January 1, 2023 Minimum Wage: \$15.50 per hour

PREVIOUS YEARS

EFFECTIVE DATE	Employers with 25 or Fewer Employees*	Employers with 26 or More Employees *
January 1, 2022	\$14.00	\$15.00
January 1, 2021	\$13.00	\$14.00

*Employees treated as employed by a single qualified taxpayer pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code section 23626 are treated as employees of that single taxpayer. To employers and representatives of persons working in industries and occupations in the State of California:

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

TAKE NOTICE that on April 4, 2016, the Governor of California signed legislation passed by the California Legislature, raising the minimum wage for all industries. (SB 3, Stats. of 2016, amending section 1182.12. of the California Labor Code.) and, in 2023, raised the minimum wage payable by certain Fast Food Restaurant employers (AB 1228, Stats. 2023) and Healthcare Facility employers (SB 525, Stats. 2023). Pursuant to its authority under Labor Code section 1182.13, the Department of Industrial Relations amends and republishes Sections 2, 3, and 5 of the General Minimum Wage Order, MW-2024. Section 1, Applicability, and Section 4, Separability, have not been changed. Consistent with these enactments, amendments are made to the minimum wage, and the meals and lodging credits sections of all of the IWC's industry and occupation orders.

This summary must be made available to employees in accordance with the IWC's wage orders. Copies of the full text of the amended wage orders may be obtained by downloading online at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/iwc/WageOrderIndustries.htm> or by contacting your local Division of Labor Standards Enforcement office.

1. APPLICABILITY

The provisions of this Order shall not apply to outside salespersons and individuals who are the parent, spouse, or children of the employer previously contained in this Order and the IWC's industry and occupation orders. Exceptions and modifications provided by statute or in Section 1, Applicability, and in other sections of the IWC's industry and occupation orders may be used where such provisions are enforceable and applicable to the employer.

2. MINIMUM WAGES

Every employer shall pay to each employee wages not less than those stated above, on each effective date, per hour for all hours worked, except the following who shall pay no less than the specified minimum wage to each employee: Fast Food Restaurant employers under Part 4.5.5, of Division 2 of the Labor Code (commencing with Labor Code section 1474), effective April 1, 2024; and Healthcare Facility employers under Labor Code section 1182.14, effective June 1, 2024. Note: A supplement to this order is forthcoming.

3. MEALS AND LODGING CREDITS - TABLE

When credit for meals or lodging is used to meet part of the employer's minimum wage obligation, the amounts so credited pursuant to a voluntary written agreement may not be more than the following:

EFFECTIVE:	JANUARY 1, 2021		JANUARY 1, 2022		JANUARY 1, 2023	January 1, 2024
	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees
LODGING						
For an employer who employs:						
Room occupied alone	\$65.83 /week	\$61.13 /week	\$70.53 /week	\$65.83 /week	\$72.88 /week	\$75.23 /week
Room shared	\$54.34 /week	\$50.46 /week	\$58.22 /week	\$54.34 /week	\$60.16 /week	\$62.10 /week
Apartment – two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	\$790.67 /month	\$734.21 /month	\$847.12 /month	\$790.67 /month	\$875.33 /month	\$903.60 /month
Where a couple are both employed by the employer, two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	\$1,169.59 /month	\$1,086.07 /month	\$1,253.10 /month	\$1,169.59 /month	\$1,294.83 /month	\$1,336.65 /month
Breakfast	\$5.06	\$4.70	\$5.42	\$5.06	\$5.60	\$5.78
Lunch	\$6.97	\$6.47	\$7.47	\$6.97	\$7.72	\$7.97
Dinner	\$9.35	\$8.68	\$10.02	\$9.35	\$10.35	\$10.68

Meals or lodging may not be credited against the minimum wage without a voluntary written agreement between the employer and the employee. When credit for meals or lodging is used to meet part of the employer's minimum wage obligation, the amounts so credited may not be more than the amounts stated in the table above.

4. SEPARABILITY

If the application of any provision of this Order, or any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, word or portion of this Order should be held invalid, unconstitutional, unauthorized, or prohibited by statute, the remaining provisions thereof shall not be affected thereby, but shall continue to be given full force and effect as if the part so held invalid or unconstitutional had not been included herein.

5. AMENDED PROVISIONS

This Order amends the minimum wage and meals and lodging credits in MW-2023, as well as in the IWC's industry and occupation orders. (See Orders 1-15, Secs. 4 and 10; and Order 16, Secs. 4 and 9.) This Order makes no other changes to the IWC's industry and occupation orders.

These Amendments to the Wage Orders shall be in effect as of January 1, 2024.

Questions about enforcement should be directed to the Labor Commissioner's Office. For the address and telephone number of the office nearest you, information can be found on the internet at www.dir.ca.gov/DLSE/dlse.html or under a search for "California Labor Commissioner's Office" on the internet or any other directory. The Labor Commissioner has offices in the following cities: Bakersfield, El Centro, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Redding, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Stockton, and Van Nuys.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Amends General
Minimum Wage
Order and IWC
Industry and
Occupation Orders

California Minimum Wage**MW-2024****SUPPLEMENT FOR COVERED HEALTH CARE EMPLOYEES**

Every covered healthcare facility employer shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:

Minimum Wages Effective as of October 16, 2024:

Health care facilities with 10,000 or more full time equivalent employees	\$23 per hour
Dialysis clinics	\$23 per hour
Hospitals with a higher governmental payor mix, independent hospitals with an elevated governmental payor mix, or rural independent health care facilities	\$18 per hour
Intermittent clinics, community clinics, rural health clinics, or urgent care clinics associated with community or rural health clinics except for those that have been granted a waiver to postpone the minimum wage increase	\$21 per hour
Other covered health care facilities (see below for delays and exclusions)	\$21 per hour

Additional information regarding the healthcare minimum wage, including the types of health care facilities covered, may be found here: [Health Care Worker Minimum Wage Frequently Asked Questions](#)

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

TAKE NOTICE that the Governor of California signed legislation passed by the California Legislature, raising the minimum wage payable by certain health care facility employers (SB 525, Ch. 890 Stats. 2023; SB 828, Ch. 12, Stats. 2024; and SB 159, Ch. 40, Stats. 2024). Pursuant to its authority to conform MW-2024 to recently enacted SB 525, SB 828, and SB 159, the Department of Industrial Relations publishes this Supplement to the General Minimum Wage Order, MW-2024 for covered health care employees.

