



Harassment and discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, and services are against the law.



Hate Violence

Under the Ralph Civil Rights Act, it is against the law for any person to threaten or commit acts of violence against a person or property based on race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, gender, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or position in a labor dispute.

Filing a Complaint

If you believe you are a victim of illegal discrimination or hate violence, you can file a complaint with DFEH by following these steps:

- Contact us at (800) 884-1684 (employment, public accommodation, and hate violence) and (800) 233-3212 (housing)
- Be prepared to present specific facts about the alleged harassment, discrimination, or denial of leave
- Provide copies of documents that support the charges in the complaint
- Keep records and documents about the complaint, such as paycheck stubs, rent receipts, membership applications, and other materials

DFEH will conduct an impartial investigation. We are not an advocate for either the person complaining or the person complained against. We represent the State of California. DFEH will, if possible, try to assist both parties to resolve the complaint.

If a voluntary settlement cannot be reached, and there is sufficient evidence that establishes a violation of the law, DFEH may issue an accusation and litigate the case before the Fair Employment

and Housing Commission or in civil court. If the Commission or a court decides in favor of the complaining party, the following remedies can be ordered:

- Award of the job or the housing denied to the complainant, or similar relief
- Back pay or promotion for the complainant, or compensation for moving and relocation
- Compensatory damages for the complainant, including emotional distress damages
- Fines, penalties, or punitive damages

For more information, contact DFEH toll free at (800) 884-1684 (employment, public accommodation, and hate violence) (800) 233-3212 (housing)

TTY number at (800) 700-2320 or visit our web site at www.dfeh.ca.gov

In accordance with the California Government Code and ADA requirements, this publication can be made available in Braille, large print, computer disk, or tape cassette as a disability-related reasonable accommodation for an individual with a disability. To discuss how to receive a copy of this publication in an alternative format, please contact DFEH at the numbers above.



State of California
Department of Fair Employment & Housing

Discrimination is Against the Law

Civil Rights in California

The Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) enforces California state laws that prohibit harassment and discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations and that provide for pregnancy leave and family and personal medical leave. It also accepts and investigates complaints alleging hate violence or threats of hate violence.

What DFEH Does

DFEH enforces these laws by

- Investigating harassment, discrimination, and denial of leave complaints
- Assisting parties to voluntarily resolve complaints involving alleged violations of the laws enforced by DFEH
- Prosecuting violations of the law
- Educating Californians about the laws prohibiting harassment and discrimination by providing written materials and participating in seminars and conferences

Discrimination in Employment

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits harassment and discrimination in employment based on the following:

- Race
- Color



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.

- Religion
- Sex (gender)
- Sexual orientation
- Marital status
- National origin (including language use restrictions)
- Ancestry
- Disability (mental and physical, including HIV and AIDS)
- Medical condition (cancer/genetic characteristics)
- Age (40 and above)
- Request for family care leave
- Request for leave for an employee's own serious health condition
- Request for Pregnancy Disability Leave
- Retaliation for reporting patient abuse in tax-supported institutions

Discrimination is prohibited in all employment practices, including the following:

- Advertisements
 - Applications, screening, and interviews
 - Hiring, transferring, promoting, terminating, or separating employees
 - Working conditions
 - Participation in a training or apprenticeship program, employee organization, or union
- California workers are
- Guaranteed leaves if disabled because of pregnancy
 - Guaranteed reasonable accommodation for pregnancy

- Guaranteed leaves for the birth or adoption of a child; for the employee's own serious health condition; or to care for a parent, spouse, or child with a serious health condition
- Protected from harassment because of their sex, race, or any other category covered under the law
- Protected from retaliation for filing a complaint with DFEH, for participating in the investigation of a complaint, or for protesting possible violations of the law

California workers with disabilities are also entitled to reasonable accommodation when necessary in order to perform the job.

Discrimination in Housing

FEHA also prohibits discrimination in the rental and sale of housing based on the following:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- Sex (gender)
- Sexual orientation
- Marital status
- National origin (including language use restrictions)
- Ancestry
- Familial status (households with children under age 18)
- Source of income*
- Disability (mental and physical, including HIV and AIDS)
- Medical condition (cancer/genetic characteristics)
- Age

*Until 12/31/04 unless extended by statute.

Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of the housing business, including, but not limited to:

- Advertisements
- Mortgage lending and insurance
- Application and selection processes
- Terms, conditions, and privileges of occupancy, including freedom from harassment
- Public and private land-use practices, including the existence of restrictive covenants

Persons with disabilities are entitled to reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, and services and are also permitted, at their own expense, to reasonably modify their dwelling to ensure full enjoyment of the premises.

As in employment discrimination law, persons are protected from retaliation for filing complaints.

