

Acknowledgement and Receipt of California: Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Prevention Policy

Clark Land does not tolerate and prohibits discrimination, harassment or retaliation of or against job applicants, contractors, interns, volunteers or employees by another employee, supervisor, vendor, customer or any third party on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, age, sex or gender (including pregnancy, childbirth and related medical conditions), sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression (including transgender status), national origin, ancestry, marital status, protected medical condition as defined by state law (including cancer or genetic characteristics), physical or mental disability, military and veteran status, genetic information or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state or local laws and ordinances. The Company is committed to a workplace free of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation.

Our management team is dedicated to ensuring the fulfillment of this policy as it applies to all terms and conditions of employment, including recruitment, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, training, compensation, benefits, employee activities and general treatment during employment.

Discrimination Defined

Discrimination under this policy means treating differently or denying or granting a benefit to an individual because of the individual's protected characteristic.

Harassment Defined

Harassment is defined in this policy as unwelcome verbal, visual or physical conduct creating an intimidating, offensive or hostile work environment that interferes with work performance. Harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays or emails) or physical conduct (including physically threatening another, blocking someone's way, etc.) that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of any protected characteristic. Such conduct violates this policy, even if it is not unlawful. Because it is difficult to define unlawful harassment, employees are expected to behave at all times in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of this policy.

Sexual Harassment Defined

Sexual harassment can include all of the above actions, as well as other unwelcome conduct, such as unwelcome or unsolicited sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, conversations regarding sexual activities and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome or unwanted conduct which is either of a sexual nature or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex when:

- submission to that conduct or to those advances or requests is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; or
- submission to or rejection of the conduct or advances or requests by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the individual; or
- the conduct or advances or requests have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Examples of conduct that violate this policy include:

1. unwelcome or unwanted sexual advances, flirtations, advances, leering, whistling, touching, pinching, assault, blocking normal movement.
2. requests for sexual favors or demands for sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment.
3. obscene or vulgar gestures, posters, or comments.
4. sexual jokes or comments about a person's body, sexual prowess, or sexual deficiencies.
5. propositions or suggestive or insulting comments of a sexual nature.
6. derogatory cartoons, posters, and drawings.
7. sexually explicit emails, text messages or voicemails.
8. uninvited touching of a sexual nature.
9. unwelcome or unwanted sexually related comments.
10. conversation about one's own or someone else's sex life.
11. conduct or comments consistently targeted at only one gender, even if the content is not sexual: and
12. teasing or other conduct directed toward a person because of the person's gender.

Retaliation Defined

Retaliation means adverse conduct taken because an individual reported an actual or perceived violation of this policy, opposed practices prohibited by this policy or participated in the reporting and investigation process described below. "Adverse conduct" includes but is not limited to:

- shunning and avoiding an individual who reports harassment, discrimination, or retaliation.
- express or implied threats or intimidation intended to prevent an individual from reporting harassment, discrimination, or retaliation; and
- denying employment benefits because an applicant or employee reported harassment, discrimination or retaliation or participated in the reporting and investigation process described below.

All discrimination, harassment and retaliation are unacceptable in the workplace and in any work-related settings such as business trips and business-related social functions, regardless of whether the conduct is engaged in by a supervisor, co-worker, client, customer, vendor or other third party.

Reporting Procedures

The following steps have been put into place to ensure the work environment is respectful, professional, and free of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. If the employee believes someone has violated this policy or the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, the employee should promptly bring the matter to the immediate attention of Human Resources Department. (Phone numbers are available through the Company directory.) If this individual is the person toward whom the complaint is directed the employee should contact any higher-level manager in the reporting chain. If the employee makes a complaint under this policy and has not received a satisfactory response within five (5) business days, the General Manager should be contacted. (Phone numbers are available through the Company directory.)

Every supervisor who learns of any employee's concern about conduct in violation of this policy, whether in a formal complaint or informally, must immediately report the issues raised to the Human Resources Department.

Investigation Procedures

Upon receiving a complaint, the Company will promptly conduct a fair and thorough investigation into the facts and circumstances of any claim of a violation of this policy or the Equal Employment Opportunity policy. To the extent possible, the Company will endeavor to keep the reporting employee's concerns confidential. However, complete confidentiality may not be possible in all circumstances.