This Supplement must be made available to employees in accordance with the IWC's wage orders. Copies of the full text of the amended wage orders may be obtained by downloading online at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/iwc/WageOrderIndustries.htm> or by contacting your local Labor Commissioner's office.

1. APPLICABILITY

This Supplement only applies to covered health care employees under Part 4 of Division 2 of the Labor Code (commencing with Labor Code section 1182.14). This order incorporates the definitions of terms in Labor Code section 1182.14(b).

2. MINIMUM WAGES

Except as provided in Subsection (E) of this section and pursuant to definitions, coverage requirements, conditions, and exceptions provided in **Labor Code section 1182.14**, Health care facility employers shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following, on each effective date, per hour for all hours worked.

(A) For any covered health care facility employer with 10,000 or more full-time equivalent employees; that is part of an integrated health care delivery system or health care system with 10,000 or more full-time equivalent employees; that is a dialysis clinic as defined in subdivision (b) of section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code or that is a person that owns, controls, or operates a dialysis clinic, or that is owned, affiliated, or operated by a county with a population of more than 5 million as of January 1, 2023, the minimum wage for all covered health care employees shall be as follows:

- (1) From October 16, 2024 to June 30, 2025, inclusive, twenty-three dollars (\$23) per hour.
- (2) From July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, inclusive, twenty-four dollars (\$24) per hour.
- (3) From July 1, 2026 and until adjusted for inflation, twenty-five dollars (\$25) per hour.

For information regarding lists of health care facilities with 10,000 or more full-time equivalent employees, visit:

https://hcai.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/SB-525-Fact-Sheet-HCAI-Hospital-Lists-04_23_24.pdf

(B) For any hospital that is a hospital with a high governmental payor mix; an independent hospital with an elevated governmental payor mix; a rural independent covered health care facility or a health care facility that is owned, affiliated, or

operated by a county with a population of less than 250,000 as of January 1, 2023, the minimum wage for all covered health care employees shall be as follows:

- (1) From October 16, 2024 to June 30, 2025, inclusive, eighteen dollars (\$18) per hour; from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, inclusive, eighteen dollars and sixty-three cents (\$18.63); from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027, inclusive, nineteen dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$19.28); from July 1, 2027 to June 30, 2028, inclusive, nineteen dollars and ninety-five cents (\$19.95); from July 1, 2028 to June 30, 2029, inclusive, twenty dollars and sixty-five cents (\$20.65); from July 1, 2029 to June 30, 2030, inclusive, twenty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$21.37); from July 1, 2030 to June 30, 2031, inclusive, twenty-two dollars and twelve cents (\$22.12); from July 1, 2031 to June 30, 2032, inclusive, twenty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$23.89).
- (2) From July 1, 2033 and until adjusted for inflation, twenty-five (\$25) per hour.

For information regarding lists of health care facilities with a high governmental payor mix, independent hospitals with an elevated governmental payor mix, or rural independent covered health care facilities, visit: https://hcai.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/SB-525-Fact-Sheet-HCAI-Hospital-Lists-04_23_24.pdf

(C)(1) For any health care facility specified in clauses (a) to (d), inclusive, the minimum wage for all covered health care employees shall be as set forth in subparagraph (2).

- (a) A clinic as defined in subdivision (h) of section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, that is not operated by or affiliated with a clinic described in subdivision (b) of section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (b) A community clinic licensed under subdivision (a) of section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, and any associated intermittent clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (h) of section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (c) A rural health clinic, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (l) of section 1396d of Title 42 of the United States Code, that is not license-exempt.
- (d) An urgent care clinic that is owned by or affiliated with a facility defined in clause (a) or (b).

(2)(a) From October 16, 2024 to June 30, 2026, inclusive, twenty-one dollars (\$21) per hour.

(b) From July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027, inclusive, twenty-two dollars (\$22) per hour.

(c) From July 1, 2027 and until adjusted for inflation, twenty-five dollars (\$25) per hour.

(D) For all other covered health care facility employers pursuant to Labor Code section 1184.14, the minimum wage for all covered health care employees shall be as follows:

(1) From October 16, 2024 to June 30, 2026, inclusive, twenty-one dollars (\$21) per hour.

(2) From July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2028, inclusive, twenty-three dollars (\$23) per hour.

(3) From July 1, 2028 and until adjusted for inflation, twenty-five dollars (\$25) per hour.

(E) Exceptions or Delayed Implementation.

(1) The State. The health care minimum wage does not apply to any facility owned, controlled, or operated by the state or any state agency, including every state office, officer, department, division, board, and commission under the executive branch, California State University or California State Community College. Health care districts and the University of California are covered by the law.

(2) Counties. A covered health care facility that is county owned, affiliated, or operated shall not be required to comply with Subsections (A) and (B) of this section before January 1, 2025, but shall comply with the appropriate schedule in Subsections (A) and (B) of this section commencing on January 1, 2025.

