

Required California & Federal New Hire Forms

Federal Forms

- **Form I-9** – Employment Eligibility Verification
- **Form W-4 (2026)** – Federal Withholding Certificate

California State Forms

- **Form DE-4** – California Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate
- **Notice to Employee as to Change in Relationship**
- **Paid Sick Leave Notice** (California Labor Code §246)
- **Workers' Compensation Pamphlet**
- **Unemployment Insurance Pamphlet**
- **Paid Family Leave Pamphlet**
- **Notice of Rights to Paid Family Leave**

Company-Specific Forms

- **Direct Deposit Authorization**
- **Emergency Contact Information**
- **Confidentiality Agreement**
- **Arbitration Agreement (Required)**

Acknowledgment of Receipt of Employee Handbook

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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.



Notice to Employees



Your employer is registered with and reporting wages to the Employment Development Department (EDD) as required by law. Wages are used for the following benefit programs, which are available to you.

Unemployment Insurance

Funded entirely by employer's taxes

Provides partial wage replacement when you are unemployed or your hours are reduced due to no fault of your own. You must meet all eligibility requirements to receive unemployment benefits.

Visit [File for Unemployment](http://edd.ca.gov/unemployment) (edd.ca.gov/unemployment) to learn how to apply for benefits.

Disability Insurance

Funded entirely by employees' contributions

Provides partial wage replacement when you are unable to work because of a non-work-related illness, injury, pregnancy, or disability. You must meet all eligibility requirements to receive disability benefits.

Visit [Disability Insurance](http://edd.ca.gov/Disability/Disability_Insurance.htm) (edd.ca.gov/Disability/Disability_Insurance.htm) to learn how to apply for benefits.

Paid Family Leave

Funded entirely by employees' contributions

Provides partial wage replacement when you need to take time off work to:

- Care for a seriously ill family member.
- Bond with a new child.
- Participate in a qualifying event because of a family member's military deployment to a foreign country.

Visit [California Paid Family Leave](http://edd.ca.gov/PaidFamilyLeave) (edd.ca.gov/PaidFamilyLeave) to learn how to apply for benefits.

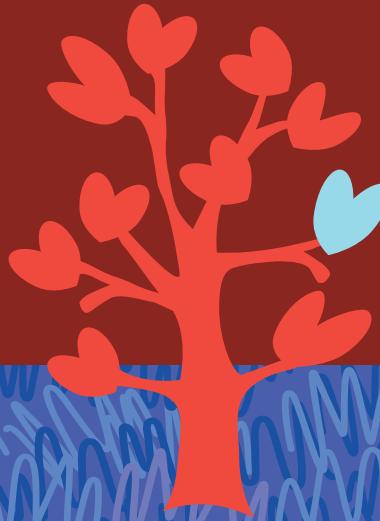
Note: Some employees may be exempt from coverage by the above insurance programs. It is illegal to make a false statement or to withhold facts to claim benefits. For additional information, visit the [EDD](http://edd.ca.gov) (edd.ca.gov).

The EDD is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Requests for services, aids, and/or alternate formats need to be made by calling 1-866-490-8879 (voice). TTY users, please call the California Relay Service at 711.

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 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.



THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NONCONFORMING

CALIFORNIA LAW PROTECTS TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE FROM DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION AT WORK. THESE PROTECTIONS ARE ENFORCED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT (CRD).

THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from employment discrimination?

Yes. All employees, job applicants, unpaid interns, volunteers, and contractors are protected from discrimination at work when based on a protected characteristic, such as their gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, race, or national origin. This means that private employers with five or more employees may not, for example, refuse to hire or promote someone because they identify as – or are perceived to identify as – transgender or non-binary, or because they express their gender in non-stereotypical ways.

Employment discrimination can occur at any time during the hiring or employment process. In addition to refusing to hire or promote someone, unlawful discrimination includes discharging an employee, subjecting them to worse working conditions, or unfairly modifying the terms of their employment because of their gender identity or gender expression.

