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**.

SCAN ME

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Ref.: 29 CFR §825.300

WH1420 REV 04/23

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.

Ref.: CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS CODE SECTION 14000

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement — Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE

(as amended effective 1/1/2024)

Entitlement:

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

Usage:

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

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

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

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Posting — 11/2023

Ref.: CA Lab. Code § 247

PLEASE POST NEXT TO YOUR IWC INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION ORDER

Amends General Minimum Wage Order and IWC Industry and Occupation Orders

OFFICIAL NOTICE
California Minimum Wage
MW-2025

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

Effective January 1, 2025, Minimum Wage: $16.50 per hour	See Sec. 2 below
Effective January 1, 2024, Minimum Wage: $16.00 per hour	
Effective January 1, 2023, Minimum Wage: $15.50 per hour	

PREVIOUS YEARS

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

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

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

TAKE NOTICE that on April 4, 2016, the Governor of California signed legislation passed by the California Legislature, raising the minimum wage for all industries. (SB 3, Stats. of 2016, amending section 1182.12, of the California Labor Code.) and, in 2023, raised the minimum wage payable by certain Fast Food Restaurant employers (AB 1228, Stats. 2023) and Healthcare Facility employers (SB 525, Stats. 2023; SB 828, Stats. 2024; and SB 159, Stats. 2024). 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-2025. Section 1, Applicability, and Section 4, Separability, have not been changed. Consistent with these enactments, amendments are made to the minimum wage, and the meals and lodging credits sections of all of the IWC's industry and occupation orders.

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

1. APPLICABILITY

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

2. MINIMUM WAGES

Every employer shall pay to each employee wages not less than those stated above, on each effective date, per hour for all hours worked, except the following who shall pay no less than the specified minimum wage to each employee: Fast Food Restaurant employees under Part 4.5.5, of Division 2 of the Labor Code (commencing with Labor Code section 1474), effective April 1, 2024; and Healthcare Facility employers under Labor Code section 1182.14, effective October 16, 2024. Note: Supplements to this order containing minimum wage rates applicable for Fast Food Restaurant and Healthcare Facility employees, respectively, are available online at the website address in the Summary of Actions above.

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, 2022	JANUARY 1, 2023	JANUARY 1, 2024	JANUARY 1, 2025
For an employer who employs: LODGING	26 or More Employees	25 or Fewer Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees	All Employers regardless of number of Employees
Room occupied alone	$70.53/week	$65.83/week	$72.88/week	$75.23/week	$77.58/week
Room shared	$58.22/week	$54.34/week	$60.15/week	$62.10/week	$64.04/week
Apartment – two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	$847.12 /month	$790.67 /month	$875.33 /month	$903.60 /month	$931.88 /month
Where a couple are both employed by the employer, two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	$1,253.10 /month	$1,169.59 /month	$1,294.83 /month	$1,336.65 /month	$1,378.49 /month
Breakfast	$5.42	$5.06	$5.60	$5.78	$5.96
Lunch	$7.47	$6.97	$7.72	$7.97	$8.22
Dinner	$10.02	$9.35	$10.35	$10.68	$11.01

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-2024, 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, 2025.

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.

Ref.: CA Labor Code, Sec. 1183(d)