(3) Waivers: certain clinics. A covered health care facility that is a clinic under Subsection (C)(1) of this section may apply for—and the Department of Industrial Relations shall grant—a waiver to postpone implementation of the applicable minimum wage if the clinic meets specific requirements.

3. AMENDED PROVISIONS

This Supplement only establishes a special minimum wage amount applicable to covered health care employees separate from the amount stated in Section 2 of the general minimum wage order (MW-2024) and Section 4 of IWC Orders 4 and 5. This Supplement makes no other changes to any other sections of the minimum wage amounts in other industry and occupation orders.

This Supplement to the Wage Orders shall be in effect as of October 16, 2024.

Questions about enforcement should be directed to the Labor Commissioner's Office. For the address and telephone number of the office nearest you, information can be found on the internet at www.dir.ca.gov/DLSE/dlse.html or under a search for "California Labor Commissioner's Office" on the internet or any other directory. The Labor Commissioner has offices in the following cities: Bakersfield, El Centro, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Redding, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Stockton, and Van Nuys.

FAMILY CARE & MEDICAL LEAVE & PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



Under California law, an employee may have the right to take job-protected leave to care for their own serious health condition or a family member with a serious health condition, or to bond with a new child (via birth, adoption, or foster care). California law also requires employers to provide job-protected leave and accommodations to employees who are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

Under the California Family Rights Act of 1993 (CFRA), many employees have the right to take job-protected leave, which is leave that will allow them to return to their job or a similar job after their leave ends. This leave may be up to 12 work weeks in a 12-month period for:

- the employee's own serious health condition;
- the serious health condition of a child, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or someone else with a blood or family-like relationship with the employee ("designated person"); or
- the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

If an employee takes leave for their own or a family member's serious health condition, leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work schedule when medically necessary, among other circumstances.

Eligibility. To be eligible for CFRA leave, an employee must have more than 12 months of service with their employer, have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date they want to begin their leave, and their employer must have five or more employees.

Pay and Benefits During Leave. While the law provides only unpaid leave, some employers pay their employees during CFRA leave. In addition, employees may choose (or employers may require) use of accrued paid leave while taking CFRA leave under certain circumstances. Employees on CFRA leave may also be eligible for benefits administered by the Employment Development Department.

Taking CFRA leave may impact certain employee benefits and seniority date. If employees want more information regarding eligibility for a leave and/or the impact of the leave on seniority and benefits, they should contact their employer.

Pregnancy Disability Leave. Even if an employee is not eligible for CFRA leave, if disabled by pregnancy, childbirth or a related medical condition, the employee is entitled to take a pregnancy disability leave of up to four months, depending on their period(s) of actual disability. If the employee is CFRA-eligible, they have certain rights to take *both* a pregnancy disability leave and a CFRA leave for reason of the birth of their child.

Reinstatement. Both CFRA leave and pregnancy disability leave contain a guarantee of reinstatement to the same position or, in certain instances, a comparable position at the end of the leave, subject to any defense allowed under the law.

Notice. For foreseeable events (such as the expected birth of a child or a planned medical treatment for the employee or of a family member), the employee must provide, if possible, at least 30 days' advance notice to their employer that they will be taking leave. For events that are unforeseeable, employees should notify their employers, at least verbally, as soon as they learn of the need for the leave. Failure to comply with these notice rules is grounds for, and may result in, deferral of the requested leave until the employee complies with this notice policy.

Certification. Employers may require certification from an employee's health care provider before allowing leave for pregnancy disability or for the employee's own serious health condition. Employers may also require certification from the health care provider of the employee's family member, including a designated person, who has a serious health condition, before granting leave to take care of that family member.

Want to learn more?

Visit: calcivilrights.ca.gov/family-medical-pregnancy-leave/

If you have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation at work, or have been improperly denied protected leave, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD).

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department

calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess

Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320

California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation?
CRD can assist you with your complaint.



Notice to Employees



Your employer is registered with and reporting wages to the Employment Development Department (EDD) as required by law. Wages are used for the following benefit programs, which are available to you.

Unemployment Insurance

Funded entirely by employer's taxes

Provides partial wage replacement when you are unemployed or your hours are reduced due to no fault of your own. You must meet all eligibility requirements to receive unemployment benefits.

Visit [File for Unemployment](http://edd.ca.gov/unemployment) (edd.ca.gov/unemployment) to learn how to apply for benefits.

Disability Insurance

Funded entirely by employees' contributions

Provides partial wage replacement when you are unable to work because of a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability. You must meet all eligibility requirements to receive disability benefits.

Visit [Disability Insurance](http://edd.ca.gov/Disability/Disability_Insurance.htm) (edd.ca.gov/Disability/Disability_Insurance.htm) to learn how to apply for benefits.

Paid Family Leave

Funded entirely by employees' contributions

Provides partial wage replacement when you need to take time off work to:

- Care for a seriously ill family member.
- Bond with a new child.
- Participate in a qualifying event because of a family member's military deployment to a foreign country.

Visit [California Paid Family Leave](http://edd.ca.gov/PaidFamilyLeave) (edd.ca.gov/PaidFamilyLeave) to learn how to apply for benefits.

Note: Some employees may be exempt from coverage by the above insurance programs. It is illegal to make a false statement or to withhold facts to claim benefits. For additional information, visit the [EDD](http://edd.ca.gov) (edd.ca.gov).

The EDD is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Requests for services, aids, and/or alternate formats need to be made by calling 1-866-490-8879 (voice). TTY users, please call the California Relay Service at 711.

YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IF YOU ARE PREGNANT, HAVE A PREGNANCY-RELATED MEDICAL CONDITION, OR ARE RECOVERING FROM CHILDBIRTH, PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE.

YOUR EMPLOYER* HAS AN OBLIGATION TO

- Reasonably accommodate your medical needs related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related conditions (such as temporarily modifying your work duties, providing you with a stool or chair, or allowing more frequent breaks);
- Transfer you to a less strenuous or hazardous position (if one is available) or duties if medically needed because of your pregnancy;
- Provide you with pregnancy disability leave (PDL) of up to four months (the working days you normally would work in one-third of a year or 17 1/3 weeks) and return you to your same job when you are no longer disabled by your pregnancy or, in certain instances, to a comparable job. Taking PDL, however, does not protect you from non-leave related employment actions, such as a layoff;
- Provide a reasonable amount of break time and use of a room or other location in close proximity to the employee's work area to express breast milk in private as set forth in the Labor Code; and
- Never discriminate, harass, or retaliate on the basis of pregnancy.

FOR PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

- PDL is not for an automatic period of time, but for the period of time that you are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition. Your health care provider determines how much time you will need.
- Once your employer has been informed that you need to take PDL, your employer must guarantee in writing that you can return to work in your same or a comparable position if you request a written guarantee. Your employer may require you to submit written medical certification from your health care provider substantiating the need for your leave.
- PDL may include, but is not limited to, additional or more frequent breaks, time for prenatal or postnatal medical appointments, and doctor-ordered bed rest, and covers conditions such as severe morning sickness, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, and/or post-partum depression.
- PDL does not need to be taken all at once but can be taken on an as-needed basis as required by your health care provider, including intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule.
- Your leave will be paid or unpaid depending on your employer's policy for other medical leaves. You may also be eligible for state disability insurance or Paid Family Leave (PFL), administered by the California Employment Development Department.
- At your discretion, you can use any vacation or other paid time off during your PDL.
- Your employer may require or you may choose to use any available sick leave during your PDL.
- Your employer is required to continue your group health coverage during your PDL at the same level and under the same conditions that coverage would have been provided if you had continued in employment continuously for the duration of your leave.
- Taking PDL may impact certain of your benefits and your seniority date; please contact your employer for details.

NOTICE OBLIGATIONS AS AN EMPLOYEE

- Give your employer reasonable notice. To receive reasonable accommodation, obtain a transfer, or take PDL, you must give your employer sufficient notice for your employer to make appropriate plans. Sufficient notice means 30 days advance notice if the need for the reasonable accommodation, transfer, or PDL is foreseeable, or as soon as practicable if the need is an emergency or unforeseeable.
- Provide a written medical certification from your health care provider. Except in a medical emergency where there is no time to obtain it, your employer may require you to supply a written medical certification from your health care provider of the medical need for your reasonable accommodation, transfer or PDL. If the need is an emergency or unforeseeable, you must provide this certification within the time frame your employer requests, unless it is not practicable for you to do so under the circumstances despite your diligent, good faith efforts. Your employer must provide at least 15 calendar days for you to submit the certification. See if your employer has a copy of a medical certification form to give to your health care provider to complete.
- Please note that if you fail to give your employer reasonable advance notice or, if your employer requires it, written medical certification of your medical need, your employer may be justified in delaying your reasonable accommodation, transfer, or PDL.

ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT (CFRA)

Under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), if you have more than 12 months of service with an employer, and have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date you want to begin your leave, you may have a right to a family care or medical leave (CFRA leave). This leave may be up to 12 workweeks in a 12-month period for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of your child**, or for your own serious health condition or that of your child, parent***, spouse, domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or someone else related by blood or in family-like relationship with the employee ("designated person"). Employers may pay their employees while taking CFRA leave, but employers are not required to do so, unless the employee is taking accrued paid time-off while on CFRA leave. Employees taking CFRA leave may be eligible for benefits administered by Employment Development Department.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation? CRD can assist you with your complaint.

For translations of this guidance, visit:
www.calcivilrights.ca.gov/posters/required

*PDL, CFRA leave, and anti-discrimination protections apply to employers of 5 or more employees; anti-harassment protections apply to employers of 1 or more.

** "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of an employee or the employee's domestic partner, or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis.

*** "Parent" includes a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or other person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child.



About California Paid Family Leave

California's Paid Family Leave program was created for those moments that matter. Benefits are available to care for a seriously ill family member, to bond with a new child, or to participate in a qualifying military event.

Facts About California Paid Family Leave

- Provides up to eight weeks of partial-wage-replacement benefits. Leave doesn't have to be taken all at once.
- Provides approximately 60 to 70 percent of your weekly salary.
- Funded through your State Disability Insurance tax withholding, noted as "CASDI" on paystubs, or a qualifying voluntary plan paid into in the past 5 to 18 months.
- To bond with a new child, leave can be taken anytime within the first 12 months of a child entering your family.
- Citizenship and immigration status do not affect eligibility.

What if My Claim Is Denied?

If your claim is denied, you have the right to:

- Know the reason for denial.
- Appeal decisions about your eligibility for benefits. Visit [Appeals](https://edd.ca.gov/en/Disability/Appeals) (edd.ca.gov/en/Disability/Appeals) for information.

All claim information is confidential except for purposes allowed by law.



Paid Family Leave

Be there for the moments that matter.

English	1-877-238-4373
Spanish	1-877-379-3819
Cantonese	1-866-692-5595
Vietnamese	1-866-692-5596
Armenian	1-866-627-1567
Punjabi	1-866-627-1568
Tagalog	1-866-627-1569
TTY	1-800-445-1312

Visit a [Paid Family Leave or State Disability Insurance Office](#) (edd.ca.gov/en/Disability/Contact_SDI) near you to obtain claim forms, receive information, or speak to a representative.