2. Does California law protect transgender and gender nonconforming employees from harassment at work?

Yes. All employers are prohibited from harassing any employee, intern, volunteer, or contractor because of their gender identity or gender expression. For example, an employer can be liable if co-workers create a hostile work environment – whether in person or virtual – for an employee who is undergoing a gender transition. Similarly, an employer can be liable when customers or other third parties harass an employee because of their gender identity or expression, such as intentionally referring to a gender-nonconforming employee by the wrong pronouns or name.

3. Does California law protect employees who complain about discrimination or harassment in the workplace?

Yes. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against any employee who asserts their right under the law to be free from discrimination or harassment. For example, an employer commits unlawful retaliation when it responds to an employee making a discrimination complaint – to their supervisor, human resources staff, or CRD – by cutting their shifts.

4. If bathrooms, showers, and locker rooms are sex-segregated, can employees choose the one that is most appropriate for them?

Yes. All employees have a right to safe and appropriate restroom and locker room facilities. This includes the right to use a restroom or locker room that corresponds to the employee's gender identity, regardless of the employee's sex assigned at birth. In addition, where possible, an employer should provide an easily accessible, gender-neutral (or "all-gender"), single user facility for use by any employee. The use of single stall restrooms

and other facilities should always be a matter of choice. Employees should never be forced to use one, as a matter of policy or due to harassment.

5. Does an employee have the right to be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond to their gender identity or gender expression, even if different from their legal name and gender?

Yes. Employees have the right to use and be addressed by the name and pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. These are sometimes known as "chosen" or "preferred" names and pronouns. For example, an employee does not need to have legally changed their name or birth certificate, nor have undergone any type of gender transition (such as surgery), to use a name and/or pronouns that correspond with their gender identity or gender expression. An employer may be legally obligated to use an employee's legal name in specific employment records, but when no legal obligation compels the use of a legal name, employers and co-workers must respect an employee's chosen name and pronouns. For example, some businesses utilize software for payroll and other administrative purposes, such as creating work schedules or generating virtual profiles. While it may be appropriate for the business to use a transgender employee's legal name for payroll purposes when legally required, refusing or failing to use that person's chosen name and pronouns, if different from their legal name, on a shift schedule, nametag, instant messaging account, or work ID card could be harassing or discriminatory. CRD recommends that employers take care to ensure that each employee's chosen name and pronouns are respected to the greatest extent allowed by law.

6. Does an employee have the right to dress in a way that corresponds with their gender identity and gender expression?

Yes. An employer who imposes a dress code must enforce it in a non-discriminatory manner. This means that each employee must be allowed to dress in accordance with their gender identity and expression. While an employer may establish a dress code or grooming policy in accord with business necessity, all employees must be held to the same standard, regardless of their gender identity or expression.

7. Can an employer ask an applicant about their sex assigned at birth or gender identity in an interview?

No. Employers may ask non-discriminatory questions, such as inquiring about an applicant's employment history or asking for professional references. But an interviewer should not ask questions designed to detect a person's gender identity or gender transition history such as asking about why the person changed their name. Employers should also not ask questions about a person's body or whether they plan to have surgery.

Want to learn more?