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 employees are prohibited from harassing any employee, intern, volunteer, or contractor because of their gender identity or gender expression. For example, an employer can be liable if co-workers create a hostile work environment – whether in person or virtual – for an employee who is undergoing a gender transition. Similarly, an employer can be liable when customers or other third parties harass an employee because of their gender identity or expression, such as intentionally referring to a gender-nonconforming employee by the wrong pronouns or name.
3. **Does California law protect employees who complain about discrimination or harassment in the workplace?**
   Yes. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against any employee who asserts their right under the law to be free from discrimination or harassment. For example, an employer commits unlawful retaliation when it responds to an employee making a discrimination complaint – to their supervisor, human resources staff, or CRD – by cutting their shifts.
4. **If bathrooms, showers, and locker rooms are sex-segregated, can employees choose the one that is most appropriate for them?**
   Yes. All employees have a right to safe and appropriate restroom and locker room facilities. This includes the right to use a restroom or locker room that corresponds to the employee's gender identity, regardless of the employee's sex assigned at birth. In addition, where possible, an employer should provide an easily accessible, gender-neutral (or "all-gender"), single user facility for use by any employee. The use of single stall restrooms and other facilities should always be a matter of choice. Employees should never be forced to use one, as a matter of policy or due to harassment.
5. **Does an employee have the right to be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond to their gender identity or gender expression, even if different from their legal name and gender?**
   Yes. Employees have the right to use and be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. These are sometimes known as "chosen" or "preferred" names and pronouns. For example, an employee does not need to have legally changed their name or birth certificate, nor have undergone any type of gender transition (such as surgery), to use a name and/or pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. An employer may be legally obligated to use an employee's legal name in specific employment records, but when no legal obligation compels the use of a legal name, employers and co-workers must respect an employee's chosen name and pronouns. For example, some businesses utilize software for payroll and other administrative purposes, such as creating work schedules or generating virtual profiles. While it may be appropriate for the business to use a transgender employee's legal name for payroll purposes when legally required, refusing or failing to use that person's chosen name and pronouns, if different from their legal name, on a shift schedule, nametag, instant messaging account, or work ID card could be harassing or discriminatory. CRD recommends that employers take care to ensure that each employee's chosen name and pronouns are respected to the greatest extent allowed by law.
6. **Does an employee have the right to dress in a way that corresponds with their gender identity and gender expression?**
   Yes. An employer who imposes a dress code must enforce it in a non-discriminatory manner. This means that each employee must be allowed to dress in accordance with their gender identity and expression. While an employer may establish a dress code or grooming policy in accord with business necessity, all employees must be held to the same standard, regardless of their gender identity or expression.
7. **Can an employer ask an applicant about their sex assigned at birth or gender identity in an interview?**
   No. Employers may ask non-discriminatory questions, such as inquiring about an applicant's employment history or asking for professional references. But an interviewer should not ask questions designed to detect a person's gender identity or gender transition history such as asking about why the person changed their name. Employers should also not ask questions about a person's body or whether they plan to have surgery.

Want to learn more?
Visit: https://bit.ly/3hTG1EO

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

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

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

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

CRD-E04P-ENG / December 2023

Ref.: CA Govt. Code, Sec. 12950(a)(2)

YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE

Civil Rights Department — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS WITH FIVE OR MORE EMPLOYEES

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

Employers with one or more employees must not harass employees on the basis of pregnancy.

PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

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

YOUR OBLIGATIONS AS AN EMPLOYEE

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

ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT (CFRA)

Under CFRA you may have a right to take family care or medical leave (CFRA leave) to bond with a new child. If you gave birth to the child, you would generally take CFRA bonding leave after taking PDL. CFRA leave may be up to 12 workweeks in a 12-month period for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of your child***. You must take it within one year of these events.

In addition to taking leave to bond with a new child, you can also take CFRA leave because of your own serious health condition (not related to pregnancy) or that of your child, parent****, spouse, domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or "designated person" related by blood or with whom you have a family-like relationship.

You are eligible for CFRA leave if you have more than 12 months of service with an employer, have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date you want to begin your leave, and your employer has five or more employees.

Your employer may, but is not required to, pay you while you are out on CFRA leave, but they must allow you to use any accrued paid time-off while on CFRA leave. You may also be eligible for benefits administered by the Employment Development Department, including state disability insurance (for your own health condition) or Paid Family Leave (for bonding with a new child or for caring for a family member with a serious health condition). For more information, visit edd.ca.gov/disability.

If you are improperly denied pregnancy or childbirth-related reasonable accommodations or protected leave under PDL or CFRA, file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD).

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

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

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

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

**"Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of an employee or the employee's domestic partner, or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis (in place of a parent).*
***"Parent" includes a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or other person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child.*

Ref.: 2 CCR §11049, §11051 — CRD-E09P-ENG / January 2025

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")
- 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 guarantees 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 in certain circumstances. Employees on CFRA leave may also be eligible for benefits administered by the Employment Development Department, including Paid Family Leave. For more information, visit bit.ly/EDD-PFL.

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

Pregnancy Disability Leave. When an employee is 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 also eligible for CFRA leave, they have the right to take both pregnancy disability leave and CFRA leave related to the birth of their child.

Reinstatement. Both CFRA leave and pregnancy disability leave guarantee 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. When possible, employees must provide 30 days' advance notice before taking leave for a foreseeable event, such as the expected birth of a child or a planned medical procedure. For unforeseeable events, employees should notify their employers, at least verbally, as soon as they learn of the need for the leave. Failing to provide notice 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.