For more information, visit:
edd.ca.gov/PaidFamilyLeave

The EDD is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Requests for services, aids, and/or alternate formats need to be made by calling 1-866-490-8879 (voice). TTY users, please call the California Relay Service at 711.



CALIFORNIA PAID FAMILY LEAVE

Helping Californians be present for the moments that matter.





Do I Qualify for California Paid Family Leave?

To qualify for Paid Family Leave benefits, you must:

- Take time off from work to care for a seriously ill family member, to bond with a new child or to participate in a qualifying military event.
- Be covered by State Disability Insurance or a voluntary plan in lieu of State Disability Insurance.
- Have earned at least \$300 in the past 5 to 18 months.
- Submit your claim no later than 41 days after you begin your family leave. Do not file before your first day of leave.

How Are Benefit Amounts Calculated?

Benefits are 60 to 70 percent of your highest quarterly earnings 5 to 18 months before your claim begins.

Estimate your benefits at [Disability Insurance and Paid Family Leave Calculator](http://edd.ca.gov/PFL_Calculator) (edd.ca.gov/PFL_Calculator).

Does Paid Family Leave Provide Job Protection?

California Paid Family Leave does not provide job protection. Job protection may be provided if you qualify under other laws:

- [Federal Family and Medical Leave Act](http://dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla) (dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla).
- [California Family Rights Act. Civil Rights Department](http://calcivilrights.ca.gov) (calcivilrights.ca.gov).

Notify your employer of your plan to take leave and the reason for taking leave according to your company's policy.

How Do I Apply for Benefits?

You can apply for Paid Family Leave benefits using [SDI Online](http://edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) (edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online).

To file by mail, you must complete and submit a *Claim for Paid Family Leave (PFL) Benefits* (DE 2501F) form. Learn more at [File a Paid Family Leave Claim by Mail](http://edd.ca.gov/en/disability/How_to_File_a_PFL_Claim_by_Mail) (edd.ca.gov/en/disability/How_to_File_a_PFL_Claim_by_Mail).

Caregiving Claims

Provide medical certification for your seriously ill family member who requires your care. This certification needs to be from their licensed health professional. You must also provide information about the family member you are caring for and their signature.

Bonding Claims

Provide documents that show your relationship to your child. This can be a copy of your child's birth certificate, adoptive placement agreement, or foster care placement record.

If you are currently receiving pregnancy-related Disability Insurance benefits, it is not necessary to request a Paid Family Leave claim form. The form to file for bonding will be sent through your SDI Online account or by mail when your pregnancy-related disability claim ends.

Military Assist Claims

Military assist claims require two types of supporting documents. This can be proof of covered active duty or call to covered active duty and documentation of the qualifying event.

Voluntary Plans

If you are covered by a voluntary plan, contact your employer for information about your coverage and instructions on how to apply for benefits.

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT

(Poster may be printed on 8 ½" x 11" letter size paper)

**HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT:
CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE
(as amended effective 1/1/2024)****Entitlement:**

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrual shall begin on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 80 hours or 10 days.
- An employer can also provide 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of paid sick leave "up-front" at the beginning of a 12-month period. No accrual or carry over is required.
- Other accrual plans that meet specified conditions, including PTO plans, may also satisfy the requirements.

Usage:

- An employee may use paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for themselves or a family member for the diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care, or specified purposes for an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- An employer may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the local office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm> using the [alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities](#). Staff is available in person and by telephone.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACT SHEET



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination based on sex/gender (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions), gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Individuals of any gender can be the target of sexual harassment. Unlawful sexual harassment does not have to be motivated by sexual desire. Sexual harassment may involve harassment of a person of the same gender as the harasser, regardless of either person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1. **“Quid pro quo”** (Latin for “this for that”) sexual harassment is when someone conditions a job, promotion, or other work benefit on your submission to sexual advances or other conduct based on sex.
2. **“Hostile work environment”** sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome comments or conduct based on sex unreasonably interferes with your work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. You may experience sexual harassment even if the offensive conduct was not aimed directly at you.

The harassment must be severe or pervasive to be unlawful. A single act of harassment may be sufficiently severe to be unlawful.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT INCLUDES MANY FORMS OF OFFENSIVE BEHAVIORS

BEHAVIORS THAT MAY BE SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

1. Unwanted sexual advances
2. Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
3. Leering; gestures; or displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons, or posters
4. Derogatory comments, epithets, slurs, or jokes
5. Graphic comments, sexually degrading words, or suggestive or obscene messages or invitations
6. Physical touching or assault, as well as impeding or blocking movements

Actual or threatened retaliation for rejecting advances or complaining about harassment is also unlawful.

Employees or job applicants who believe that they have been sexually harassed or retaliated against may file a complaint of discrimination with CRD within three years of the last act of harassment or retaliation.

CRD serves as a neutral fact-finder and attempts to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes. If CRD finds sufficient evidence to establish that discrimination occurred and settlement efforts fail, the Department may file a civil complaint in state or federal court to address the causes of the discrimination and on behalf of the complaining party. CRD may seek court orders changing the employer's policies and practices, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs if it prevails in litigation. Employees can also pursue the matter through a private lawsuit in civil court after a complaint has been filed with CRD and a Right-to-Sue Notice has been issued.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY & LIABILITY

All employers, regardless of the number of employees, are covered by the harassment provisions of California law. Employers are liable for harassment by their supervisors or agents. All harassers, including both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, may be held personally liable for harassment or for aiding and abetting harassment. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent harassment. If an employer fails to take such steps, that employer can be held liable for the harassment. In addition, an employer may be liable for the harassment by a non-employee (for example, a client or customer) of an employee, applicant, or person providing services for the employer. An employer will only be liable for this form of harassment if it knew or should have known of the harassment, and failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

Employers have an affirmative duty to take reasonable steps to prevent and promptly correct discriminatory and harassing conduct, and to create a workplace free of harassment.