During the investigation, the Company generally will interview the complainant and the accused, conduct further interviews as necessary and, review any relevant documents or other information. Upon completion of the investigation, the Company shall determine whether this policy has been violated based upon its reasonable evaluation of the information gathered during the investigation. The Company will inform the complainant and the accused of the results of the investigation.

The Company will take corrective measures against any person who it finds to have engaged in conduct in violation of this policy, if the Company determines such measures are necessary. These measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, suspension, or immediate termination. Anyone, regardless of position or title, whom the Company determines has engaged in conduct that violates this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

In addition to being a violation of this policy, harassment, discrimination, or retaliation also can be against the law. Employees who engage in conduct that rises to the level of a violation of law can be held personally liable for such conduct.

Remember, the Company cannot remedy claimed discrimination, harassment, or retaliation unless employees bring these claims to the attention of management. Employees should not hesitate to report any conduct they believe violates this policy.

DFEH



THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

THE MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING IS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA FROM UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, AND FROM THE PERPETRATION OF ACTS OF HATE VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

THE FACTS

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

There are two types of sexual harassment

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

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

Behaviors that may be sexual harassment

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



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

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

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY & LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

1. Distribute copies of this document or an alternative writing that complies with Government Code 12950. This document may be duplicated in any quantity.

2. Post a copy of the DFEH employment poster "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment."

3. Develop a harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy in accordance with 2 CCR 11023.

The policy must:

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

including: provisions for direct communication, either orally or in writing, with a designated company representative; and/ or a complaint hotline; and/ or access to an ombudsperson; and/ or identification of DFEH and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as additional avenues for employees to lodge complaints.

- Instruct supervisors to report any complaints of misconduct to a designated company representative, such as a human resources manager, so that the company can try to resolve the claim internally. Employers with 50 or more employees are required to include this as a topic in mandated sexual harassment prevention training (see 2 CCR 11024).
 - Indicate that when the employer receives allegations of misconduct, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation that provides all parties appropriate due process and reaches reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected.
 - Make clear that employees shall not be retaliated against as a result of making a complaint or participating in an investigation.
- 4.** Distribute its harassment, discrimination, and retaliation prevention policy by doing one or more of the following:
- Printing the policy and providing a copy to employees with an acknowledgment form for employees to sign and return.
 - Sending the policy via email with an acknowledgment return form.
 - Posting the current version of the policy on a company intranet with a tracking system to ensure all employees have read and acknowledged receipt of the policy.
 - Discussing policies upon hire and/ or during a new hire orientation.
 - Using any other method that ensures employees received and understand the policy.
- 5.** If the employer's workforce at any facility or establishment contains ten percent or more of persons who speak a language other than English as their spoken language, that employer shall translate the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation policy into every language spoken by at least ten percent of the workforce.
- 6.** In addition, employers who do business in California and employ 5 or more part-time or full-time employees must provide at least one hour of training regarding the prevention of sexual harassment, including harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation, to each non-supervisory employee; and two hours of such training to each supervisory employee. All employees must be trained by January 1, 2021. Beginning January 1, 2021, new supervisory employees must be trained within six months of assuming their supervisory position, and new non-supervisory employees must be trained within six months of hire. Employees must be retrained once every two years. Please see Gov. Code 12950.1 and 2 CCR 11024 for further information.

CIVIL REMEDIES

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

To schedule an appointment, contact the Communication Center below.

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

CONTACT US

Toll Free: (800) 884-1684
TTY: (800) 700-2320
contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov
www.dfeh.ca.gov

* Effective 1/1/2020.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement and Receipt of California: Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Prevention Policy

I acknowledge that I have received, read, and understand Clark Land's Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Policy. I agree to abide by and be bound by the rules, provisions and standards set forth in Clark Land's policy. I further acknowledge that Clark Land reserves the right to revise, delete, and add to the provisions of the Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Prevention Policy at any time. I also acknowledge I have received the California Department of Fair Employment & Housing's brochure, *Sexual Harassment, The Facts About Sexual Harassment* (DFEH-185 brochure).

Employee's Printed Name: _____

Employee's Signature: _____

Date: _____

The signed original copy of this receipt should be given to management - it will be filed in your personnel file.