

CALIFORNIA LABOR LAW POSTINGS (PART 2 OF 2)



PAID SICK LEAVE

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement

Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" 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.

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Posting

11/2023

TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

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.

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

CRD EDP-ENG / November 2022

PREGNANCY DISABILITY/CFRA LEAVE

YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE



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

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

FAMILY CARE & MEDICAL LEAVE & PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

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.

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

CRD 100-02192 / January 2023

*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.