



2024

Mandatory Cal-OSHA WORKPLACE POSTINGS

To print a copy of this required posting please go to:

<https://bca.lacity.org/safety-iipp>

Prepared and approved by BCA Safety Committee

For additional information please contact Ms. Angela Martinez, Safety Committee Chair (213) 798-5543

CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL

Industrial Welfare Commission	Discrimination and Harassment in Employment are Prohibited by Law
Minimum wage (state)	Transgender Rights in the Workplace (NEW)
Paid Sick Leave	Pregnancy disability leave
Payday notice	Family care and medical leave (CFRA leave)
Safety and health protection on the job	Notice to employees: EDD
Emergency phone numbers	Notice to employees: Unemployment insurance benefits
Access to medical and exposure records	Notice to employees: time off to vote
Notice to employees Injuries caused by work	Equal employment opportunity is the law
Notice of workers' compensation carrier and coverage	Minimum wage
Whistleblower protections	Family and Medical Leave Act (Federal FMLA)
No smoking signage	
Form 300A Log (Electronic Submittal)	Will be posted separately per the guidelines



INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

WORKPLACE POSTINGS

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CREDITS

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Tailgate Topic Review

2024 Calendar Year Cal-OSHA Job Postings

ALL POSTINGS ARE LOCATED AT PWB – LUNCH ROOM BULLETIN BOARD

Posting	Additional information and quantity needed	Who must post
Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) wage orders	IWC wage orders regulate wages, hours and working conditions and are numbered by industry or occupation group. Labor Code section 1183(d)	All employers
Minimum wage (state)	Sets forth California's minimum wage and can be downloaded in English and Spanish .	All employers
Paid sick leave	Provides information about paid sick leave entitlement and usage. Assembly Bill 1522	All employers
COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave 2022	Provides information about supplemental paid sick leave entitlement and usage for COVID-19 reasons in California in 2022.	All employers with 26 or more employees
Payday notice	Must specify the regular paydays and the time and place of payment. An employer-developed notice is permitted.	All employers
Safety and health protection on the job	Contains pertinent information regarding safety rules and regulations. Available in English and Spanish . Labor Code section 6328; Poster print date: July 2014	All employers
Emergency phone numbers	Lists emergency responders' phone numbers. Title 8, California Code of Regulations, CSO section 1512 (e)	All employers
Access to medical and exposure records	Provides information about rights of employees working with hazardous/toxic substances. Available in English and Spanish . Title 8, California Code of Regulations, GISO section 3204	All employers using hazardous or toxic substances
Operating Rules for Industrial Trucks	Not required	Employers operating forklifts
Notice to employees -- injuries caused by work	Advises employees of workers' compensation benefits. Title 8, California Code of Regulations, Division of Workers' Compensation section 9881	All employers
Notice of workers' compensation carrier and coverage	See Notice to Employees-injuries caused by work [Form DWC 7 (6/10)]	All employers
Whistleblower protections	Must be prominently displayed in lettering larger than size 14 type and include a list of employee rights and responsibilities under the whistleblower laws, including the telephone number of the whistleblower hotline maintained by the office of the California Attorney General . Labor Code section 1102.8	All employers
No smoking signage	Signage must be posted designating where smoking is prohibited/permitted in a place of employment. This law is enforced by local law enforcement agencies. Labor Code section 6404.5(c)(1)	All employers
Log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses	Form 300 is for logging recordable injuries, form 301 is for collecting details and form 300A is the annual summary form.	Employers with 11 or more employees in the previous year



INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

Tailgate Topic Review

In addition to postings required by the Department of Industrial Relations, other state and federal agencies have posting obligations. Additional requirements include (this list is not all inclusive):

Discrimination and Harassment in Employment are Prohibited by Law	Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code section 12900 et seq.	All employers
Transgender Rights in the Workplace (mandatory Jan 1, 2018)	The latest information can be obtained from the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), 1 (800) 884-1684, Reference notice DFEH-E04P-ENG.	All employers
Pregnancy disability leave	Not required	Employers of five to 49 employees
Family care and medical leave (CFRA leave) and pregnancy disability leave	Title 2, California Code of Regulations sections 7297.9 and 7291.16(e)	All public agencies
Notice to employees	Advises employees of potential unemployment insurance, disability insurance and paid family leave insurance benefits.	All employers
Notice to employees: unemployment insurance benefits	The latest information can be obtained from the Employment Development Department .	All employers
Notice to employees: time off to vote	Not less than 10 days before every statewide election, every employer shall keep posted conspicuously at the place of work	All employers
Equal employment opportunity is the law	Includes Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) poster.	All employers
Minimum wage (federal Fair Labor Standards Act)	The latest information can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor , reference number WH 1088.	All employers
Notice: Employee Polygraph Protection Act	The latest information can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor , reference number WH 1462.	All employers
Family and Medical Leave Act (Federal FMLA)	The latest information can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor , reference number WH 1420.	All public agencies

Copies of all Cal-OSHA required postings for Bureau of Contract Administration will also be available at the following home offices:

- Van Nuys Braude – 4th Floor
- West Valley
- West Los Angeles
- San Pedro

All offsite construction trailers shall obtain a copy from Randall Macfarlane – 213-798-5153.

Form 300A shall be posted per Cal-OSHA requirements at all home offices.

Information can be obtained at the Cal-OSHA website:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/wpnodeb.html>



OFFICIAL NOTICE

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

ORDER NO. 4-2001

REGULATING

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, MECHANICAL AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS

Effective January 1, 2001 as amended

Sections 4(A) and 10(C) amended and republished by the Department of Industrial Relations, effective January 1, 2021, pursuant to SB 13, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2016 and section 1182.13 of the Labor Code

This Order Must Be Posted Where Employees Can Read It Easily

Please Post With This Side Showing

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Effective January 1, 2001 as amended

Sections 4(A) and 10(C) amended and republished by the Department of Industrial Relations, effective January 1, 2021, pursuant to SB 3, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2016 and section 1182.13 of the Labor Code



INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION ORDER NO. 4-2001 REGULATING WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, MECHANICAL AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS

TAKE NOTICE: To employers and representatives of persons working in industries and occupations in the State of California: The Department of Industrial Relations amends and republishes the minimum wage and meals and lodging credits in the Industrial Welfare Commission's Orders as a result of legislation enacted (SB 3, Ch. 4, Stats of 2016, amending section 1182.12 of the California Labor Code), and pursuant to section 1182.13 of the California Labor Code. The amendments and republishing make no other changes to the IWC's Orders.

1. APPLICABILITY OF ORDER

This order shall apply to all persons employed in professional, technical, clerical, mechanical, and similar occupations whether paid on a time, piece rate, commission, or other basis, except that:

(A) Provisions of Sections 3 through 12 shall not apply to persons employed in administrative, executive, or professional capacities. The following requirements shall apply in determining whether an employee's duties meet the test to qualify for an exemption from those sections:

(1) Executive Exemption. A person employed in an executive capacity means any employee:

(a) Whose duties and responsibilities involve the management of the enterprise in which he/she is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof; and

(b) Who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees therein; and

(c) Who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; and

(d) Who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgment; and

(e) Who is primarily engaged in duties which meet the test of the exemption. The activities constituting exempt work and non-exempt work shall be construed in the same manner as such items are construed in the following regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act effective as of the date of this order: 29 C.F.R. Sections 541.102, 541.104-111, and 541.115-116. Exempt work shall include, for example, all work that is directly and closely related to exempt work and work which is properly viewed as a means for carrying out exempt functions. The work actually performed by the employee during the course of the workweek must, first and foremost, be examined and the amount of time the employee spends on such work, together with the employer's realistic expectations and the realistic requirements of the job, shall be considered in determining whether the employee satisfies this requirement.

(f) Such an employee must also earn a monthly salary equivalent to no less than two (2) times the state minimum wage for full-time employment. Full-time employment is defined in Labor Code Section 515(c) as 40 hours per week.

(2) Administrative Exemption. A person employed in an administrative capacity means any employee:

(a) Whose duties and responsibilities involve either:

(i) The performance of office or non-manual work directly related to management policies or general business operations of his/her employer or his/her employer's customers; or

(ii) The performance of functions in the administration of a school system, or educational establishment or institution, or of a department or subdivision thereof, in work directly related to the academic instruction or training carried on therein; and

(b) Who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgment; and

(c) Who regularly and directly assists a proprietor, or an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity (as such terms are defined for purposes of this section); or

(d) Who performs under only general supervision work along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience, or knowledge; or

(e) Who executes under only general supervision special assignments and tasks; and

(f) Who is primarily engaged in duties that meet the test of the exemption. The activities constituting exempt work and non-exempt work shall be construed in the same manner as such terms are construed in the following regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act effective as of the date of this order: 29 C.F.R. Sections 541.201-205, 541.207-208, 541.210, and 541.215. Exempt work shall include, for example, all work that is directly and closely related to exempt work and work which is properly viewed as a means for carrying out exempt functions. The work actually performed by the employee during the course

of the workweek must, first and foremost, be examined and the amount of time the employee spends on such work, together with the employer's realistic expectations and the realistic requirements of the job, shall be considered in determining whether the employee satisfies this requirement.

(g) Such employee must also earn a monthly salary equivalent to no less than two (2) times the state minimum wage for full-time employment. Full-time employment is defined in Labor Code Section 515(c) as 40 hours per week.

(3) Professional Exemption. A person employed in a professional capacity means any employee who meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Who is licensed or certified by the State of California and is primarily engaged in the practice of one of the following recognized professions: law, medicine, dentistry, optometry, architecture, engineering, teaching, or accounting; or

(b) Who is primarily engaged in an occupation commonly recognized as a learned or artistic profession. For the purposes of this subsection, "learned or artistic profession" means an employee who is primarily engaged in the performance of:

(i) Work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field or science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study, as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship, and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes, or work that is an essential part of or necessarily incident to any of the above work; or

(ii) Work that is original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor (as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training), and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination, or talent of the employee or work that is an essential part of or necessarily incident to any of the above work; and

(iii) Whose work is predominantly intellectual and varied in character (as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical, or physical work) and is of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time.

(c) Who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgment in the performance of duties set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b).

(d) Who earns a monthly salary equivalent to no less than two (2) times the state minimum wage for full-time employment. Full-time employment is defined in Labor Code Section 515 (c) as 40 hours per week.

(e) Subparagraph (b) above is intended to be construed in accordance with the following provisions of federal law as they existed as of the date of this wage order: 29 C.F.R. Sections 541.207, 541.301(a)-(d), 541.302, 541.306, 541.307, 541.308, and 541.310.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, pharmacists employed to engage in the practice of pharmacy, and registered nurses employed to engage in the practice of nursing, shall not be considered exempt professional employees, nor shall they be considered exempt from coverage for the purposes of this subparagraph unless they individually meet the criteria established for exemption as executive or administrative employees.

(g) Subparagraph (f) above shall not apply to the following advanced practice nurses:

(i) Certified nurse midwives who are primarily engaged in performing duties for which certification is required pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2746) of Chapter 6 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(ii) Certified nurse anesthetists who are primarily engaged in performing duties for which certification is required pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 2825) of Chapter 6 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(iii) Certified nurse practitioners who are primarily engaged in performing duties for which certification is required pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 2834) of Chapter 6 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(iv) Nothing in this subparagraph shall exempt the occupations set forth in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) from meeting the requirements of subsection 1(A)(3)(a)-(d) above.

(h) Except, as provided in subparagraph (i), an employee in the computer software field who is paid on an hourly basis shall be exempt, if *all* of the following apply:

(i) The employee is primarily engaged in work that is intellectual or creative and that requires the exercise of discretion and independent judgment.

(ii) The employee is primarily engaged in duties that consist of one or more of the following:

—The application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consulting with users, to determine hardware, software, or system functional specifications.

—The design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specifications.

—The documentation, testing, creation, or modification of computer programs related to the design of software or hardware for computer operating systems.