Visit: <https://bit.ly/3hTG1EO>

TO FILE A COMPLAINT

Civil Rights Department

calcivilrights.ca.gov/complaintprocess

Toll Free: 800.884.1684 / TTY: 800.700.2320

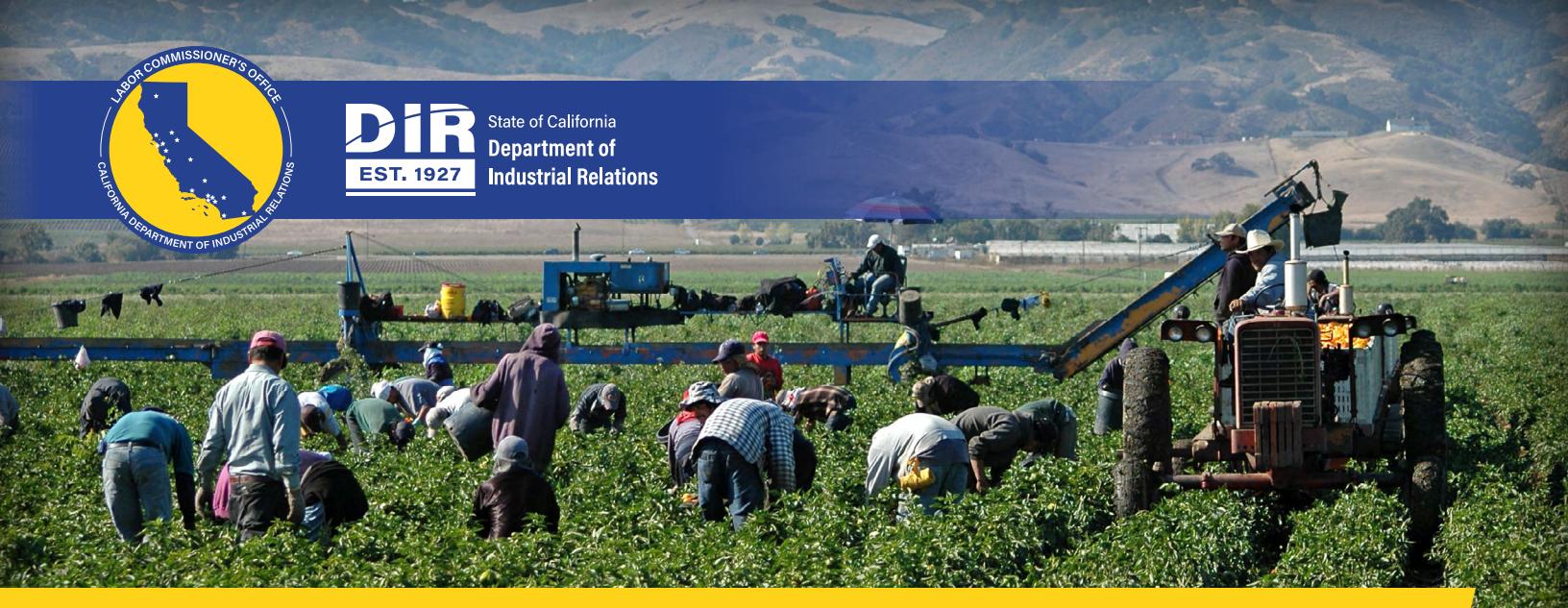
California Relay Service (711)

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



DIR
EST. 1927

State of California
Department of
Industrial Relations



California Workplace - Know Your Rights

As a worker in California, you are entitled to know and exercise your workplace and constitutional rights. Labor laws, including but not limited to standards for wages, hours, and health and safety, apply to all workers in the state *regardless of immigration status*.

It is against the law for your employer to retaliate against you for exercising your rights, including:

- Filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner, Cal/OSHA, the Civil Rights Department, or another government agency.
- Asking about your employer's compliance with federal, state, or local law.
- Talking with others about their rights or helping them exercise their rights under federal, state, or local law.

Examples of illegal retaliation include firing you, reducing your work hours, or threatening to report you or a relative to immigration authorities because you exercised your rights.



Workplace Protections Related to Immigration Status

Your right to Notice of Immigration Inspections (*Labor Code § 90.2*)

If your employer receives notice of an upcoming immigration agency's inspection of I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification forms or other employment records, your employer must post a notice informing workers and their union representative, if applicable, within 72 hours of receiving that notice.