A program to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace is not only required by law, but it is the most practical way for an employer to avoid or limit liability if harassment occurs.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACT SHEET



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL REMEDIES

- **Damages for emotional distress from each employer or person in violation of the law**
- **Hiring or reinstatement**
- **Back pay or promotion**
- **Changes in the policies or practices of the employer**

ALL EMPLOYERS MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND CORRECT IT WHEN IT OCCURS:

- 1.** Distribute copies of this brochure or an alternative writing that complies with Government Code 12950. This pamphlet may be duplicated in any quantity.
- 2.** Post a copy of the Department's employment poster entitled "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment."
- 3.** Develop a harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy in accordance with 2 CCR 11023. The policy must:
 - Be in writing.
 - List all protected groups under the FEHA.
 - Indicate that the law prohibits coworkers and third parties, as well as supervisors and managers with whom the employee comes into contact, from engaging in prohibited harassment.
 - Create a complaint process that ensures confidentiality to the extent possible; a timely response; an impartial and timely investigation by qualified personnel; documentation and tracking for reasonable progress; appropriate options for remedial actions and resolutions; and timely closures.
 - Provide a complaint mechanism that does not require an employee to complain directly to their immediate supervisor. That complaint mechanism must include, but is not limited to including: provisions for direct communication, either orally or in writing, with a designated company representative; and/or a complaint hotline; and/or access to an ombudsperson; and/or identification of CRD and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as additional avenues for employees to lodge complaints.
 - Instruct supervisors to report any complaints of misconduct to a designated company representative, such as a human resources manager, so that the company can try to resolve the claim internally. Employers with 50 or more employees are required to

include this as a topic in mandated sexual harassment prevention training (see 2 CCR 11024).

- Indicate that when the employer receives allegations of misconduct, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation that provides all parties appropriate due process and reaches reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected.
- Make clear that employees shall not be retaliated against as a result of making a complaint or participating in an investigation.

4. Distribute its harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy by doing one or more of the following:

- Printing the policy and providing a copy to employees with an acknowledgement form for employees to sign and return.
- Sending the policy via email with an acknowledgment return form.
- Posting the current version of the policy on a company intranet with a tracking system to ensure all employees have read and acknowledged receipt of the policy.
- Discussing policies upon hire and/or during a new hire orientation session.
- Using any other method that ensures employees received and understand the policy.

5. If the employer's workforce at any facility or establishment contains ten percent or more of persons who speak a language other than English as their spoken language, that employer shall translate the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation policy into every language spoken by at least ten percent of the workforce.

6. In addition, employers who do business in California and employ 5 or more part-time or full-time employees must provide at least one hour of training regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation, to each non-supervisory employee; and two hours of such training to each supervisory employee. Training must be provided within six months of assumption of employment. Employees must be trained every two years. Please see Gov. Code 12950.1 and 2 CCR 11024 for further information.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department

calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess

Toll Free: 800.884.1684

TTY: 800.700.2320



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

THE FACTS

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination based on sex/gender (including pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions), gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Individuals of any gender can be the target of sexual harassment. Unlawful sexual harassment does not have to be motivated by sexual desire. Sexual harassment may involve harassment by a person of the same gender, regardless of either person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

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SEXUAL HARASSMENT



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Actual or threatened retaliation for rejecting advances or complaining about harassment is also unlawful.

Employees or job applicants who believe that they have been sexually harassed or retaliated against may file a complaint of discrimination with CRD within three years of the last act of harassment or retaliation. CRD serves as a neutral fact-finder and attempts to help the parties voluntarily resolve disputes.

If CRD finds sufficient evidence to establish that discrimination occurred and settlement efforts fail, the Department may file a civil complaint in state or federal court to address the causes of the discrimination and on behalf of the complaining party. CRD may seek court orders changing the employer's policies and practices, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs if it prevails in litigation. Employees can also pursue the matter through a private lawsuit in civil court after a complaint has been filed with CRD and a Right-to-Sue Notice has been issued.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY & LIABILITY

All employers, regardless of the number of employees, are covered by the harassment provisions of California law. Employers are liable for harassment by their supervisor or agents. Employees accused of harassment, including both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, may be held personally liable for harassment or for aiding and abetting harassment. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent harassment. If an employer fails to take such steps, that employer can be held liable for the harassment. In addition, an employer may be liable for the harassment by a non-employee (for example, a client or customer) of an employee, applicant, or person providing services for the employer. An employer will only be liable for this form of harassment if it knew or should have known of the harassment, and failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

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A program to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace is not only required by law, but it is the most practical way for an employer to avoid or limit liability if harassment occurs.

ALL EMPLOYERS MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND CORRECT IT WHEN IT OCCURS:

1. Distribute copies of this document or an alternative writing that complies with Government Code 12950. This document may be duplicated in any quantity.
2. Post a copy of the CRD employment poster "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment."
3. Develop a harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy in accordance with 2 CCR 11023.