(iii) The employee is highly skilled and is proficient in the theoretical and practical application of highly specialized information to computer systems analysis, programming, and software engineering. A job title shall not be determinative of the applicability of this exemption.

(iv) The employee's hourly rate of pay is not less than forty-one dollars (\$41.00). The Office of Policy, Research and Legislation shall adjust this pay rate on October 1 of each year to be effective on January 1 of the following year by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the California Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.¹

¹ Pursuant to Labor Code section 515.5, subdivision (a)(4), the Office of the Director-Research, Department of Industrial Relations, has adjusted the minimum hourly rate of pay specified in this subdivision to be \$49.77, effective January 1, 2007. This hourly rate of pay is adjusted on October 1 of each year to be effective on January 1 of the following year, and may be obtained at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/iwc/computerSoftwareEmployees.html> or by mail from the Department of Industrial Relations.

(i) The exemption provided in subparagraph (h) does not apply to an employee if *any* of the following apply:

(i) The employee is a trainee or employee in an entry-level position who is learning to become proficient in the theoretical and practical application of highly specialized information to computer systems analysis, programming, and software engineering.

(ii) The employee is in a computer-related occupation but has not attained the level of skill and expertise necessary to work independently and without close supervision.

(iii) The employee is engaged in the operation of computers or in the manufacture, repair, or maintenance of computer hardware and related equipment.

(iv) The employee is an engineer, drafter, machinist, or other professional whose work is highly dependent upon or facilitated by the use of computers and computer software programs and who is skilled in computer-aided design software, including CAD/CAM, but who is not in a computer systems analysis or programming occupation.

(v) The employee is a writer engaged in writing material, including box labels, product descriptions, documentation, promotional material, setup and installation instructions, and other similar written information, either for print or for on screen media or who writes or provides content material intended to be read by customers, subscribers, or visitors to computer-related media such as the World Wide Web or CD-ROMs.

(vi) The employee is engaged in any of the activities set forth in subparagraph (h) for the purpose of creating imagery for effects used in the motion picture, television, or theatrical industry.

(B) Except as provided in Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, and 20, the provisions of this order shall not apply to any employees directly employed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including any city, county, or special district.

(C) The provisions of this order shall not apply to outside salespersons.

(D) The provisions of this order shall not apply to any individual who is the parent, spouse, child, or legally adopted child of the employer.

(E) The provisions of this order shall not apply to any individual participating in a national service program, such as AmeriCorps, carried out using assistance provided under Section 12571 of Title 42 of the United States Code. (See Stats. 2000, Ch. 365, amending Labor Code Section 1171.)

2. DEFINITIONS

(A) An "alternative workweek schedule" means any regularly scheduled workweek requiring an employee to work more than eight (8) hours in a 24-hour period.

(B) "Commission" means the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California.

(C) "Division" means the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the State of California.

(D) "Emergency" means an unpredictable or unavoidable occurrence at unscheduled intervals requiring immediate action.

(E) "Employ" means to engage, suffer, or permit to work.

(F) "Employee" means any person employed by an employer.

(G) "Employees in the health care industry" means any of the following:

(1) Employees in the health care industry providing patient care; or

(2) Employees in the health care industry working in a clinical or medical department, including pharmacists dispensing prescriptions in any practice setting; or

(3) Employees in the health care industry working primarily or regularly as a member of a patient care delivery team; or

(4) Licensed veterinarians, registered veterinary technicians and unregistered animal health technicians providing patient care.

(H) "Employer" means any person as defined in Section 18 of the Labor Code, who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other person, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours, or working conditions of any person.

(I) "Health care emergency" consists of an unpredictable or unavoidable occurrence at unscheduled intervals relating to health care delivery, requiring immediate action.

(J) "Health care industry" is defined as hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care and residential care facilities, convalescent care institutions, home health agencies, clinics operating 24 hours per day, and clinics performing surgery, urgent care, radiology, anesthesiology, pathology, neurology or dialysis.

(K) "Hours worked" means the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so. Within the health care industry, the term "hours worked" means the time during which an employee is suffered or permitted to work for the employer, whether or not required to do so, as interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(L) "Minor" means, for the purpose of this order, any person under the age of 18 years.

(M) "Outside salesperson" means any person, 18 years of age or over, who customarily and regularly works more than half the working time away from the employer's place of business selling tangible or intangible items or obtaining orders or contracts for products, services or use of facilities.

(N) "Primarily" as used in Section 1, Applicability, means more than one-half the employee's work time.

(O) "Professional, Technical, Clerical, Mechanical, and Similar Occupations" includes professional, semiprofessional, managerial, supervisory, laboratory, research, technical, clerical, office work, and mechanical occupations. Said occupations shall include, but not be limited to, the following: accountants; agents; appraisers; artists; attendants; audio-visual technicians; bookkeepers; bundlers; billposters; canvassers; carriers; cashiers; checkers; clerks; collectors; communications and sound technicians; compilers; copy holders; copy readers; copy writers; computer programmers and operators; demonstrators and display representatives; dispatchers; distributors; door-keepers; drafters; elevator operators; estimators; editors; graphic arts technicians; guards; guides; hosts; inspectors; installers; instructors; interviewers; investigators; librarians; laboratory workers; machine operators; mechanics; mailers; messengers; medical and dental technicians and technologists; models; nurses; packagers; photographers; porters and cleaners; process servers; printers; proof readers; salespersons and sales agents;

secretaries; sign erectors; sign painters; social workers; solicitors; statisticians; stenographers; teachers; telephone, radio-telephone, telegraph and call-out operators; tellers; ticket agents; tracers; typists; vehicle operators; x-ray technicians; their assistants and other related occupations listed as professional, semiprofessional, technical, clerical, mechanical, and kindred occupations.

(P) "Shift" means designated hours of work by an employee, with a designated beginning time and quitting time.

(Q) "Split shift" means a work schedule, which is interrupted by non-paid non-working periods established by the employer, other than bona fide rest or meal periods.

(R) "Teaching" means, for the purpose of Section 1 of this order, the profession of teaching under a certificate from the Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing or teaching in an accredited college or university.

(S) "Wages" includes all amounts for labor performed by employees of every description, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, commission basis, or other method of calculation.

(T) "Workday" and "day" mean any consecutive 24-hour period beginning at the same time each calendar day.

(U) "Workweek" and "week" mean any seven (7) consecutive days, starting with the same calendar day each week. "Workweek" is a fixed and regularly recurring period of 168 hours, seven (7) consecutive 24-hour periods.

3. HOURS AND DAYS OF WORK

(A) Daily Overtime - General Provisions

(1) The following overtime provisions are applicable to employees 18 years of age or over and to employees 16 or 17 years of age who are not required by law to attend school and are not otherwise prohibited by law from engaging in the subject work. Such employees shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or more than 40 hours in any workweek unless the employee receives one and one-half (1½) times such employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in the workweek. Eight (8) hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Employment beyond eight (8) hours in any workday or more than six (6) days in any workweek is permissible provided the employee is compensated for such overtime at not less than:

(a) One and one-half (1½) times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours up to and including 12 hours in any workday, and for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of work in a workweek; and

(b) Double the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 12 hours in any workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of work in a workweek.

(c) The overtime rate of compensation required to be paid to a nonexempt full-time salaried employee shall be computed by using the employee's regular hourly salary as one-fortieth (1/40) of the employee's weekly salary.

(B) Alternative Workweek Schedules

(1) No employer shall be deemed to have violated the daily overtime provisions by instituting, pursuant to the election procedures set forth in this wage order, a regularly scheduled alternative workweek schedule of not more than ten (10) hours per day within a 40 hour workweek without the payment of an overtime rate of compensation. All work performed in any workday beyond the schedule established by the agreement up to 12 hours a day or beyond 40 hours per week shall be paid at one and one-half (1½) times the employee's regular rate of pay. All work performed in excess of 12 hours per day and any work in excess of eight (8) hours on those days worked beyond the regularly scheduled number of workdays established by the alternative workweek agreement shall be paid at double the employee's regular rate of pay. Any alternative workweek agreement adopted pursuant to this section shall provide for not less than four (4) hours of work in any shift. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer, at the request of the employee, to substitute one day of work for another day of the same length in the shift provided by the alternative workweek agreement on an occasional basis to meet the personal needs of the employee without the payment of overtime. No hours paid at either one and one-half (1½) or double the regular rate of pay shall be included in determining when 40 hours have been worked for the purpose of computing overtime compensation.

(2) If an employer whose employees have adopted an alternative workweek agreement permitted by this order requires an employee to work fewer hours than those that are regularly scheduled by the agreement, the employer shall pay the employee overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half (1½) times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours, and double the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 12 hours for the day the employee is required to work the reduced hours.

(3) An employer shall not reduce an employee's regular rate of hourly pay as a result of the adoption, repeal or nullification of an alternative workweek schedule.

(4) An employer shall explore any available reasonable alternative means of accommodating the religious belief or observance of an affected employee that conflicts with an adopted alternative workweek schedule, in the manner provided by subdivision (j) of Section 12940 of the Government Code.

(5) An employer shall make a reasonable effort to find a work schedule not to exceed eight (8) hours in a workday, in order to accommodate any affected employee who was eligible to vote in an election authorized by this section and who is unable to work the alternative workweek schedule established as the result of that election.

(6) An employer shall be permitted, but not required, to provide a work schedule not to exceed eight (8) hours in a workday to accommodate any employee who is hired after the date of the election and who is unable to work the alternative workweek schedule established by the election.

(7) Arrangements adopted in a secret ballot election held pursuant to this order prior to 1998, or under the rules in effect prior to 1998, and before the performance of the work, shall remain valid after July 1, 2000 provided that the results of the election are reported by the employer to the Office of Policy, Research and Legislation by January 1, 2001, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (C) below (Election Procedures). If an employee was voluntarily working an alternative workweek schedule of not more than ten (10) hours a day as of July 1, 1999, that alternative workweek schedule was based on an individual agreement made after January 1, 1998 between the employee and employer, and the employee submitted, and the employer

approved, a written request on or before May 30, 2000 to continue the agreement, the employee may continue to work that alternative workweek schedule without payment of an overtime rate of compensation for the hours provided in the agreement. The employee may revoke his/her voluntary authorization to continue such a schedule with 30 days written notice to the employer. New arrangements can only be entered into pursuant to the provisions of this section. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a health care industry employer implemented a reduced rate for 12-hour shift employees in the last quarter of 1999 and desires to re-implement a flexible work arrangement that includes 12-hour shifts at straight time for the same work unit, the employer must pay a base rate to each affected employee in the work unit that is no less than that employee's base rate in 1999 immediately prior to the date of the rate reduction.

(8) Notwithstanding the above provisions regarding alternative workweek schedules, no employer of employees in the health care industry shall be deemed to have violated the daily overtime provisions by instituting, pursuant to the election procedures set forth in this wage order a regularly scheduled alternative workweek schedule that includes workdays exceeding ten (10) hours but not more than 12 hours within a 40 hour workweek without the payment of overtime compensation, provided that:

(a) An employee who works beyond 12 hours in a workday shall be compensated at double the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours in excess of 12;

(b) An employee who works in excess of 40 hours in a workweek shall be compensated at one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 hours in the workweek;

(c) Any alternative workweek agreement adopted pursuant to this section shall provide for not less than four (4) hours of work in any shift;

(d) The same overtime standards shall apply to employees who are temporarily assigned to a work unit covered by this subsection;

(e) Any employer who instituted an alternative workweek schedule pursuant to this subsection shall make a reasonable effort to find another work assignment for any employee who participated in a valid election prior to 1998 pursuant to the provisions of Wage Orders 4 and 5 and who is unable to work the alternative workweek schedule established;

(f) An employer engaged in the operation of a licensed hospital or in providing personnel for the operation of a licensed hospital who institutes, pursuant to a valid order of the Commission, a regularly scheduled alternative workweek that includes no more than three (3) 12-hour workdays, shall make a reasonable effort to find another work assignment for any employee who participated in the vote which authorized the schedule and is unable to work the 12-hour shifts. An employer shall not be required to offer a different work assignment to an employee if such a work assignment is not available or if the employee was hired after the adoption of the 12 hour, three (3) day alternative workweek schedule.