Your protections against unfair immigration-related practices (*Labor Code §§ 1019-1019.2*)

Under California law, it is unlawful for employers to retaliate against you or threaten immigration-related action when you exercise your rights. An employer is prohibited from taking any of the following actions because you exercised your rights:

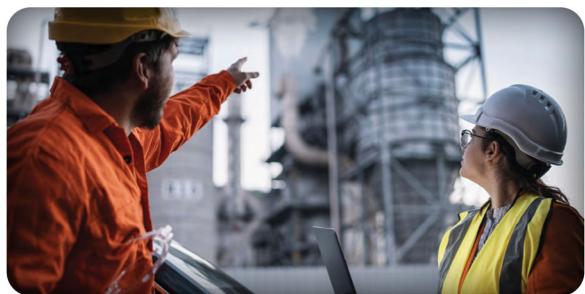
- Refusing to accept identification documents during the I-9 process (proof of ID and federal permission to work) that appear to be genuine.
- Using E-Verify in a way not required or authorized by law.
 - For example, using E-Verify to reverify employment eligibility for an employee when not legally required to do so or screening only specific workers rather than all workers in a workplace without a legitimate basis for doing so.
- Reporting or threatening to report you or your family to immigration authorities.
- Filing or threatening to file any false report to the police or a state or federal agency.



Your right to designate an emergency contact

(*Labor Code § 1555*)

Your employer **must** allow you to provide them with emergency contact information and to indicate if you want the emergency contact to be notified if you are arrested or detained at work. If you are arrested or detained at work and your employer has knowledge of it, they **must** notify your designated emergency contact if you choose that option.



Your right to organize a union or engage in protected activity in the workplace

Most employees in California have the right to organize, join, or participate in union activities. Employees also have the right to jointly act with co-workers to address work-related issues and concerns to improve working conditions or for the purpose of collective bargaining. **This means you have the right to join with coworkers to request better working conditions or raise work-related concerns, including about wages, hours, health and safety, and other terms of employment.** You also have the right to not participate in union activities or protected activities. It is illegal for your employer to:

- Interfere with or discourage your union activity or protected activities.
- Threaten you, or retaliate or discriminate against you, because of your union support or protected activities.



Your rights when interacting with law enforcement, including immigration agents, in the workplace

California workers have certain rights and protections under the U.S. Constitution, *regardless of their immigration status*, including when law enforcement (including a federal immigration agent) approaches you. In addition, under California law, state and local law enforcement cannot assist federal agencies such as ICE with immigration enforcement in most circumstances.

Your right to be free from unreasonable searches (U.S. Constitution, 4th Amendment)

- If law enforcement, including immigration agents, ask if they can search you or your personal belongings, unless they have a judicial warrant specifically authorizing a search of your person or your personal belongings, you have the right to say no.
- If the officer conducts the search, even if you say no – remain calm, do not physically resist, and do not run.

Law enforcement can enter *public areas* without a warrant. Public areas may include a lobby, waiting room, public dining area, or parking lot of a workplace. In most circumstances, law enforcement needs a [judicial warrant](#), signed by a judge, to enter *non-public areas* of your workplace without consent. Non-public areas may include a breakroom, employee restroom, workspace, or any area marked as employees only. Administrative forms, such as an I-200 or I-205, are not a judicial warrant.

In California, your employer is prohibited from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter *non-public areas* of the workplace. Without a judicial warrant, your employer must refuse entry to immigration enforcement to *non-public areas* of the workplace.

More detailed information can be found in the DOJ's and LCO's joint [Immigrant Worker Protection Act FAQ](#) (<https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/media/ab450-faqs.pdf>).