Discrimination in Public Accommodations and Services

Discrimination in public services and accommodations is prohibited under the Unruh Civil Rights Act. The law requires "full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments." Business establishments covered by the law include, but are not limited to:

- Hotels and motels
- Nonprofit organizations
- Restaurants
- Theaters
- Hospitals
- Barber shops and beauty salons
- Housing accommodations
- Local government and public agencies
- Retail establishments



The definition of sexual harassment includes many forms of offensive behavior.



- such as a lead, supervisor, manager or agent;
- the employer had no knowledge of the harassment;
- there was a program to prevent harassment; and
- once aware of any harassment, the employer took immediate and appropriate corrective action to stop the harassment.

Filing a Complaint

Employees or job applicants who believe that they have been sexually harassed may file a complaint of discrimination with DFEH within **one year** of the harassment.

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 formal accusation. The accusation will lead to either a public hearing before the Fair Employment and Housing Commission or a lawsuit filed by DFEH on behalf of the complaining party.

If the Commission finds that discrimination has occurred, it can order remedies including:

- Fines or damages for emotional distress from each employer or person found to have violated the law
- Hiring or reinstatement
- Back pay or promotion
- Changes in the policies or practices of the involved employer

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.

For more information, see publication DFEH-159 “Guide for Complainants and Respondents.”

For more information, contact DFEH toll free at **(800) 884-1684**
Sacramento area & out-of-state at **(916) 478-7200**
TTY number at **(800) 700-2320**
or visit our Web site at www.dfeh.ca.gov

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State of California
Department of Fair Employment & Housing

Sexual Harassment

The Facts About Sexual Harassment

The *Fair Employment and Housing Act* (FEHA) defines sexual harassment as harassment based on sex or of a sexual nature; gender harassment; and harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. The definition of sexual harassment includes many forms of offensive behavior, including harassment of a person of the same gender as the harasser. The following is a partial list of types of sexual harassment:

- Unwanted sexual advances
- Offering employment benefits in exchange for sexual favors
- Actual or threatened retaliation
- Leering; making sexual gestures; or displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons, or posters
- Making or using derogatory comments, epithets, slurs, or jokes
- Sexual comments including graphic comments about an individual's body; sexually degrading words used to describe an individual; or suggestive or obscene letters, notes, or invitations
- Physical touching or assault, as well as impeding or blocking movements



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.

Employers' Obligations

All employers must take the following actions against harassment:

- Take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination and harassment from occurring. If harassment does occur, take effective action to stop any further harassment and to correct any effects of the harassment.
- Develop and implement a sexual harassment prevention policy with a procedure for employees to make complaints and for the employer to investigate complaints. Policies should include provisions to:
 - Fully inform the complainant of his/her rights and any obligations to secure those rights.
 - Fully and effectively investigate. The investigation must be thorough, objective, and complete. Anyone with information regarding the matter should be interviewed. A determination must be made and the results communicated to the complainant, to the alleged harasser and, as appropriate, to all others directly concerned.
 - Take prompt and effective corrective action if the harassment allegations are proven. The employer must take appropriate action to stop the harassment and ensure it will not continue. The employer must also communicate to the com-

plaint that action has been taken to stop the harassment from recurring. Finally, appropriate steps must be taken to remedy the complainant's damages, if any.

- Post the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) employment poster (DFEH - 162) in the workplace (available through the DFEH publications line [916] 478-7201 or Web site).
- Distribute an information sheet on sexual harassment to all employees. An employer may either distribute this pamphlet (DFEH 185) or develop an equivalent document that meets the requirements of Government Code section 12950(b). This pamphlet may be duplicated in any quantity. **However, this pamphlet is not to be used in place of a sexual harassment prevention policy, which all employers are required to have.**
- All employees should be made aware of the seriousness of violations of the sexual harassment policy and must be cautioned against using peer pressure to discourage harassment victims from complaining.
- Employers who do business in California and employ 50 or more part-time or full-time employees *must* provide at least two hours of sexual harassment training every two years to each supervisory employee and to all new supervisory employees within six months of their assumption of a supervisory position.

- A program to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace is not only required by law, but is the most practical way for an employer to avoid or limit liability if harassment should occur despite preventive efforts.

Employer Liability

All employers, regardless of the number of employees, are covered by the harassment section of the FEHA. Employers are generally liable for harassment by their supervisors or agents. Harassers, including both supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, may be held personally liable for harassing an employee or coworker or for aiding and abetting harassment.

Additionally, the law requires employers to take "all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from occurring." If an employer has failed to take such preventive measures, that employer can be held liable for the harassment. A victim may be entitled to damages, even though no employment opportunity has been denied and there is no actual loss of pay or benefits.

In addition, if an employer knows or should have known that a **non-employee** (e.g. client or customer) has sexually harassed an employee, applicant, or person providing services for the employer and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action, the employer may be held liable for the actions of the non-employee.

An employer might avoid liability if

- the harasser is not in a position of authority,