(9) No employee assigned to work a 12-hour shift established pursuant to this order shall be required to work more than 12 hours in any 24-hour period unless the chief nursing officer or authorized executive declares that:

(a) A "health care emergency", as defined above, exists in this order; and

(b) All reasonable steps have been taken to provide required staffing; and

(c) Considering overall operational status needs, continued overtime is necessary to provide required staffing.

(10) Provided further that no employee shall be required to work more than 16 hours in a 24-hour period unless by voluntary mutual agreement of the employee and the employer, and no employee shall work more than 24 consecutive hours until said employee receives not less than eight (8) consecutive hours off duty immediately following the 24 consecutive hours of work.

(11) Notwithstanding subsection (B)(9) above, an employee may be required to work up to 13 hours in any 24-hour period if the employee scheduled to relieve the subject employee does not report for duty as scheduled and does not inform the employer more than two (2) hours in advance of that scheduled shift that he/she will not be appearing for duty as scheduled.

(C) Election Procedures

Election procedures for the adoption and repeal of alternative workweek schedules require the following:

(1) Each proposal for an alternative workweek schedule shall be in the form of a written agreement proposed by the employer. The proposed agreement must designate a regularly scheduled alternative workweek in which the specified number of work days and work hours are regularly recurring. The actual days worked within that alternative workweek schedule need not be specified. The employer may propose a single work schedule that would become the standard schedule for workers in the work unit, or a menu of work schedule options, from which each employee in the unit would be entitled to choose. If the employer proposes a menu of work schedule options, the employee may, with the approval of the employer, move from one menu option to another.

(2) In order to be valid, the proposed alternative workweek schedule must be adopted in a secret ballot election, before the performance of work, by at least a two-thirds ($2/3$) vote of the affected employees in the work unit. The election shall be held during regular working hours at the employees' work site. For purposes of this subsection, —affected employees in the work unit may include all employees in a readily identifiable work unit, such as a division, a department, a job classification, a shift, a separate physical location, or a recognized subdivision of any such work unit. A work unit may consist of an individual employee as long as the criteria for an identifiable work unit in this subsection are met.

(3) Prior to the secret ballot vote, any employer who proposed to institute an alternative workweek schedule shall have made a disclosure in writing to the affected employees, including the effects of the proposed arrangement on the employees' wages, hours, and benefits. Such a disclosure shall include meeting(s), duly noticed, held at least 14 days prior to voting, for the specific purpose of discussing the effects of the alternative workweek schedule. An employer shall provide that disclosure in a non-English language, as well as in English, if at least five (5) percent of the affected employees primarily speak that non-English language. The employer shall mail the written disclosure to employees who do not attend the meeting. Failure to comply with this paragraph shall make the election null and void.

(4) Any election to establish or repeal an alternative workweek schedule shall be held at the work site of the affected employees. The employer shall bear the costs of conducting any election held pursuant to this section. Upon a complaint by

an affected employee, and after an investigation by the labor commissioner, the labor commissioner may require the employer to select a neutral third party to conduct the election.

(5) Any type of alternative workweek schedule that is authorized by the Labor Code may be repealed by the affected employees. Upon a petition of one-third (1/3) of the affected employees, a new secret ballot election shall be held and a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the affected employees shall be required to reverse the alternative workweek schedule. The election to repeal the alternative workweek schedule shall be held not more than 30 days after the petition is submitted to the employer, except that the election shall be held not less than 12 months after the date that the same group of employees voted in an election held to adopt or repeal an alternative workweek schedule. However, where an alternative workweek schedule was adopted between October 1, 1999 and October 1, 2000, a new secret ballot election to repeal the alternative workweek schedule shall not be subject to the 12-month interval between elections. The election shall take place during regular working hours at the employees' work site. If the alternative workweek schedule is revoked, the employer shall comply within 60 days. Upon proper showing of undue hardship, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement may grant an extension of time for compliance.

(6) Only secret ballots may be cast by affected employees in the work unit at any election held pursuant to this section. The results of any election conducted pursuant to this section shall be reported by the employer to the Office of Policy, Research and Legislation within 30 days after the results are final, and the report of election results shall be a public document. The report shall include the final tally of the vote, the size of the unit, and the nature of the business of the employer.

(7) Employees affected by a change in the work hours resulting from the adoption of an alternative workweek schedule may not be required to work those new work hours for at least 30 days after the announcement of the final results of the election.

(8) Employers shall not intimidate or coerce employees to vote either in support of or in opposition to a proposed alternative workweek. No employees shall be discharged or discriminated against for expressing opinions concerning the alternative workweek election or for opposing or supporting its adoption or repeal. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer from expressing his/her position concerning that alternative workweek to the affected employees. A violation of this paragraph shall be subject to Labor Code Section 98 *et seq.*

(D) The provisions of subsections (A), (B) and (C) above shall not apply to any employee whose earnings exceed one and one-half (1½) times the minimum wage if more than half of that employee's compensation represents commissions.

(E) One and one-half (1½) times a minor's regular rate of pay shall be paid for all work over 40 hours in any workweek except minors 16 or 17 years old who are not required by law to attend school and may therefore be employed for the same hours as an adult are subject to subsection (A) or (B) and (C) above.

(VIOLATIONS OF CHILD LABOR LAWS are subject to civil penalties of from \$500 to \$10,000 as well as to criminal penalties. Refer to California Labor Code Sections 1285 to 1312 and 1390 to 1399 for additional restrictions on the employment of minors and for descriptions of criminal and civil penalties for violation of the child labor laws. Employers should ask school districts about any required work permits.)

(F) An employee may be employed on seven (7) workdays in one workweek when the total hours of employment during such workweek do not exceed 30 and the total hours of employment in any one workday thereof do not exceed six (6).

(G) If a meal period occurs on a shift beginning or ending at or between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., facilities shall be available for securing hot food and drink or for heating food or drink, and a suitable sheltered place shall be provided in which to consume such food or drink.

(H) The provisions of Labor Code Sections 551 and 552 regarding one (1) day's rest in seven (7) shall not be construed to prevent an accumulation of days of rest when the nature of the employment reasonably requires the employee to work seven (7) or more consecutive days; provided, however, that in each calendar month, the employee shall receive the equivalent of one (1) day's rest in seven (7).

(I) Except as provided in subsections (E), (H) and (L), this section shall not apply to any employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement if the agreement expressly provides for the wages, hours of work, and working conditions of the employees, and if the agreement provides premium wage rates for all overtime hours worked and a regular hourly rate of pay for those employees of not less than 30 percent more than the state minimum wage.

(J) Notwithstanding subsection (I) above, where the employer and a labor organization representing employees of the employer have entered into a valid collective bargaining agreement pertaining to the hours of work of the employees, the requirement regarding the equivalent of one (1) day's rest in seven (7) (see subsection (H) above) shall apply, unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise.

(K) The provisions of this section are not applicable to employees whose hours of service are regulated by:

(1) The United States Department of Transportation Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Sections 395.1 to 395.13, Hours of Service of Drivers; or

(2) Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, subchapter 6.5, Section 1200 and following sections, regulating hours of drivers.

(L) No employee shall be terminated or otherwise disciplined for refusing to work more than 72 hours in any workweek, except in an emergency as defined in Section 2(D).

(M) If an employer approves a written request of an employee to make up work time that is or would be lost as a result of a personal obligation of the employee, the hours of that makeup work time, if performed in the same workweek in which the work time was lost, may not be counted toward computing the total number of hours worked in a day for purposes of the overtime requirements, except for hours in excess of 11 hours of work in one (1) day or 40 hours of work in one (1) workweek. If an employee knows in advance that he/she will be requesting makeup time for a personal obligation that will recur at a fixed time over a succession of weeks, the employee may request to make up work time for up to four (4) weeks in advance; provided, however, that the makeup work must be performed in the same week that the work time was lost. An employee shall provide a signed written request for each occasion that the employee makes a request to make up work time pursuant to this subsection. While an employer may inform an employee of this makeup time option, the employer is prohibited from encouraging or otherwise soliciting an employee to request the employer's approval to take personal time off and make up the work hours within the same

workweek pursuant to this subsection.

4. MINIMUM WAGES

(A) Every employer shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:

- (1) Any employer who employs 26 or more employees shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:
 - (a) Thirteen dollars (\$13.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2020;
 - (b) Fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2021; and
 - (c) Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2022.
- (2) Any employer who employs 25 or fewer employees shall pay to each employee wages not less than the following:
 - (a) Twelve dollars (\$12.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2020;
 - (b) Thirteen dollars (\$13.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2021;
 - (c) Fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per hour for all hours worked, effective January 1, 2022; and
 - (d) Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per hour for all hours worked effective January 1, 2023.

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. LEARNERS. Employees during their first 160 hours of employment in occupations in which they have no previous similar or related experience, may be paid not less than 85 percent of the minimum wage rounded to the nearest nickel.

(B) Every employer shall pay to each employee, on the established payday for the period involved, not less than the applicable minimum wage for all hours worked in the payroll period, whether the remuneration is measured by time, piece, commission, or otherwise.

(C) When an employee works a split shift, one (1) hour's pay at the minimum wage shall be paid in addition to the minimum wage for that workday, except when the employee resides at the place of employment.

(D) The provisions of this section shall not apply to apprentices regularly indentured under the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

5. REPORTING TIME PAY

(A) Each workday an employee is required to report for work and does report, but is not put to work or is furnished less than half said employee's usual or scheduled day's work, the employee shall be paid for half the usual or scheduled day's work, but in no event for less than two (2) hours nor more than four (4) hours, at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.

(B) If an employee is required to report for work a second time in any one workday and is furnished less than two (2) hours of work on the second reporting, said employee shall be paid for two (2) hours at the employee's regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage.

(C) The foregoing reporting time pay provisions are not applicable when:

- (1) Operations cannot commence or continue due to threats to employees or property; or when recommended by civil authorities; or
- (2) Public utilities fail to supply electricity, water, or gas, or there is a failure in the public utilities, or sewer system; or
- (3) The interruption of work is caused by an Act of God or other cause not within the employer's control.

(D) This section shall not apply to an employee on paid standby status who is called to perform assigned work at a time other than the employee's scheduled reporting time.

6. LICENSES FOR DISABLED WORKERS

(A) A license may be issued by the Division authorizing employment of a person whose earning capacity is impaired by physical disability or mental deficiency at less than the minimum wage. Such licenses shall be granted only upon joint application of employer and employee and employee's representative if any.

(B) A special license may be issued to a nonprofit organization such as a sheltered workshop or rehabilitation facility fixing special minimum rates to enable the employment of such persons without requiring individual licenses of such employees.

(C) All such licenses and special licenses shall be renewed on a yearly basis or more frequently at the discretion of the Division. (See California Labor Code, Sections 1191 and 1191.5)

7. RECORDS

(A) Every employer shall keep accurate information with respect to each employee including the following:

- (1) Full name, home address, occupation and social security number.
- (2) Birth date, if under 18 years, and designation as a minor.
- (3) Time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods, split shift intervals and total daily hours worked shall also be recorded. Meal periods during which operations cease and authorized rest periods need not be recorded.

(4) Total wages paid each payroll period, including value of board, lodging, or other compensation actually furnished to the employee.

(5) Total hours worked in the payroll period and applicable rates of pay. This information shall be made readily available to the employee upon reasonable request.

(6) When a piece rate or incentive plan is in operation, piece rates or an explanation of the incentive plan formula shall be provided to employees. An accurate production record shall be maintained by the employer.

(B) Every employer shall semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages furnish each employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately, an itemized statement in writing showing: (1) all deductions; (2) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid; (3) the name of the employee or the employee's social security number; and (4) the name of the employer, provided all deductions made on written orders of the employee

may be aggregated and shown as one item.