The policy must:

- Be in writing.
- List all protected groups under the FEHA.
- Indicate that the law prohibits coworkers and third parties, as well as supervisors and managers with whom the employee comes into contact, from engaging in prohibited harassment.
- Create a complaint process that ensures confidentiality to the extent possible; a timely response; an impartial and timely investigation by qualified personnel; documentation and tracking for reasonable progress; appropriate options for remedial actions and resolutions; and timely closures.
- Provide a complaint mechanism that does not require an employee to complain directly to their immediate supervisor.
- That complaint mechanism must include, but is not limited to including: provisions for direct communication, either orally or in writing, with a designated company representative; and / or a complaint hotline; and/ or access to an ombudsperson; and/

or identification of CRD and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as additional avenues for employees to lodge complaints.

- Instruct supervisors to report any complaints of misconduct to a designated company representative, such as a human resources manager, so that the company can try to resolve the claim internally. Employers with 50 or more employees are required to include this as a topic in mandated sexual harassment prevention training (see 2 CCR 11024).
 - Indicate that when the employer receives allegations of misconduct, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation that provides all parties appropriate due process and reaches reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected.
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 - Discussing policies upon hire and/or during a new hire orientation.
 - Using any other method that ensures employees received and understand the policy.
 5. If the employer's workforce at any facility or establishment contains ten percent or more of persons who speak a language other than English as their spoken language, that employer shall translate the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation policy into every language spoken by at least ten percent of the workforce.
 6. In addition, employers who do business in California and employ 5 or more part-time or full-time employees must provide at least one hour of training regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation, to each non-supervisory employee; and two hours of such training to each supervisory employee. All employees must be trained by January 1, 2023. New supervisory employees must be trained within six months of assuming their supervisory position, and new non-supervisory employees must be trained within six months of hire. Employees must be retrained once every two years. Please see Gov. Code 12950.1 and 2 CCR 11024 for further information.

CIVIL REMEDIES

1. Damages for emotional distress from each employer or person in violation of the law
2. Hiring or reinstatement
3. Back pay or promotion
4. Changes in the policies or practices of the employer

To schedule an appointment, contact the Communication Center below.

If you have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation, the CRD can assist you by scribing your intake by phone or, for individuals who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing or have speech disabilities, through the California Relay Service (711), or you can contact us below.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation?
CRD can assist you with your complaint.



THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NONCONFORMING

CALIFORNIA LAW PROTECTS TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE FROM DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION AT WORK. THESE PROTECTIONS ARE ENFORCED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT (CRD).

THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from employment discrimination?

Yes. All employees, job applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and contractors are protected from discrimination at work when based on a protected characteristic, such as their gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, race, or national origin. This means that private employers with five or more employees may not, for example, refuse to hire or promote someone because they identify as – or are perceived to identify as – transgender or non-binary, or because they express their gender in non-stereotypical ways.

Employment discrimination can occur at any time during the hiring or employment process. In addition to refusing to hire or promote someone, unlawful discrimination includes discharging an employee, subjecting them to worse working conditions, or unfairly modifying the terms of their employment because of their gender identity or gender expression.

2. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from harassment at work?

Yes. All employers are prohibited from harassing any employee, intern, volunteer, or contractor because of their gender identity or gender expression. For example, an employer can be liable if co-workers create a hostile work environment – whether in person or virtual – for an employee who is undergoing a gender transition. Similarly, an employer can be liable when customers or other third parties harass an employee because of their gender identity or expression, such as intentionally referring to a gender-nonconforming employee by the wrong pronouns or name.

3. Does California law protect employees who complain about discrimination or harassment in the workplace?

Yes. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against any employee who asserts their right under the law to be free from discrimination or harassment. For example, an employer commits unlawful retaliation when it responds to an employee making a discrimination complaint – to their supervisor, human resources staff, or CRD – by cutting their shifts.

4. If bathrooms, showers, and locker rooms are sex-segregated, can employees choose the one that is most appropriate for them?

Yes. All employees have a right to safe and appropriate restroom and locker room facilities. This includes the right to use a restroom or locker room that corresponds to the employee's gender identity, regardless of the employee's sex assigned at birth. In addition, where possible, an employer should provide an easily accessible, gender-neutral (or "all-gender"), single user facility for use by any employee. The use of single stall restrooms

and other facilities should always be a matter of choice. Employees should never be forced to use one, as a matter of policy or due to harassment.

5. Does an employee have the right to be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond to their gender identity or gender expression, even if different from their legal name and gender?

Yes. Employees have the right to use and be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. These are sometimes known as "chosen" or "preferred" names and pronouns. For example, an employee does not need to have legally changed their name or birth certificate, nor have undergone any type of gender transition (such as surgery), to use a name and/or pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. An employer may be legally obligated to use an employee's legal name in specific employment records, but when no legal obligation compels the use of a legal name, employers and co-workers must respect an employee's chosen name and pronouns. For example, some businesses utilize software for payroll and other administrative purposes, such as creating work schedules or generating virtual profiles. While it may be appropriate for the business to use a transgender employee's legal name for payroll purposes when legally required, refusing or failing to use that person's chosen name and pronouns, if different from their legal name, on a shift schedule, nametag, instant messaging account, or work ID card could be harassing or discriminatory. CRD recommends that employers take care to ensure that each employee's chosen name and pronouns are respected to the greatest extent allowed by law.

6. Does an employee have the right to dress in a way that corresponds with their gender identity and gender expression?

Yes. An employer who imposes a dress code must enforce it in a non-discriminatory manner. This means that each employee must be allowed to dress in accordance with their gender identity and expression. While an employer may establish a dress code or grooming policy in accord with business necessity, all employees must be held to the same standard, regardless of their gender identity or expression.