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

Ref.: 2 CCR §11095 — CRD-100-21ENG / January 2025

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

AMBULANCE: _____

FIRE–RESCUE: _____

HOSPITAL: _____

PHYSICIAN: _____

ALTERNATE: _____

POLICE: _____

CAL/OSHA: _____

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — CAL OSHA — DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
March 1990
S-500

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
Cal/OSHA Publications
DOSHPublications@dir.ca.gov

PAY DAY NOTICE

PAYCHECKS FOR EMPLOYEES WILL BE ISSUED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY OF THE WEEK:

- ❑ MONDAY
- ❑ TUESDAY
- ❑ WEDNESDAY
- ❑ THURSDAY
- ❑ FRIDAY
- ❑ SATURDAY
- ❑ SUNDAY

PAY SCHEDULE IS AS FOLLOWS:

- ❑ WEEKLY
- ❑ BIWEEKLY
- ❑ _____
- ❑ SEMI MONTHLY
- ❑ MONTHLY

PAYCHECKS ARE ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION:

_____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT
CA LABOR CODE SECTIONS 204, 204A, 204B, 205, AND 205.5

Ref.: CA Labor Code, Sec. 207

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, and HIV/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 traits associated with race, such as hair texture and hairstyle)
- **RELIGION** (includes religious dress and grooming practices)
- **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DECISIONMAKING**
- **SEX/GENDER** (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and/or related medical conditions)
- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

Ref.: 2 CCR § 11013(d)

Civil Rights Department — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBITS WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT PROTECTS YOUR 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 in this poster, including sexual harassment. The law prohibits harassment based on a single protected characteristic or a combination of two or more protected characteristics.
2. All employers must take reasonable steps to prevent all forms of harassment, and they must provide each employee with information about the illegal nature of sexual harassment and available legal remedies.
3. Employers with five or more employees and public employers must train their employees regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.

DISCRIMINATION/REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

1. California law prohibits employers with five or more employees and public employers from discriminating based on any protected characteristic listed in this poster when making decisions about hiring, promotion, pay, benefits, terms of employment, layoffs, and other aspects of employment. The law prohibits discrimination based on a single protected characteristic or a combination of two or more protected characteristics.
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 of clothing, jewelry, and facial or body hair that 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.
6. Employers cannot discriminate or retaliate against an employee because of their status, or because of their family member's status, as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and certain other types of violence — as long as the employer knows of this status. Employers must also provide such employees safety-related reasonable accommodations.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS

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

1. Specific protections and hiring procedures for people with criminal histories who are looking for employment protections against discrimination based on an employee or job applicant's use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace
2. Up to 12 weeks of job-protected leave to eligible employees to care for themselves, a family member (child of any age, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling) or a designated person (with blood or family-like relationship to employee); to bond with a new child; or for certain urgent military needs
3. Up to five days of job-protected bereavement leave within three months of the death of a family member (child, spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, domestic partner, or parent-in-law)
4. Up to four months of job-protected leave to employees disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, as well as the right to reasonable accommodations, on the advice of their health care provider, related to their pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition
5. Up to five days of job-protected leave following a reproductive loss event (failed adoption, failed surrogacy, miscarriage, stillbirth, or unsuccessful assisted reproduction)
6. Protections for an employee who takes time off work to serve on a jury, if they have given reasonable notice to the employer, or to testify in court
7. Protections for an employee who takes time off work to go to court or seek legal relief (such as a restraining order) after they are the victim of a crime or certain types of violence
8. Protections against retaliation when a person opposes, reports, or assists another person to oppose unlawful discrimination, including filing an internal complaint or a complaint with CRD

REMEDIES/FILING A COMPLAINT

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

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

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

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

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

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

Government Code section 12950 and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 11023, require all employers to post this document. It must be conspicuously posted in hiring offices, on employee bulletin boards, in employment agency waiting rooms, union halls, and other places employees gather. Any employer whose workforce at any facility or establishment consists of more than 5% of non-English speaking persons must also post this notice in the appropriate language or languages.

CRD-E07P-ENG / January 2025

STATE AND FEDERAL LABOR LAW

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS
UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
$7.25 PER HOUR
BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

WHD WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION — UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR — 1-866-487-9243 — www.dol.gov/agencies/whd

Ref.: 29 CFR §516.4 — WH1088 REV 04/23

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