(C) All required records shall be in the English language and in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing month, day and year, and shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California. An employee's records shall be available for inspection by the employee upon reasonable request.

(D) Clocks shall be provided in all major work areas or within reasonable distance thereto insofar as practicable.

8. CASH SHORTAGE AND BREAKAGE

No employer shall make any deduction from the wage or require any reimbursement from an employee for any cash shortage, breakage, or loss of equipment, unless it can be shown that the shortage, breakage, or loss is caused by a dishonest or willful act, or by the gross negligence of the employee.

9. UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

(A) When uniforms are required by the employer to be worn by the employee as a condition of employment, such uniforms shall be provided and maintained by the employer. The term —uniformll includes wearing apparel and accessories of distinctive design or color.

NOTE: This section shall not apply to protective apparel regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board.

(B) When tools or equipment are required by the employer or are necessary to the performance of a job, such tools and equipment shall be provided and maintained by the employer, except that an employee whose wages are at least two (2) times the minimum wage provided herein may be required to provide and maintain hand tools and equipment customarily required by the trade or craft. This subsection (B) shall not apply to apprentices regularly indentured under the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

NOTE: This section shall not apply to protective equipment and safety devices on tools regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board.

(C) A reasonable deposit may be required as security for the return of the items furnished by the employer under provisions of subsections (A) and (B) of this section upon issuance of a receipt to the employee for such deposit. Such deposits shall be made pursuant to Section 400 and following of the Labor Code or an employer with the prior written authorization of the employee may deduct from the employee's last check the cost of an item furnished pursuant to (A) and (B) above in the event said item is not returned. No deduction shall be made at any time for normal wear and tear. All items furnished by the employer shall be returned by the employee upon completion of the job.

10. MEALS AND LODGING

(A) "Meal" means an adequate, well-balanced serving of a variety of wholesome, nutritious foods.

(B) "Lodging" means living accommodations available to the employee for full-time occupancy which are adequate, decent, and sanitary according to usual and customary standards. Employees shall not be required to share a bed.

(C) 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 following:

EFFECTIVE: For an employer who employs:	JANUARY 1, 2020		JANUARY 1, 2021		JANUARY 1, 2022		JANUARY 1, 2023
	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees
LODGING							
Room occupied alone	\$61.13 /week	\$56.43 /week	\$65.83 /week	\$61.13 /week	\$70.53 /week	\$65.83 /week	\$70.53 /week
Room shared	\$50.46 /week	\$46.58 /week	\$54.34 /week	\$50.46 /week	\$58.22 week	\$54.34 /week	\$58.22 /week
Apartment — two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	\$734.21 /month	\$677.75 /month	\$790.67 /month	\$734.21 /month	\$847.12 /month	\$790.67 /month	\$847.12 /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:	\$1086.07/ month	\$1002.56 /month	\$1169.59 /month	\$1086.07 /month	\$1253.10 /month	\$1169.59 /month	\$1253.10 /month
MEALS							
Breakfast	\$4.70	\$4.34	\$5.06	\$4.70	\$5.42	\$5.06	\$5.42
Lunch	\$6.47	\$5.97	\$6.97	\$6.47	\$7.47	\$6.97	\$7.47
Dinner	\$8.68	\$8.01	\$9.35	\$8.68	\$10.02	\$9.35	\$10.02

(D) Meals evaluated as part of the minimum wage must be bona fide meals consistent with the employee's work shift. Deductions shall not be made for meals not received or lodging not used.

(E) If, as a condition of employment, the employee must live at the place of employment or occupy quarters owned or under the control of the employer, then the employer may not charge rent in excess of the values listed herein.

11. MEAL PERIODS

(A) No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that when a work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete the day's work the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee. Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute meal period, the meal period shall be considered an "on duty" meal period and counted as time worked. An "on duty" meal period shall be permitted only when the nature of the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and when by written agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed to. The written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time.

(B) If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal period is not provided.

(C) In all places of employment where employees are required to eat on the premises, a suitable place for that purpose shall be designated.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, employees in the health care industry who work shifts in excess of eight (8) total hours in a workday may voluntarily waive their right to one of their two meal periods. In order to be valid, any such waiver must be documented in a written agreement that is voluntarily signed by both the employee and the employer. The employee may revoke the waiver at any time by providing the employer at least one (1) day's written notice. The employee shall be fully compensated for all working time, including any on-the-job meal period, while such a waiver is in effect.

12. REST PERIODS

(A) Every employer shall authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each work period. The authorized rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof. However, a rest period need not be authorized for employees whose total daily work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours. Authorized rest period time shall be counted as hours worked for which there shall be no deduction from wages.

(B) If an employer fails to provide an employee a rest period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this order, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period is not provided.

13. CHANGE ROOMS AND RESTING FACILITIES

(A) Employers shall provide suitable lockers, closets, or equivalent for the safekeeping of employees' outer clothing during working hours, and when required, for their work clothing during non-working hours. When the occupation requires a change of clothing, change rooms or equivalent space shall be provided in order that employees may change their clothing in reasonable privacy and comfort. These rooms or spaces may be adjacent to but shall be separate from toilet rooms and shall be kept clean.

NOTE: This section shall not apply to change rooms and storage facilities regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board.

(B) Suitable resting facilities shall be provided in an area separate from the toilet rooms and shall be available to employees during work hours.

14. SEATS

(A) All working employees shall be provided with suitable seats when the nature of the work reasonably permits the use of seats.

(B) When employees are not engaged in the active duties of their employment and the nature of the work requires standing, an adequate number of suitable seats shall be placed in reasonable proximity to the work area and employees shall be permitted to use such seats when it does not interfere with the performance of their duties.

15. TEMPERATURE

(A) The temperature maintained in each work area shall provide reasonable comfort consistent with industry-wide standards for the nature of the process and the work performed.

(B) If excessive heat or humidity is created by the work process, the employer shall take all feasible means to reduce such excessive heat or humidity to a degree providing reasonable comfort. Where the nature of the employment requires a temperature of less than 60° F., a heated room shall be provided to which employees may retire for warmth, and such room shall be maintained at not less than 68°.

(C) A temperature of not less than 68° shall be maintained in the toilet rooms, resting rooms, and change rooms during hours of use.

(D) Federal and State energy guidelines shall prevail over any conflicting provision of this section.

16. ELEVATORS

Adequate elevator, escalator or similar service consistent with industry-wide standards for the nature of the process and the work performed shall be provided when employees are employed four floors or more above or below ground level.

17. EXEMPTIONS

If, in the opinion of the Division after due investigation, it is found that the enforcement of any provision contained in Section 7, Records; Section 12, Rest Periods; Section 13, Change Rooms and Resting Facilities; Section 14, Seats; Section 15, Temperature; or Section 16, Elevators, would not materially affect the welfare or comfort of employees and would work an undue hardship on the employer, exemption may be made at the discretion of the Division. Such exemptions shall be in writing to be effective and may be revoked after reasonable notice is given in writing. Application for exemption shall be made by the employer

or by the employee and/or the employee's representative to the Division in writing. A copy of the application shall be posted at the place of employment at the time the application is filed with the Division.

18. FILING REPORTS

(See California Labor Code, Section 1174(a))

19. INSPECTION

(See California Labor Code, Section 1174)

20. PENALTIES

(See California Labor Code, Section 1199)

(A) In addition to any other civil penalties provided by law, any employer or any other person acting on behalf of the employer who violates, or causes to be violated, the provisions of this order, shall be subject to the civil penalty of:

(1) Initial Violation — \$50.00 for each underpaid employee for each pay period during which the employee was underpaid in addition to the amount which is sufficient to recover unpaid wages.

(2) Subsequent Violations — \$100.00 for each underpaid employee for each pay period during which the employee was underpaid in addition to an amount which is sufficient to recover unpaid wages.

(3) The affected employee shall receive payment of all wages recovered.

(B) The labor commissioner may also issue citations pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1197.1 for non-payment of wages for overtime work in violation of this order.

21. 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 or unconstitutional or 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.

22. POSTING OF ORDER

Every employer shall keep a copy of this order posted in an area frequented by employees where it may be easily read during the workday. Where the location of work or other conditions make this impractical, every employer shall keep a copy of this order and make it available to every employee upon request.

QUESTIONS ABOUT ENFORCEMENT of the Industrial Welfare Commission orders and reports of violations should be directed to the Labor Commissioner's Office. A listing of offices is on the back of this wage order. For the address and telephone number of the office nearest you, information can be found on the internet at <http://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, Van Nuys.

SUMMARIES IN OTHER LANGUAGES

The Department of Industrial Relations will make summaries of wage and hour requirements in this Order available in Spanish, Chinese and certain other languages when it is feasible to do so. Mail your request for such summaries to the Department at:
P.O. Box 420603, San Francisco, CA 94142-0603.

RESUMEN EN OTROS IDIOMAS

El Departamento de Relaciones Industriales confeccionará un resumen sobre los requisitos de salario y horario de esta Disposición en español, chino y algunos otros idiomas cuando sea posible hacerlo. Envíe por correo su pedido por dichos resúmenes al Departamento a: P.O. Box 420603, San Francisco, CA 94142-0603.

其他文字的摘錄

工業關係處將摘錄本規則中有关工資和工時的規定，用西班牙文、中文印出。其他文字如有需要，也將同樣辦理。如果您有需要，

可以來信索閱，請寄到：
Department of Industrial Relations
P.O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

For further information or to file your complaints, visit <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/dlse.html> or contact the State of California at the following department offices:

California Labor Commissioner's Office, also known as, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE)

BAKERSFIELD

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
7718 Meany Ave.
Bakersfield, CA 93308
661-587-3060

REDDING

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
250 Hemsted Drive, 2nd Floor, Suite A
Redding, CA 96002
530-225-2655

SAN JOSE

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
100 Paseo De San Antonio, Room 120
San Jose, CA 95113
408-277-1266

EL CENTRO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
1550 W. Main St.
El Centro, CA 92243
760-353-0607

SACRAMENTO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
2031 Howe Ave, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95825
916-263-1811

SANTA ANA

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
2 MacArthur Place Suite 800
Santa Ana, CA 92707
714-558-4910

FRESNO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
770 E. Shaw Ave., Suite 222
Fresno, CA 93710
559-244-5340

SALINAS

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
950 E. Blanco Rd., Suite 204
Salinas, CA 93901
831-443-3041

SANTA BARBARA

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
411 E. Canon Perdido, Room 3
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805-568-1222

LONG BEACH

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
300 Oceangate, 3rd Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802
562-590-5048

SAN BERNARDINO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
464 West 4th Street, Room 348
San Bernardino, CA 92401
909-383-4334

SANTA ROSA

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
50 "D" Street, Suite 360
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
707-576-2362

LOS ANGELES

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
320 W. Fourth St., Suite 450
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-620-6330

SAN DIEGO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
7575 Metropolitan Dr., Room 210
San Diego, CA 92108
619-220-5451

STOCKTON

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
31 E. Channel Street, Room 317
Stockton, CA 95202
209-948-7771

OAKLAND

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
1515 Clay Street, Room 801
Oakland, CA 94612
510-622-3273

SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
455 Golden Gate Ave. 10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-703-5300

VAN NUYS

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
6150 Van Nuys Boulevard, Room 206
Van Nuys, CA 91401
818-901-5315

OAKLAND – HEADQUARTERS

Labor Commissioner's Office/DLSE
1515 Clay Street, Room 1302
Oakland, CA 94612
510-285-2118
DLSE2@dir.ca.gov

EMPLOYERS: Do not send copies of your alternative workweek
election ballots or election procedures.