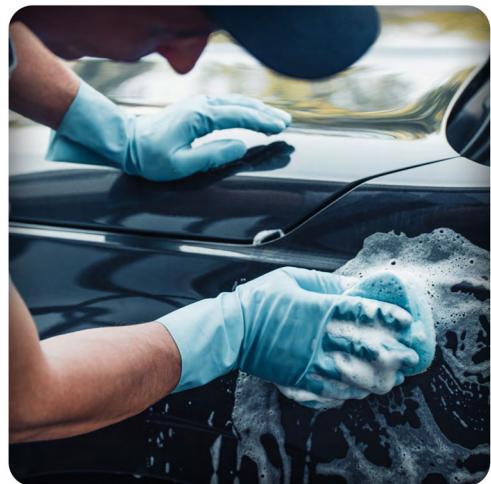


Your right to be free from unreasonable seizures (U.S. Constitution, 4th Amendment)

- You are protected against unreasonable seizures, which includes detaining or arresting you.
- Law enforcement must have a reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing before they can stop and question or search you. You can ask "Am I being detained?" or "Am I free to leave?" If the officer says that you are not being detained or you are free to leave, then you can walk away calmly.
- An arrest requires probable cause and occurs when a person is taken into custody by law enforcement officers.
- Law enforcement agents do not need a judge-signed warrant to arrest someone in public.
- You have the right to speak to a lawyer if you are arrested. You may be pressured to sign documents. You do not have to sign anything without speaking to an attorney.

Your right to remain silent (U.S. Constitution, 5th Amendment)

- Anything you say to law enforcement officers can be used against you in court.
- You have the right to remain silent, even if you are asked about your immigration status.
- If you wish to remain silent, clearly state so, request to speak with an attorney **and then remain silent**.
- Do not provide false information, false identification, or false documents to an officer. Providing false documents is a federal offense and may carry severe immigration consequences for noncitizens.



Your right to record interactions with law enforcement in public spaces under the 1st Amendment

The public has the right to observe and record officers and government officials carrying out their duties in public. If you choose to record, you should stand a safe distance away and do not interfere with the officer's actions. Physical obstruction or verbal escalation can put your safety at risk and may lead to criminal charges.

Access to legal representation

If you are arrested, you have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, you can get a government-appointed attorney to represent you in a criminal case.

However, if you are arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which includes Border Patrol, for civil immigration violations, you have the right to consult with a lawyer, but the government is not required to provide a lawyer for you. If you are arrested by ICE or CBP, you may invoke your right to speak with an attorney before saying or signing anything. You may also ask to speak to your consulate who may provide assistance.



Workers' Compensation

You have the right to workers' compensation benefits if you are injured or become ill because of your job. The benefits provide you with medical care for your injury/illness, partially replace the wages you lose while you are recovering, and help you return to work. For additional information, visit www.dir.ca.gov/dwc/ or call 1-800-736-7401.



Who can I contact if I believe my rights have been violated?

If you believe your rights have been violated, below is a list of government agencies where you can seek assistance:

California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR):

California Labor Commissioner's Office (LCO)

Information: (833) LCO-INFO (833-526-4636)
Immigration helpline: (855) 526-7775
www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/

California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

(833) 579-0927
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/>

California Division of Workers Compensation (DWC)

(800) 736-7401
dir.ca.gov/dwc/

Other California Agencies:

California Attorney General (AG)

(800) 952-5225
www.oag.ca.gov

California Civil Rights Department (CRD)

(800) 884-1684
calcivilrights.ca.gov/

California Agricultural Employees

Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)
(800) 449-3699
www.alrb.ca.gov

California Public Sector Employees

and Transportation Network Company Drivers
Public Employment Relations Board (PERB)
(916) 322-3198
perb.ca.gov

Federal Agencies:

Private Sector Employees

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB):
(844) 762-6572
www.nlrb.gov

Federal Employees

U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA):
(771) 444-5801
<https://www.flra.gov/>

Railway and Airline Employees

National Mediation Board (NMB):
(202) 692-5000
https://nmb.gov/NMB_Application/

Non-Governmental Organizations:

You may also contact a nonprofit legal or community-based organization for assistance. For a list of organizations that partner with state agencies to help workers to understand their rights, scan the QR code to the right, or visit www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/Nonprofit-Legal-and-Community-Based-Organizations-Serving-Workers.html.