7. Can an employer ask an applicant about their sex assigned at birth or gender identity in an interview?

No. Employers may ask non-discriminatory questions, such as inquiring about an applicant's employment history or asking for professional references. But an interviewer should not ask questions designed to detect a person's gender identity or gender transition history such as asking about why the person changed their name. Employers should also not ask questions about a person's body or whether they plan to have surgery.

Want to learn more?

Visit: <https://bit.ly/3hTG1EO>

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department

calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess

Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320

California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation?
CRD can assist you with your complaint.



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT

The California Civil Rights Department (CRD) enforces laws that protect you from illegal discrimination and harassment in employment based on your actual or perceived:

- **ANCESTRY**
- **AGE** (40 and above)
- **COLOR**
- **DISABILITY** (physical, developmental, mental health/psychiatric, HIV and AIDS)
- **GENETIC INFORMATION**
- **GENDER EXPRESSION**
- **GENDER IDENTITY**
- **MARITAL STATUS**
- **MEDICAL CONDITION** (genetic characteristics, cancer, or a record or history of cancer)
- **MILITARY OR VETERAN STATUS**
- **NATIONAL ORIGIN** (includes language restrictions and possession of a driver's license issued to undocumented immigrants)
- **RACE** (includes hair texture and hairstyles)
- **RELIGION** (includes religious dress and grooming practices)
- **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DECISIONMAKING**
- **SEX/GENDER** (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions)
- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**



CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT

THE CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS AT WORK.

HARASSMENT

1. The law prohibits harassment of employees, applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and independent contractors by any person. This includes a prohibition against harassment based on any characteristic listed above, such as sexual harassment, gender harassment, and harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and/or related medical conditions.
2. All employers are required to take reasonable steps to prevent all forms of harassment, as well as provide information to each of their employees on the nature, illegality, and legal remedies that apply to sexual harassment.
3. Employers with five or more employees and public employers must train their employees regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.

DISCRIMINATION/REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

1. California law prohibits employers with five or more employees and public employers from discriminating based on any protected characteristic listed above when making decisions about hiring, promotion, pay, benefits, terms of employment, layoffs, and other aspects of employment.
2. Employers cannot limit or prohibit the use of any language in any workplace unless justified by business necessity. The employer must notify employees of the language restriction and consequences for violation.
3. Employers cannot discriminate against an applicant or employee because they possess a California driver's license or ID issued to an undocumented person.
4. Employers must reasonably accommodate the religious beliefs and practices of an employee, unpaid intern, or job applicant, including the wearing or carrying of religious clothing, jewelry or artifacts, and hairstyles, facial hair, or body hair, which are part of an individual's observance of their religious beliefs.
5. Employers must reasonably accommodate an employee or job applicant with a disability to enable them to perform the essential functions of a job.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS

California law offers additional protections to those who work for employers with five or more employees. Some exceptions may apply. These additional protections include:

1. Specific protections and hiring procedures for people with criminal histories who are looking for employment
2. Protections against discrimination based on an employee or job applicant's use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace

3. Up to 12 weeks of job-protected leave to eligible employees to care for themselves, a family member (child of any age, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling) or a designated person (with blood or family-like relationship to employee); to bond with a new child; or for certain military exigencies
4. Up to five days of job-protected bereavement leave within three months of the death of a family member (child, spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, domestic partner, or parent-in-law)
5. Up to four months of job-protected leave to employees disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, as well as the right to reasonable accommodations, on the advice of their health care provider, related to their pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition
6. Up to five days of job-protected leave following a reproductive loss event (failed adoption, failed surrogacy, miscarriage, stillbirth, or unsuccessful assisted reproduction)
7. Protections against retaliation when a person opposes, reports, or assists another person to oppose unlawful discrimination, including filing an internal complaint or a complaint with CRD

REMEDIES/FILING A COMPLAINT

1. The law provides remedies for individuals who experience prohibited discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in the workplace. These remedies can include hiring, front pay, back pay, promotion, reinstatement, cease-and-desist orders, expert witness fees, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, punitive damages, and emotional distress damages.
2. If you believe you have experienced discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, you may file a complaint with CRD. Independent contractors and volunteers: If you believe you have been harassed, you may file a complaint with CRD.
3. Complaints must be filed within three years of the last act of discrimination/harassment/retaliation. For those who are under the age of 18, complaints must be filed within three years after the last act of discrimination/harassment/retaliation or one year after their eighteenth birthday, whichever is later.

If you have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation at work, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD).

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department
calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess
Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320
California Relay Service (711)

Have a disability that requires a reasonable accommodation?
CRD can assist you with your complaint.

The Fair Employment and Housing Act is codified at Government Code sections 12900 -12999. The regulations implementing the Act are at Code of Regulations, title 2, division 4.1

Government Code section 12950 and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 11023, require all employers to post this document. It must be conspicuously posted in hiring offices, on employee bulletin boards, in employment agency waiting rooms, union halls, and other places employees gather. Any employer whose workforce at any facility or establishment consists of more than 10% of non-English speaking persons must also post this notice in the appropriate language or languages.

The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement believes that the sample posting below meets the requirements of Labor Code Section 1102.8(a). This document must be printed to 8.5 x 14 inch paper with margins no larger than one-half inch in order to conform to the statutory requirement that the lettering be larger than size 14 point type.

WHISTLEBLOWERS ARE PROTECTED

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?

Pursuant to [California Labor Code Section 1102.5](#), employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. [[California Labor Code Section 1106](#)]

What is a whistleblower?

A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised his or her rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under [California Labor Code Section 1102.5](#), if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, **call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225**. The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.