Prevailing Wage Hotline (415) 703-4774

Only the results of the alternative workweek election
shall be mailed to:

Department of Industrial Relations
Office of Policy, Research and Legislation
P.O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603
(415) 703-4780

OFFICIAL NOTICE

California Minimum Wage



MW-2022

EFFECTIVE DATE	Employers with 25 or Fewer Employees*	Employers with 26 or More Employees *
January 1, 2022	\$14.00	\$15.00
January 1, 2023	\$15.00	\$15.00

PREVIOUS YEAR

January 1, 2021	\$13.00	\$14.00
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*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.) 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-2019. Section 1, Applicability, and Section 4, Separability, have not been changed. Consistent with this enactment, 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 any 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.

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, 2020		JANUARY 1, 2021		JANUARY 1, 2022		JANUARY 1, 2023
For an employer who employs:	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees
LODGING							
Room occupied alone	\$61.13 /week	\$56.43 /week	\$65.83 /week	\$61.13 /week	\$70.53 /week	\$65.83 /week	\$70.53 /week
Room shared	\$50.46 /week	\$46.58 /week	\$54.34 /week	\$50.46 /week	\$58.22 /week	\$54.34 /week	\$58.22 /week
Apartment – two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	\$734.21 /month	\$677.75 /month	\$790.67 /month	\$734.21 /month	\$847.12 /month	\$790.67 /month	\$847.12 /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:	\$1086.07 /month	\$1002.56 /month	\$1169.59 /month	\$1086.07 /month	\$1253.10 /month	\$1169.59 /month	\$1253.10 /month
MEALS							
Breakfast	\$4.70	\$4.34	\$5.06	\$4.70	\$5.42	\$5.06	\$5.42
Lunch	\$6.47	\$5.97	\$6.97	\$6.47	\$7.47	\$6.97	\$7.47
Dinner	\$8.68	\$8.01	\$9.35	\$8.68	\$10.02	\$9.35	\$10.02

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-2019, 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, 2021.

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.

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 OF 2014
PAID SICK LEAVE****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 48 hours or 6 days. However, subject to specified conditions, if an employer has a paid sick leave, paid leave or paid time off policy (PTO) that provides no less than 24 hours or three days of paid leave or paid time off, no accrual or carry over is required if the full amount of leave is received at the beginning of each year in accordance with the policy.

Usage:

- An employee may use accrued 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 24 hours or three days 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.

2022 COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave

Effective February 19, 2022



Covered employees in the public or private sectors who work for employers with 26 or more employees are entitled to up to 80 hours of 2022 COVID-19 related paid sick leave from January 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022, immediately upon an oral or written request to their employer, with up to 40 of those hours available only when an employee or family member tests positive for COVID-19.

A full-time covered employee may take up to 40 hours of leave if the employee is unable to work or telework for any of the following reasons:

- **Vaccine-Related:** The covered employee is attending a vaccine or booster appointment for themselves or a family member* or cannot work or telework because they have vaccine--related symptoms or are caring for a family member with vaccine-related symptoms. An employer may limit an employee to 24 hours or 3 days of leave for each vaccination or booster appointment and any consequent side effects, unless a health care provider verifies that more recovery time is needed.
- **Caring for Yourself:** The employee is subject to quarantine or isolation period related to COVID-19 as defined by an order or guidance of the California Department of Public Health, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or a local public health officer with jurisdiction over the workplace; has been advised by a healthcare provider to quarantine; or is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and seeking a medical diagnosis.
- **Caring for a Family Member*:** The covered employee is caring for a family member who is subject to a COVID-19 quarantine or isolation period or has been advised by a healthcare provider to quarantine due to COVID-19, or is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed or unavailable due to COVID-19 on the premises.

A full-time covered employee may take up to an additional 40 hours of leave if the employee is unable to work or telework for either of the following reasons:

- The covered employee tests positive for COVID-19
 - The covered employee is caring for a family member* who tested positive for COVID-19.
- * A family member includes a child, parent, spouse, registered domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling.

Part-Time covered Employees: Part-time covered employees may take as leave up to the amount of hours they work over two weeks, with half of those hours available only when they or a family member* test positive for COVID-19.

Payment: If an employee took leave for one of the reasons identified above between January 1, 2022 and February 19, 2022, and that leave was either unpaid or compensated at a rate less than the employee's regular rate of pay, the employee may also request a retroactive payment. Payment is at the employee's regular or usual rate of pay, not to exceed \$511 per day and \$5,110 in total.

Retaliation or discrimination against a covered employee requesting or using COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave is strictly prohibited. A covered employee who experiences such retaliation or discrimination can file a claim with the Labor Commissioner's Office. Locate the nearest district office by looking at the [directory on our website](http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm) <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm> using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities or by calling 1-833-526-4636.

This poster must be displayed where employees can easily read it. If employees do not frequent a physical workplace, it may be disseminated to employees electronically.

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

PAYDAY NOTICE

REGULAR PAYDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES OF CITY OF LOS ANGELES
SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Every 2nd Wednesday

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

BY: Shannone Gauff

TITLE: Payroll Supervisor
Bur. Of Contract Admin

DLSE 8 (REV. 06-02)

PLEASE POST

Safety and Health Protection on the Job

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations



California law provides workplace safety and health protections for workers through regulations enforced by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA). This poster explains some basic requirements and procedures to comply with the state's workplace safety and health standards and orders. The law requires that this poster be displayed. Failure to do so could result in a substantial penalty. Cal/OSHA standards can be found at www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm.

WHAT AN EMPLOYER MUST DO:

All employers must provide work and workplaces that are safe and healthful. In other words, as an employer, you must follow state laws governing job safety and health. Failure to do so can result in a threat to the life or health of workers, and substantial monetary penalties.

You must display this poster in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted so everyone on the job can be aware of basic rights and responsibilities.

You must have a written and effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) meeting the requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 3203 (www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3203.html) and provide access to employees and their designated representatives.

You must be aware of hazards your employees face on the job and keep records showing that each employee has been trained in the hazards unique to each job assignment.

You must correct any hazardous condition that you know may result in injury to employees. Failure to do so could result in criminal charges, monetary penalties, and even incarceration.

You must notify a local Cal/OSHA district office of any serious injury or illness, or death, occurring on the job. Be sure to do this immediately after calling for emergency help to assist the injured employee. Failure to report a serious injury or illness, or death, within 8 hours can result in a minimum civil penalty of \$5,000.

WHAT AN EMPLOYER MUST NEVER DO:

Never permit an employee to do work that violates Cal/OSHA workplace safety and health regulations.

Never permit an employee to be exposed to harmful substances without providing adequate protection.

Never allow an untrained employee to perform hazardous work.

EMPLOYEES HAVE CERTAIN WORKPLACE SAFETY & HEALTH RIGHTS:

As an employee, you (or someone acting for you) have the right to file a confidential complaint and request an inspection of your workplace if you believe conditions there are unsafe or unhealthful. This is done by contacting the local Cal/OSHA district office (see below). Your name is not revealed by Cal/OSHA, unless you request otherwise.

You also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthful conditions to the attention of the Cal/OSHA investigator inspecting your workplace.

You and your designated representative have the right to access the employer's IIPP. Any employee has the right to refuse to perform work that would violate an occupational safety or health standard or order where such violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or other employees.

You may not be fired or punished in any way for filing a complaint about unsafe or unhealthful working conditions, or for otherwise exercising your rights to a safe and healthful workplace. If you feel that you have been fired or punished for exercising your rights, you may file a complaint about this type of discrimination by contacting the nearest office of the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (Labor Commissioner's Office) or the San Francisco office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. (Employees of state or local government agencies may only file these complaints with the California Labor Commissioner's Office.) Consult your local telephone directory for the office nearest you.

EMPLOYEES ALSO HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES:

To keep the workplace and your coworkers safe, you should tell your employer about any hazard that could result in an injury or illness to an employee. While working, you must always obey state workplace safety and health laws.

HELP IS AVAILABLE:

To learn more about workplace safety rules, you may contact Cal/OSHA Consultation Services for free information, required forms, and publications. You can also contact a local district office of Cal/OSHA. If you prefer, you may retain a competent private consultant, or ask your workers' compensation insurance carrier for guidance in obtaining information.

Call the FREE Worker Information Helpline – (833) 579-0927

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (CAL/OSHA)

HEADQUARTERS: 1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1901, Oakland, CA 94612 – Telephone (510) 286-7000

District Offices

American Canyon	3419 Broadway St., Ste. H8, American Canyon 94503	(707) 649-3700
Bakersfield	7718 Meany Ave., Bakersfield 93308	(661) 588-6400
Foster City	1065 East Hillsdale Bl., Ste. 110, Foster City 94404	(650) 573-3812
Fremont	39141 Civic Center Dr., Ste. 310, Fremont 94538	(510) 794-2521
Fresno	2550 Mariposa St., Rm. 4000, Fresno 93721	(559) 445-5302
Long Beach	1500 Hughes Way, Suite C-201, Long Beach 90810	(424) 450-2630
Los Angeles	320 West Fourth St., Rm. 820, Los Angeles 90013	(213) 576-7451
Modesto	4206 Technology Dr., Ste. 3, Modesto 95356	(209) 545-7310
Monrovia	800 Royal Oaks Dr., Ste. 105, Monrovia 91016	(626) 239-0369
Oakland	1515 Clay St., Ste. 1303, Box 41, Oakland 94612	(510) 622-2916
Redding	381 Hemsted Dr., Redding 96002	(530) 224-4743
Sacramento	1750 Howe Ave., Ste. 430, Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-2800
San Bernardino	464 West Fourth St., Ste. 332, San Bernardino 92401	(909) 383-4321
San Diego	7575 Metropolitan Dr., Ste. 207, San Diego 92108	(619) 767-2280
San Francisco	455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm. 9516, San Francisco 94102	(415) 557-0100
Santa Ana	2 MacArthur Place, Ste. 720, Santa Ana 92707	(714) 558-4451
Van Nuys	6150 Van Nuys Blvd., Ste. 405, Van Nuys 91401	(818) 901-5403

Regional Offices

San Francisco	455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm 9516, San Francisco 94102	(415) 557-0300
Sacramento	1750 Howe Ave., Ste. 440, Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-2803
Santa Ana	2 MacArthur Place, Ste. 720, Santa Ana 92707	(714) 558-4300
Monrovia	800 Royal Oaks Dr., Ste. 105, Monrovia 91016	(626) 471-9122

Cal OSHA Consultation Services

Field / Area Offices

•Fresno / Central Valley	2550 Mariposa Mall, Rm. 2005 Fresno 93721	(559) 445-6800
•La Palma / Los Angeles / Orange County	1 Centerpointe Dr., Ste. 150 La Palma 90623	(714) 562-5525
•Oakland/ Bay Area	1515 Clay St., Ste 1103 Oakland 94612	(510) 622-2891
•Sacramento / Northern CA	1750 Howe Ave., Ste. 490 Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-0704
•San Bernardino	464 West Fourth St., Ste. 339 San Bernardino 92401	(909) 383-4567
•San Diego / Imperial County	7575 Metropolitan Dr., Ste. 204 San Diego 92108	(619) 767-2060
•San Fernando Valley	6150 Van Nuys Blvd., Ste. 307 Van Nuys 91401	(818) 901-5754

Consultation Region Office

•Fresno	2550 Mariposa Mall, Rm. 3014 Fresno 93721	(559) 445-6800
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EMERGENCY

Local Numbers to this Office or Construction Site Location

Ambulance: (9-1-1) or (213) 485-6210

Fire—rescue: (9-1-1) or (213) 485-6210

ADDRESS: LAFD. St#10, 1335 S Olive St, Los Angeles, CA 90015

Hospital: US HEALTHWORKS (213) 401-1970

ADDRESS: 1313 West 8th St, Los Angeles, Ca 90027

Physician: A. Al-Pachachi, M.D. (213) 401-1970

Hospital: KAISER (323) 783-6621

ADDRESS: 1526 N. Edgemont St, 1st Floor, Los Angeles, Ca 90017

Physician: Robert Pandya MD (213) 783-8201

Police: (9-1-1) or (213) 485-3294

ADDRESS: LAPD Central St, 251 E 6th St, Los Angeles, CA 90013

Cal/OSHA: (213) 576-7451

ADDRESS: 320 West Fourth St. Room 670, Los Angeles 90013

Posting is required by Title 8 Section 1512 (e), California Code of Regulations

https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/s500pstr.pdfhttps://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/



March 1990
S-500

Calendar Year

2024

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
P.O. Box 420603
San Francisco, CA 94142-0603

OFFICE LOCATION: 1149 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90015

It is the responsibility of the site/office supervisor to verify all numbers on this list as real working

ACCESS TO MEDICAL AND EXPOSURE RECORDS



BY CAL/OSHA REGULATION - GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY ORDER [3204](#) - YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SEE AND COPY:

- Your medical records and records of exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents.
- Records of exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents of other employees with work conditions similar to yours.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or other information that exists for chemicals or substances used in the workplace, or which employees may be exposed.

THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE AT: _____
(Location)

FROM: _____
(Person Responsible)

A COPY OF THE GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY ORDER [3204](#)
IS AVAILABLE FROM: _____

The above information satisfies the requirements of GISO [3204](#) (g), which may be fulfilled by posting this placard in the workplace, or by any similar method the employer chooses.



www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh1.html

January 2015

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1901
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 286-7000
Fax: (510) 286-7037

ACCESS TO MEDICAL AND EXPOSURE RECORDS



BY CAL/OSHA REGULATION - GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY ORDER [3204](#) - YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SEE AND COPY:

- Your medical records and records of exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents.
- Records of exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents of other employees with work conditions similar to yours.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or other information that exists for chemicals or substances used in the workplace, or which employees may be exposed.

THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE AT: _____

[Medical Services Section, 520 East Temple Street, Los Angeles 90012](#) (Location)

FROM: _____
Dr. Arthur Manoukian, Chief Physician
Personnel Dept (213) 473-6978 (Person Responsible)

A COPY OF THE GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY ORDER [3204](#)
IS AVAILABLE FROM: _____

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3204.html>

The above information satisfies the requirements of GISO [3204](#) (g), which may be fulfilled by posting this placard in the workplace, or by any similar method the employer chooses.



www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh1.html

January 2015

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1901
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 286-7000
Fax: (510) 286-7037



Notice to Employees--Injuries Caused By Work

You may be entitled to workers' compensation benefits if you are injured or become ill because of your job. Workers' compensation covers most work-related physical or mental injuries and illnesses. An injury or illness can be caused by one event (such as hurting your back in a fall) or by repeated exposures (such as hurting your wrist from doing the same motion over and over).

Benefits. Workers' compensation benefits include:

- **Medical Care:** Doctor visits, hospital services, physical therapy, lab tests, x-rays, medicines, medical equipment and travel costs that are reasonably necessary to treat your injury. You should never see a bill. There are limits on chiropractic, physical therapy and occupational therapy visits.
- **Temporary Disability (TD) Benefits:** Payments if you lose wages while recovering. For most injuries, TD benefits may not be paid for more than 104 weeks within five years from the date of injury.
- **Permanent Disability (PD) Benefits:** Payments if you do not recover completely and your injury causes a permanent loss of physical or mental function that a doctor can measure.
- **Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit:** A nontransferable voucher, if you are injured on or after 1/1/2004, your injury causes permanent disability, and your employer does not offer you regular, modified, or alternative work.
- **Death Benefits:** Paid to your dependents if you die from a work-related injury or illness.

Naming Your Own Physician Before Injury or Illness (Predesignation). You may be able to choose the doctor who will treat you for a job injury or illness. If eligible, you must tell your employer, in writing, the name and address of your personal physician or medical group *before* you are injured. You must obtain their agreement to treat you for your work injury. For instructions, see the written information about workers' compensation that your employer is required to give to new employees.

If You Get Hurt:

1. **Get Medical Care.** If you need emergency care, call 911 for help immediately from the hospital, ambulance, fire department or police department. If you need first aid, contact your employer.
2. **Report Your Injury.** Report the injury immediately to your supervisor or to an employer representative. Don't delay. There are time limits. If you wait too long, you may lose your right to benefits. Your employer is required to provide you with a claim form within one working day after learning about your injury. Within one working day after you file a claim form, your employer or claims administrator must authorize the provision of all treatment, up to ten thousand dollars, consistent with the applicable treatment guidelines, for your alleged injury until the claim is accepted or rejected.
3. **See Your Primary Treating Physician (PTP).** This is the doctor with overall responsibility for treating your injury or illness.
 - If you predesignated your personal physician or a medical group, you may see your personal physician or the medical group after you are injured.
 - If your employer is using a medical provider network (MPN) or a health care organization (HCO), in most cases you will be treated within the MPN or HCO unless you predesignated a personal physician or medical group. An MPN is a group of physicians and health care providers who provide treatment to workers injured on the job. You should receive information from your employer if you are covered by an HCO or a MPN. Contact your employer for more information.
 - If your employer is not using an MPN or HCO, in most cases the claims administrator can choose the doctor who first treats you when you are injured, unless you predesignated a personal physician or medical group.
4. **Medical Provider Networks.** Your employer may be using an MPN, which is a group of health care providers designated to provide treatment to workers injured on the job. If you have predesignated a personal physician or medical group prior to your work injury, then you may go there to receive treatment from your predesignated doctor. If you are treating with a non-MPN doctor for an existing injury, you may be required to change to a doctor within the MPN. For more information, see the MPN contact information below:

MPN website: _____

MPN Effective Date: _____ MPN Identification number: _____

If you need help locating an MPN physician, call your MPN access assistant at: _____

If you have questions about the MPN or want to file a complaint against the MPN, call the MPN Contact Person at: _____

Discrimination. It is illegal for your employer to punish or fire you for having a work injury or illness, for filing a claim, or testifying in another person's workers' compensation case. If proven, you may receive lost wages, job reinstatement, increased benefits, and costs and expenses up to limits set by the state.

Questions? Learn more about workers' compensation by reading the information that your employer is required to give you at time of hire. If you have questions, see your employer or the claims administrator (who handles workers' compensation claims for your employer):

Claims Administrator _____ Phone _____

Workers' compensation insurer _____ (Enter "self-insured" if appropriate)

You can also get free information from a State Division of Workers' Compensation Information (DWC) & Assistance Officer. The nearest Information & Assistance Officer can be found at location: _____ or by calling toll-free **(800) 736-7401**. Learn more information about workers' compensation online: www.dwc.ca.gov and access a useful booklet "Workers' Compensation in California: A Guidebook for Injured Workers."

False claims and false denials. Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony and may be fined and imprisoned.

Your employer may not be liable for the payment of workers' compensation benefits for any injury that arises from your voluntary participation in any **off-duty, recreational, social, or athletic activity** that is not part of your work-related duties.



Aviso a los Empleados—Lesiones Causadas por el Trabajo

Es posible que usted tenga derecho a beneficios de compensación de trabajadores si usted se lesiona o se enferma a causa de su trabajo. La compensación de trabajadores cubre la mayoría de las lesiones y enfermedades físicas o mentales relacionadas con el trabajo. Una lesión o enfermedad puede ser causada por un evento (como por ejemplo lastimarse la espalda en una caída) o por acciones repetidas (como por ejemplo lastimarse la muñeca por hacer el mismo movimiento una y otra vez).

Beneficios. Los beneficios de compensación de trabajadores incluyen:

- **Atención Médica:** Consultas médicas, servicios de hospital, terapia física, análisis de laboratorio, radiografías, medicinas, equipo médico y costos de viajar que son razonablemente necesarias para tratar su lesión. Usted nunca deberá ver un cobro. Hay límites para visitas quiroprácticas, de terapia física y de terapia ocupacional.
- **Beneficios por Incapacidad Temporal (TD):** Pagos si usted pierde sueldo mientras se recupera. Para la mayoría de las lesiones, beneficios de TD no se pagarán por más de 104 semanas dentro de cinco años después de la fecha de la lesión.
- **Beneficios por Incapacidad Permanente (PD):** Pagos si usted no se recupera completamente y si su lesión le causa una pérdida permanente de su función física o mental que un médico puede medir.
- **Beneficio Suplementario por Desplazamiento de Trabajo:** Un vale no-transferible si su lesión surge en o después del 1/1/04, y su lesión le ocasiona una incapacidad permanente, y su empleador no le ofrece a usted un trabajo regular, modificado, o alternativo.
- **Beneficios por Muerte:** Pagados a sus dependientes si usted muere a causa de una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.

Designación de su Propio Médico Antes de una Lesión o Enfermedad (Designación previa). Es posible que usted pueda elegir al médico que le atenderá en una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo. Si elegible, usted debe informarle al empleador, por escrito, el nombre y la dirección de su médico personal o grupo médico, *antes* de que usted se lesione. Usted debe de ponerse de acuerdo con su médico para que atienda la lesión causada por el trabajo. Para instrucciones, vea la información escrita sobre la compensación de trabajadores que se le exige a su empleador darle a los empleados nuevos.

Si Usted se Lastima:

1. **Obtenga Atención Médica.** Si usted necesita atención de emergencia, llame al 911 para ayuda inmediata de un hospital, una ambulancia, el departamento de bomberos o departamento de policía. Si usted necesita primeros auxilios, comuníquese con su empleador.
2. **Reporte su Lesión.** Reporte la lesión inmediatamente a su supervisor(a) o a un representante del empleador. No se demore. Hay límites de tiempo. Si usted espera demasiado, es posible que usted pierda su derecho a beneficios. Su empleador está obligado a proporcionarle un formulario de reclamo dentro de un día laboral después de saber de su lesión. Dentro de un día después de que usted presente un formulario de reclamo, el empleador o administrador de reclamos debe autorizar todo tratamiento médico, hasta diez mil dólares, de acuerdo con las pautas de tratamiento aplicables a su presunta lesión, hasta que el reclamo sea aceptado o rechazado.
3. **Consulte al Médico que le está Atendiendo (PTP).** Este es el médico con la responsabilidad total de tratar su lesión o enfermedad.
 - Si usted designó previamente a su médico personal o grupo médico, usted puede consultar a su médico personal o grupo médico después de lesionarse.
 - Si su empleador está utilizando una Red de Proveedores Médicos (MPN) o una Organización de Cuidado Médico (HCO), en la mayoría de los casos usted será tratado dentro de la MPN o la HCO a menos que usted designó previamente un médico personal o grupo médico. Una MPN es un grupo de médicos y proveedores de atención médica que proporcionan tratamiento a trabajadores lesionados en el trabajo. Usted debe recibir información de su empleador si está cubierto por una HCO o una MPN. Hable con su empleador para más información.
 - Si su empleador no está utilizando una MPN o HCO, en la mayoría de los casos el administrador de reclamos puede escoger el médico que lo atiende primero, cuando usted se lesiona, a menos que usted designó previamente a un médico personal o grupo médico.
4. **Red de Proveedores Médicos (MPN):** Es posible que su empleador use una MPN, lo cual es un grupo de proveedores de asistencia médica designados para dar tratamiento a los trabajadores lesionados en el trabajo. **Si usted ha hecho una designación previa de un médico personal antes de lesionarse en el trabajo, entonces usted puede recibir tratamiento de su médico previamente designado.** Si usted está recibiendo tratamiento de parte de un médico que no pertenece a la MPN para una lesión existente, puede requerirse que usted se cambie a un médico dentro de la MPN. Para más información, vea la siguiente información de contacto de la MPN :

Página web de la MPN: _____

Fecha de vigencia de la MPN: _____ Número de identificación de la MPN: _____

Si usted necesita ayuda en localizar un médico de una MPN, llame a su asistente de acceso de la MPN al: _____

Si usted tiene preguntas sobre la MPN o quiere presentar una queja en contra de la MPN, llame a la Persona de Contacto de la MPN al: _____

Discriminación. Es ilegal que su empleador le castigue o despidan por sufrir una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, por presentar un reclamo o por testificar en el caso de compensación de trabajadores de otra persona. De ser probado, usted puede recibir pagos por pérdida de sueldos, reposición del trabajo, aumento de beneficios y gastos hasta los límites establecidos por el estado.