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



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 10% of non-English speaking persons must also post this notice in the appropriate language or languages.

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.

Even if an employee does not engage in such protected activity, but their employer believes they did or will engage in protected activity in the future, they are perceived to be a whistleblower and are protected.

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 or is perceived to be 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 their 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 civil monetary penalties, 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.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Workers' Compensation



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. You may consult a licensed attorney to advise you of your rights under workers' compensation laws. In most instances, attorney's fees will be paid from your recovery.
5. **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.

ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA - DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES INDUSTRIALES
División de Compensación de Trabajadores



Aviso a los Empleados—Lesiones Causadas por el Trabajo

Es posible que usted tenga derecho a beneficios de compensación de trabajadores si usted se lesiono 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 lesiono. 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 lesiono, a menos que usted designó previamente a un médico personal o grupo médico.
4. Puede consultar a un abogado con licencia para que le asesore sobre sus derechos bajo las leyes de compensación para trabajadores. En la mayoría de los casos, los honorarios del abogado se pagarán a partir de su recuperación.
5. 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 despida 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.

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

Cal/OSHA Consultation Services

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 Street, 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 4th Street, Suite 820, Los Angeles 90013	(213) 576-7451
Modesto	4206 Technology Drive, Ste. 3, Modesto 95356	(209) 545-7310
Monrovia	800 Royal Oaks Drive, Suite 105, Monrovia 91016	(626) 239-0369
Oakland	1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1303, Oakland 94612	(510) 622-2916
Redding	381 Hemsted Drive, Redding 96002	(530) 224-4743
Riverside	3737 Main Street, Suite 201, Riverside 92501	(951) 410-4250
Sacramento	1750 Howe Ave. Suite 430, Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-2800
San Bernardino	464 W. 4th Street, 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, Suite 720, Santa Ana 92707	(714) 558-4451
Santa Barbara	411 E. Canon Perdido St. Santa Barbara 93103	(805) 485-1048
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 Avenue, Suite 440, Sacramento 95825	(916) 263-2803
Santa Ana	2 MacArthur Place, Suite 720, Santa Ana 92707	(714) 558-4300
Monrovia	800 Royal Oaks Drive, Suite 105, Monrovia 91016	(626) 471-9122
Fresno	2550 Mariposa St. Rm. 4000, Fresno 93721	(559) 445-5302

SPECIAL RULES APPLY FOR WORK AROUND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

Employers who use any substance that is listed as a hazardous substance in California Code of Regulations, title 8, **section 339** (www.dir.ca.gov/title8/339.html), or is covered by the **Hazard Communication standard** (www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5194.html) must provide employees information on the hazardous chemicals in their work areas, access to safety data sheets, and training on how to use hazardous chemicals safely.

Employers shall make available on a timely and reasonable basis a safety data sheet on each hazardous substance in the workplace upon request of an employee, an employee's collective bargaining representative, or an employee's physician.

Employees have the right to see and copy their medical records and records of exposure to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents.

Employers must allow access by employees or their representatives to accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents, and notify employees of any exposures in concentration or levels exceeding the exposure limits allowed by Cal/OSHA standards.

Any employee or their representative has the right to observe monitoring or measuring of employee exposure to hazards conducted to comply with Cal/OSHA regulations.

WHEN CAL/OSHA COMES TO THE WORKPLACE:

A trained Cal/OSHA safety engineer or industrial hygienist may visit the workplace to make sure your company is obeying workplace safety and health laws.

Inspections are also conducted when an employee files a valid complaint with Cal/OSHA.

Cal/OSHA also goes on-site to the workplace to investigate a serious injury or illness, or fatality. When an inspection begins, the Cal/OSHA investigator will show official identification.