¿Preguntas? Aprenda más sobre la compensación de trabajadores leyendo la información que se requiere que su empleador le dé cuando es contratado. Si usted tiene preguntas, vea a su empleador o al administrador de reclamos (que se encarga de los reclamos de compensación de trabajadores de su empleador):

Administrador de Reclamos _____ Teléfono _____

Asegurador del Seguro de Compensación de trabajador _____ (Anote “autoasegurado” si es apropiado)

Usted también puede obtener información gratuita de un Oficial de Información y Asistencia de la División Estatal de Compensación de Trabajadores. El Oficial de Información y Asistencia más cercano se localiza en: _____ o llamando al número gratuito (800) 736-7401. Usted puede obtener más información sobre la compensación del trabajador en el Internet en: www.dwc.ca.gov y acceder a una guía útil “Compensación del Trabajador de California Una Guía para Trabajadores Lesionados.”

Los reclamos falsos y rechazos falsos del reclamo. Cualquier persona que haga o que ocasione que se haga una declaración o una representación material intencionalmente falsa o fraudulenta, con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación de trabajadores, es culpable de un delito grave y puede ser multado y encarcelado.

Es posible que su empleador no sea responsable por el pago de beneficios de compensación de trabajadores para ninguna lesión que proviene de su participación voluntaria en cualquier **actividad fuera del trabajo, recreativa, social, o atlética** que no sea parte de sus deberes laborales.



City of Los Angeles ADR Medical Provider Network

MPN ID # 3095



MPN Home	Distance Search	Name Search	Address Search	Facility Search	Regional Listing	Physician Roster	Point Of Entry	Provider Nomination	MPN Docs	Prior Auth Program	TELEHEALTH	
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Pursuant to CCR 9767.3 (c) (4), - Physicians are NOT authorized to provide treatment at any location other than the location listed in this network listing.

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING KAISER SPECIALISTS:

In order to treat with a Kaiser Specialist, the injured worker will have to be evaluated by a Kaiser Occupational Medicine physician and obtain a referral to treat with a Kaiser Specialist. Prior to scheduling an appointment with Kaiser Occupational Health, the claims analyst will need to send authorization and all medical records via mail (USPS) to the address of the Kaiser location.



To Nominate a Provider: [Click Here](#).

To Report Inaccuracies in provider data: [Click Here](#), email ProviderUpdate04@snp-plus.com

Medical Access Assistant:

Name: Signature Networks PLUS
Toll free number: 855-277-0103
Fax number: 866-674-5174
Email: maaadrmpn@cityoflampn.com

MPN Contact:

Name: Signature Networks PLUS
Toll free number: 855-277-0103

To obtain a copy of any required MPN notifications, please call (866) 222-5378



(BCC*) displays in directory to confirm Network/MPN participation in the Anthem Workers' Compensation network.

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Date of Last Physician and Provider Listing Update: 2019-12-11 18:32:59

City of Los Angeles has changed the interface so that all WC Clinics are now located on this website

<https://cityoflampn.com/adrmnpn/index.php>

QUICK REFERENCE WORKERS' COMPENSATION GUIDE

Workers' Compensation is a State program, based on the California Labor Code, which provides all employees in California with medical treatment and compensation payments for work-related injuries. The following is a quick reference guide to be used by City supervisors faced with a work-related employee injury.

NOTE: If the employee's injuries appear to be critical, dial 911 immediately.

If urgent medical treatment is required, the employee should be taken to the nearest hospital emergency room.

1. If the injury is **not** a medical emergency, and only requires first aid, provide first aid to the employee using the workplace first aid kit.
2. First aid only injuries do not have to be reported to Workers' Compensation Division (WCD). Instead complete and maintain an "Employer's Report of Occupational Injury or Illness" (Form 5020), and the accident investigation forms documenting the injury.
3. If the injury requires further medical treatment, direct the employee to providers in the City's Medical Provider Networks (MPNs) using the links below:

If the employee is a member of the Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL) the MPN providers are listed at <http://lappladmpn.cityoflampn.com>.

If the employee is a member of one of the following MOUs: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 36, 37, 62, and 63, the MPN providers are listed at <http://adrmnpn.cityoflampn.com>.

If the employee is a member of any other MOU, the MPN providers are listed at <http://lacitympn.cityoflampn.com>.

If the MPN provider prescribes medications which are not dispensed at the first visit, provide the employee with a completed Workers' Compensation Temporary Prescription ID Card listed below which can be used at any of the Participating Retail Network Pharmacies indicated.

4. If the employee states they have a pre-designated physician, contact WCD at (213) 473-3400 Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm to verify.
5. Within 24-hours of the report of the injury or as soon as possible, provide the employee with a "Workers' Compensation Claim Form," (DWC 1). For an online copy of the form, please see: <http://cityforms.ci.la.ca.us/urldisplay.cfm?id=486>.
6. Complete the Form 5020, and the accident investigation forms located on the Workers' Compensation website, under "Employer's Report of Occupational Injury or Illness (Form 5020)" at <http://cityforms.ci.la.ca.us/urldisplay.cfm?id=70>. An alternative entry method for Form 5020 is available in iVOS; under the File Menu – Access new WC Incident-ACORD.
7. Within 24-hours of knowledge or as soon as possible, report the injury to the City's WCD via phone Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at (213) 473-3400, or anytime via fax at (213) 473-3333 or 3334, or via email at per.wcd@lacity.org.

8. Forward the original copy of the Form 5020, the accident investigation forms and the completed and signed DWC1 to WCD at 700 East Temple Street, Room 210, Los Angeles, CA 90012, Mail Stop 391, by fax at (213) 473-3333, or via email at per.wcddiv@lacity.org. If the Form 5020 was completed in iVOS, only forward the completed claim form (DWC1) and the accident investigation forms. If you do not have the completed DWC1, forward the Form 5020 and accident investigation forms, followed by the DWC1 upon receipt.
9. Work-related injuries for LAFD employees should be reported to the Fire Department's Medical Liaison Unit at (213) 202-3440; work-related injuries for LAPD employees should be reported to the Police Department's Medical Liaison Section at MedicalLiaison@lapd.lacity.org or for general LAPD information (213) 486-4600, instead of WCD.
10. Contact WCD at (213) 473-3400, via email at per.wcddiv@lacity.org, or by mail at 700 East Temple Street, Room 210, Los Angeles, CA 90012, Mail Stop 391, if you have any further questions.
11. See Supervisor's Guide for additional information <http://per.ci.la.ca.us/guide/SupGuide.pdf>

Workers' Compensation Temporary Prescription ID Card

» To the Injured Worker:

On your first visit, please give this notice to any pharmacy listed on the back side to speed processing your approved workers' compensation prescriptions (based on the guidelines established by your employer).

Questions or need assistance locating a participating retail network pharmacy? Call the Express Scripts Patient Care Contact Center at 800.945.5951.

Atención Trabajador Lesionado:

En su primera visita, por favor entregue esta notificación a cualquier farmacia enumerada al reverso para acelerar el procesamiento de sus recetas aprobadas de compensación para trabajadores (según las pautas establecidas por su empleador).

Si tiene cualquier duda o necesita ayuda para localizar una farmacia de venta al por menor participante de la red, por favor llame al Centro de Contacto para Atención a Clientes de Express Scripts, al 800.945.5951.

» To the Pharmacist:

Express Scripts administers this workers' compensation prescription program. Please follow the steps below to submit a claim. Standard first fill shall not exceed a 14 day supply or a cost of \$150. This form is valid for up to 30 days from date of injury (DOI). Limitations may vary. For assistance, call Express Scripts at 888.786.9640.

Pharmacy Processing Steps

Step 1: Enter bin number 003858

Step 2: Enter processor control A4

Step 3: Enter the group number as it appears above

Step 4: Enter the injured worker's ID number

Step 5: Enter the injured worker's first and last name

Step 6: Enter the injured worker's date of injury

Express Scripts

ID #: _____

Your SSN is your temporary ID number; present to the pharmacy at the time prescription is filled. You will receive a new ID number shortly.

Date of Injury: _____ / _____ / _____
MM/DD/YYYY

P9DA

Group #: _____

Employee Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____

Thank you for using a participating retail network pharmacy. Even though there is no direct cost to you, it's important that we all do our part to help control the rising cost of healthcare.

Please see other side for a list of participating retail network pharmacies.

» To the Supervisor: Please fill in the information requested for the injured worker.

Employee Information

First _____ M _____ Last _____

_____ Street Address or PO Box

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Employer Name



EXPRESS SCRIPTS®

Participating Retail Network Pharmacies

A & P	Drug Emporium	Major Value	Schnucks
Acme Pharmacy	Drug Fair	Marsh Drugs	Scolari's
Albertson's	Drug Town	Medic Discount	Sedano
Albertson's/Acme	Drug World	Medicap	Shaw's
Albertson's/Osco	Eckerd	Medistat	Shop 'N Save
Albertson's/Sav-On	Econofoods	Meijer	Shopko
Amerisource	EPIC Pharmacy	Minyard	ShopRite
Bergen	Network	NCS HealthCare	Snyder
Anchor Pharmacies	FamilyMeds	Neighborcare	Stop & Shop
Arrow	Farm Fresh	Network	Sun Mart
Aurora	Farmer Jack	Pharmaceuticals	Super Fresh
Bartell Drugs	Food City	Northeast	Super Rx
Bigg's	Food Lion	Pharmacy Services	Target
Bi-Lo	Fred's	Osco	Texas Oncology
Bi-Mart	Gemmel	P & C Food	Srvs
BJ's Wholesale	Giant	Markets	The Pharm
Club	Giant Eagle	Pamida	Thrifty White
Brooks	Giant Foods	Park Nicollet	Times
Brookshire Brothers	Hannaford	Pathmark	Tom Thumb
Brookshire Grocery	Harris Teeter	Pavilions	Tops
Bruno	H-E-B	Price Chopper	Ukrop's
Carrs	Hi-School	Publix	United Drugs
Cash Wise	Pharmacy	Quality Markets	United
Coborn's	Hy-Vee	Raley's	Supermarkets
Costco	Jewel/Osco	Randalls	Vons
Cub	Kash n Karry	Rite Aid	Waldbaums
CVS	Keltsch	Rosauers	Walgreens
D&W	Kerr	Rx Express	Wal-Mart
Dahl's	Kmart	RXD	Wegmans
Dierbergs	Knight Drugs	Safeway	Weis
Discount Drugmart	Kroger	Sam's Club	Winn Dixie
Doc's Drugs	LeaderNet (PSAO)	Sav-On	
Dominicks	Longs Drug Store	Save Mart	



EXPRESS SCRIPTS®

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.

LABOR CODE

SECTION 6404-6404.5

6404. No employer shall occupy or maintain any place of employment that is not safe and healthful.

6404.5.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that regulation of smoking in the workplace is a matter of statewide interest and concern. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to prohibit the smoking of tobacco products in all (100 percent of) enclosed places of employment in this state, as covered by this section, thereby eliminating the need of local governments to enact workplace smoking restrictions within their respective jurisdictions.

It is further the intent of the Legislature to create a uniform statewide standard to restrict and prohibit the smoking of tobacco products in enclosed places of employment, as specified in this section, in order to reduce employee exposure to environmental tobacco smoke to a level that will prevent anything other than insignificantly harmful effects to exposed employees, and also to eliminate the confusion and hardship that can result from enactment or enforcement of disparate local workplace smoking restrictions.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, it is the intent of the Legislature that any area not defined as a "place of employment" pursuant to subdivision (d) or in which the smoking of tobacco products is not regulated pursuant to subdivision (e) shall be subject to local regulation of smoking of tobacco products.

b) No employer shall knowingly or intentionally permit, and no person shall engage in, the smoking of tobacco products in an enclosed space at a place of employment. "Enclosed space" includes lobbies, lounges, waiting areas, elevators, stairwells, and restrooms that are a structural part of the building and not specifically defined in subdivision (d).

c) For purposes of this section, an employer who permits any nonemployee access to his or her place of employment on a regular basis has not acted knowingly or intentionally in violation of this section if he or she has taken the following reasonable steps to prevent smoking by a nonemployee:

(1) Posted clear and prominent signs, as follows:

(A) Where smoking is prohibited throughout the building or structure, a sign stating "No smoking" shall be posted at each entrance to the building or structure.

(B) Where smoking is permitted in designated areas of the building or structure, a sign stating "Smoking is prohibited except in designated areas" shall be posted at each entrance to the building or structure.



Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in CCR Title 8 Section 14300.8 through 14300.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (Cal/OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local Cal/OSHA office for help.

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes. See [CCR Title 8 14300.29\(b\)\(6\)-\(10\)](#)



Year 20____
Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Establishment name _____

City _____ State _____

Identify the person			Describe the case			Classify the case				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., <i>Welder</i>)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., <i>Loading dock north end</i>)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., <i>Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch</i>)	Using these four categories, check ONLY the most serious result for each case:											
						Death	Days away from work	Remained at work									
							(H)	(I)	Other record-able cases	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						(G)			Job transfer or restriction			Injury	Skin disorder	Respiratory condition	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						
_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						
_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						
_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						
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_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						
_____	_____	_____	_____ month/day	_____	_____						_____ days						



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



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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 5 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 ACCOMODATIONS

1. California law prohibits employers with 5 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 hair styles, 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

1. The law provides specific protections and hiring procedures for people with criminal histories who are looking for employment.
2. Employers with 5 or more employees and public employers must provide 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 a blood or family-like relationship to employee); to bond with a new child; or for certain military exigencies.

3. Employers must provide job-protected leave of up to 4 months to employees disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, as well as require employers to reasonably accommodate an employee, on the advice of their health care provider, related to their pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.
4. Employers, employment agencies, and unions must preserve applications, personnel records, and employment referral records for a minimum of four years.
5. Employment agencies must serve all applicants equally, refuse discriminatory job orders, and prohibit employers and employment agencies from making discriminatory pre-hiring inquiries or publishing help-wanted advertisements that express a discriminatory hiring preference.
6. Unions cannot discriminate in member admissions or dispatching members to jobs.
7. The law prohibits retaliation against a person who 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 eighteen, 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 RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NONCONFORMING



Civil Rights
Department
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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.

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



UI

This employer is registered with the Employment Development Department (EDD) as required by the California Unemployment Insurance Code and is reporting wage credits to the EDD that are being accumulated for you to be used as a basis for:

Unemployment Insurance

(funded entirely by employers’ taxes)

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is paid for by your employer and provides partial income replacement when you are unemployed or your hours are reduced due to no fault of your own. To claim UI benefit payments you must also meet all UI eligibility requirements, including that you must be available for work and searching for work.

How to File a New UI Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** UI OnlineSM is the fastest and most convenient way to file your UI claim. Visit [UI Online](http://edd.ca.gov/UI_Online) (edd.ca.gov/UI_Online) to get started.
- **Phone:** Representatives are available at the following toll-free numbers, Monday through Friday between **8 a.m. to 12 noon** (Pacific Standard Time) except during state holidays.

English	1-800-300-5616	Cantonese	1-800-547-3506	Vietnamese	1-800-547-2058
Spanish	1-800-326-8937	Mandarin	1-866-303-0706	TTY	1-800-815-9387
- **Fax or Mail:** When accessing UI Online to file a new claim, some customers will be instructed to fax or mail their UI application to the EDD. If this occurs, the *Unemployment Insurance Application* (DE 1101I), will display. For faster and more secure processing, fax the completed form to the number listed on the form. If mailing your UI application, use the address on the form and allow additional time for processing.

Important: Waiting to file your UI claim may delay benefit payments.

DI

Disability Insurance

(funded entirely by employees’ contributions)

Disability Insurance (DI) is funded by employees’ contributions and provides partial wage replacement benefits to eligible Californians who are unable to work due to a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability.

Your employer must provide the *Disability Insurance Provisions* (DE 2515) brochure, to newly hired employees and to each employee who is unable to work due to a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability.

How to File a New DI Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** SDI Online is the fastest and most convenient way to file your claim. Visit [SDI Online](http://edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) (edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) to get started.
- **Mail:** To file a claim with the EDD by mail, complete and submit a *Claim for Disability Insurance (DI) Benefits* (DE 2501) form. You can obtain a paper claim form from your employer, physician/practitioner, visiting a State Disability Insurance office, online at [EDD Forms and Publications](http://edd.ca.gov/Forms) (edd.ca.gov/Forms), or by calling 1-800-480-3287.

Note: If your employer maintains an approved Voluntary Plan for DI coverage, contact your employer for assistance.

For more information about DI, visit [State Disability Insurance](http://edd.ca.gov/disability) (edd.ca.gov/disability) or call 1-800-480-3287.
State government employees should call 1-866-352-7675.

TTY (for deaf or hearing-impaired individuals only) is available at 1-800-563-2441.

PFL

Paid Family Leave

(funded entirely by employees’ contributions)

Paid Family Leave (PFL) is funded by employees’ contributions and provides partial wage replacement benefits to eligible Californians who need time off work to care for seriously ill child, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or registered domestic partner. Benefits are available to parents who need time off work to bond with a new child entering the family by birth, adoption, or foster care placement. Benefits are also available for eligible Californians who need time off work to participate in a qualifying event resulting from a spouse, registered domestic partner, parent, or child’s military deployment to a foreign country.

Your employer must provide the *Paid Family Leave* (DE 2511) brochure, to newly hired employees and to each employee who is taking time off work to care for a seriously ill family members, to bond with a new child, or to participate in a qualifying military event.

How to File a New PFL Claim

Use one of the following methods:

- **Online:** SDI Online is the fastest and most convenient way to file your claim. Visit [SDI Online](http://edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) (edd.ca.gov/SDI_Online) to get started.
- **Mail:** To file a claim with the EDD by mail, complete and submit a *Claim for Paid Family Leave (PFL) Benefits* (DE 2501F) form. You can obtain a paper claim form from your employer, a physician/practitioner, visiting a State Disability Insurance office, online at [EDD Forms and Publications](http://edd.ca.gov/Forms) (edd.ca.gov/Forms), or by calling 1-877-238-4373.

Note: If your employer maintains an approved Voluntary Plan for PFL coverage, contact your employer for assistance.

For more information about PFL, visit [State Disability Insurance](http://edd.ca.gov/disability) (edd.ca.gov/disability) or call 1-877-238-4373.

State government employees should call 1-877-945-4747.

TTY (for deaf or hearing-impaired individuals only) is available at 1-800-445-1312.

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).

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

This employer is registered under the California Unemployment Insurance Code and is reporting wage credits to the Employment Development Department (EDD) that are being accumulated for you to be used as a basis for Unemployment Insurance benefits.

You may be eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance benefits if you are:

- Unemployed or working less than full-time.
and
- Out of work due to no fault of your own and physically able to work, ready to accept work, and looking for work.

Employees of Educational Institutions:

Unemployment Insurance benefits based on wages earned while employed by a public or nonprofit educational institution may not be paid during a school recess period if the employee has reasonable assurance of returning to work at the end of the recess period (California Unemployment Insurance Code section 1253.3). Benefits based on other covered employment may be payable during recess periods if the unemployed individual is in all other respects eligible, and the wages earned in other covered employment are sufficient to establish an Unemployment Insurance claim after excluding wages earned from a public or nonprofit educational institution(s).

Note: Some employees may be exempt from Unemployment and Disability Insurance coverage.

The fastest way to file for Unemployment Insurance (UI) is with UI Online at www.edd.ca.gov/UI_Online.

You may also file for Unemployment Insurance by calling toll-free from anywhere in the U.S. at:

English	1-800-300-5616	Mandarin	1-866-303-0706
Spanish	1-800-326-8937	Vietnamese	1-800-547-2058
Cantonese	1-800-547-3506	TTY	1-800-815-9387

Note: Waiting to file a claim could delay benefits.

EDD representatives are available Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon (Pacific Time).

A large, stylized ballot box on the left side of the page. The top of the box is blue with three white stars. The front of the box features vertical red and white stripes. A white ballot is shown emerging from the top. The background is a solid dark blue.

TIME OFF TO VOTE

**POLLS ARE OPEN FROM 7:00 A.M.
TO 8:00 P.M. EACH ELECTION DAY**

If you are scheduled to be at work during that time and you do not have sufficient time outside of working hours to vote at a statewide election, California law allows you to take up to two hours off to vote, without losing any pay.

You may take as much time as you need to vote, but only two hours of that time will be paid.

Your time off for voting can be only at the beginning or end of your regular work shift, whichever allows the most free time for voting and the least time off from your regular working shift, unless you make another arrangement with your employer.

If three working days before the election you think you will need time off to vote, you must notify your employer at least two working days prior to the election.



NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS REGARDING EMPLOYEE TIME OFF FOR VOTING

State law (California Elections Code section 14001) requires employers to post a notice to their employees advising them of provisions for taking paid leave for the purpose of voting in statewide elections.

A sample of this notice has been printed on the opposite side of this page for your convenience.

This notice must be posted conspicuously at the place of work, if practicable, or elsewhere where it can be seen as employees come and go to their place of work, not less than 10 days before every statewide election.

If you have any questions about this notice or other election related information, please contact the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Employees are eligible for paid time off for the purpose of voting only if they do not have sufficient time outside of working hours to vote. The intent of the law is to provide an opportunity to vote for workers who would not be able to do so because of their jobs.

Polls are open from
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
each Election Day.

Employees can be given as much time as they need in order to vote, but only a maximum of two hours is paid.

Employers may require employees to give advance notice that they will need additional time off for voting.

Employers may require time off to be taken only at the beginning or end of the employee's shift.

ELECTIONS CODE

SECTION 14000-14003

14000. (a) If a voter does not have sufficient time outside of working hours to vote at a statewide election, the voter may, without loss of pay, take off enough working time that, when added to the voting time available outside of working hours, will enable the voter to vote.

(b) No more than two hours of the time taken off for voting shall be without loss of pay. The time off for voting shall be only at the beginning or end of the regular working shift, whichever allows the most free time for voting and the least time off from the regular working shift, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

(c) If the employee on the third working day prior to the day of election, knows or has reason to believe that time off will be necessary to be able to vote on election day, the employee shall give the employer at least two working days' notice that time off for voting is desired, in accordance with this section.

14001. Not less than 10 days before every statewide election, every employer shall keep posted conspicuously at the place of work, if practicable, or elsewhere where it can be seen as employees come or go to their place of work, a notice setting forth the provisions of Section 14000.

14002. Sections 14000 and 14001 shall apply to all public agencies and the employees thereof, as well as to employers and employees in private industry.

14003. Except in time of war or public danger, no voter is obliged to perform militia duty on any election day.



Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

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

Who is Protected?

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

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

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

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

What Organizations are Covered?

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

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

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

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

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

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

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

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

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

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



EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

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

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

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

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

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

Disability

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

Protected Veteran Status

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

Retaliation

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

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

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

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

Individuals with Disabilities

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

OVERTIME PAY

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

CHILD LABOR

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

TIP CREDIT

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

NURSING MOTHERS

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

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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

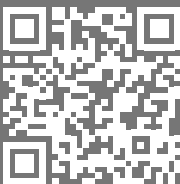
PROHIBITIONS	Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.
EXEMPTIONS	<p>Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.</p> <p>The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.</p> <p>The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.</p> <p>The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.</p>
EXAMINEE RIGHTS	Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.
ENFORCEMENT	The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

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

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

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

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

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

How do I request FMLA leave?

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

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

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

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

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

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

What does my employer need to do?

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

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

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

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

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

Where can I find more information?

Call **1-866-487-9243** or visit **dol.gov/fmla** to learn more.

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



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