The employer, or someone the employer chooses, will be given an opportunity to accompany the investigator during the inspection. An authorized representative of the employees will be given the same opportunity. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the investigator will talk to a reasonable number of employees about safety and health conditions at the workplace.

VIOLATIONS, CITATIONS, AND PENALTIES:

If the investigation shows that the employer has violated a safety and health standard or order, Cal/OSHA may issue a citation. Each citation carries a monetary penalty and specifies a date by which the violation must be abated. A notice, which carries no monetary penalty, may be issued in lieu of a citation for certain non-serious violations.

Penalty amounts depend in part on the classification of the violation as regulatory, general, serious, repeat, or willful; and whether the employer failed to abate a previous violation involving the same hazardous condition. Base penalty amounts, penalty adjustment factors, and minimum and maximum penalty amounts are set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 8, **section 336** (www.dir.ca.gov/title8/336.html). In addition, a willful violation that causes death or permanent impairment of the body of any employee can result, upon conviction, in a fine of up to \$250,000 or imprisonment up to three years, or both, and if the employer is a corporation or limited liability company, the fine may be up to \$1.5 million.

The law provides that employers may appeal citations within 15 working days of receipt to the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

An employer who receives a citation, Order to Take Special Action, or Special Order must post it or a copy, including the enclosed multi-language employee notification, prominently at or near the place of the violation or unsafe condition for three working days, or until the unsafe condition is corrected, whichever is longer, to warn employees of danger that may exist there. Any employee may protest the time allowed for correction of the violation to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health or the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board.

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.

Enforcement of Cal/OSHA workplace safety and health standards is carried out by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, under the California Department of Industrial Relations, which has primary responsibility for administering the Cal/OSHA program. Safety and health standards are promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board. Anyone desiring to register a complaint alleging inadequacy in the administration of the California Occupational Safety and Health Plan may do so by contacting the San Francisco Regional Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor Tel: (415) 625-2547. OSHA monitors the operation of state plans to assure that continued approval is merited.

July 2025

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

PAYDAY NOTICE

REGULAR PAYDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES OF _____
(FIRM NAME)

_____ SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

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

BY _____

TITLE _____

DLSE 8 (REV. 06-02)

PLEASE POST

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" x 11" letter size paper)

**HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA
 PAID SICK LEAVE (as amended effective 1/1/2026)**

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 may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for any of the following:

For the Employee:	For the Employee and/or Their Family Members:
To serve on a jury	Diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care
To appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in a judicial proceeding	Attend judicial proceeding related to being a victim of a violent or serious felony or other specified serious offenses
For an employee who is a victim of a qualifying act of violence to obtain relief, including a restraining order, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child	For specified victim-related relief and services, for an employee who is a victim or whose family member is a victim of a qualifying act of violence if the employee works for an employer with 25 or more employees

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.

OFFICIAL NOTICE



California Minimum Wage

MW-2026

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

Effective January 1, 2026, Minimum Wage: \$16.90 per hour *See Sec. 2 below

PREVIOUS YEARS

Effective January 1, 2025, Minimum Wage: \$16.50 per hour

Effective January 1, 2024, Minimum Wage: \$16.00 per hour

Effective January 1, 2023, Minimum Wage: \$15.50 per hour

*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-2026. 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 employers 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

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 pursuant to a voluntary written agreement may not be more than the following:

EFFECTIVE:	JANUARY 1, 2023	JANUARY 1, 2024	JANUARY 1, 2025	JANUARY 1, 2026
For All Employers regardless of the number of Employees:				
LODGING				
Room occupied alone	\$72.88/week	\$75.23/week	\$77.58/week	\$79.46/week
Room shared	\$60.16/week	\$62.10/week	\$64.04/week	\$65.59/week
Apartment – two thirds (2/3) of the ordinary rental value, and in no event more than:	\$875.33/month	\$903.60/month	\$931.88/month	\$954.43/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:	\$1,294.83/month	\$1,336.65/month	\$1,378.49/month	\$1,411.85/month
MEALS				
Breakfast	\$5.60	\$5.78	\$5.96	\$6.10
Lunch	\$7.72	\$7.97	\$8.22	\$8.42
Dinner	\$10.35	\$10.68	\$11.01	\$11.28

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-2025, 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, 2026.

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.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE

Labor Code section 2810.5

EMPLOYEE

Employee Name: _____

Start Date: _____

EMPLOYER

Legal Name of Hiring Employer: _____

Is hiring employer a staffing agency/business (e.g., Temporary Services Agency; Employee Leasing Company; or Professional Employer Organization [PEO])? Yes No

Other Names Hiring Employer is "doing business as" (if applicable):

Physical Address of Hiring Employer's Main Office:

Hiring Employer's Mailing Address (if different than above):

Hiring Employer's Telephone Number: _____

If the hiring employer is a staffing agency/business (above box checked "Yes"), the following is the other entity for whom this employee will perform work:

Name: _____

Physical Address of Main Office: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

WAGE INFORMATION

Rate(s) of Pay: _____ Overtime Rate(s) of Pay: _____

Rate by (check box): Hour Shift Day Week Salary Piece rate Commission

Other (provide specifics): _____

Does a written agreement exist providing the rate(s) of pay? (check box) Yes No

If yes, are all rate(s) of pay and bases thereof contained in that written agreement? Yes No

Allowances, if any, claimed as part of minimum wage (including meal or lodging allowances):

(If the employee has signed the acknowledgment of receipt below, it does not constitute a "voluntary written agreement" as required under the law between the employer and employee in order to credit any meals or lodging against the minimum wage. Any such voluntary written agreement must be evidenced by a separate document.)

Regular Payday: _____

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Insurance Carrier's Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Policy No.: _____

Self-Insured (Labor Code 3700) and Certificate Number for Consent to Self-Insure: _____

PAID SICK LEAVE

Unless exempt, the employee identified on this notice is entitled to minimum requirements for paid sick leave under state law which provides that an employee:

- a. May accrue paid sick leave and may request and use up to 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of accrued paid sick leave per year;
- b. May not be terminated or retaliated against for using or requesting the use of paid sick leave; and
- c. Has the right to file a complaint against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against an employee for
 1. requesting or using sick days;
 2. attempting to exercise the right to use paid sick days;
 3. filing a complaint or alleging a violation of Article 1.5 section 245 et seq. of the California Labor Code;
 4. cooperating in an investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation of this Article or opposing any policy or practice or act that is prohibited by Article 1.5 section 245 et seq. of the California Labor

The following applies to the employee identified on this notice: (Check one box)

- 1. Accrues paid sick leave only pursuant to the minimum requirements stated in Labor Code §245 et seq. with no other employer policy providing additional or different terms for accrual and use of paid sick leave.
- 2. Accrues paid sick leave pursuant to the employer's policy which satisfies or exceeds the accrual, carryover, and use requirements of Labor Code §246.
- 3. Employer provides no less than 40 hours (or 5 days) of paid sick leave at the beginning of each 12-month period.
- 4. The employee is exempt or partially exempt from paid sick leave by Labor Code §245.5. (State exemption and subsection for exemption): _____

EMERGENCY OR DISASTER DISCLOSURE

There is a state or federal emergency or disaster declaration applicable to the county or counties where the employee will work issued within 30 days before the employee's first day of employment and that may affect their health and safety during employment. (State emergency or disaster declaration and how it may affect health or safety)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

(PRINT NAME of Employer representative)

(PRINT NAME of Employee)

(SIGNATURE of Employer Representative)

(SIGNATURE of Employee)

(Date)

(Date)

The employee's signature on this notice merely constitutes acknowledgement of receipt.

Labor Code section 2810.5(b) requires that the employer notify you in writing of any changes to the information set forth in this Notice within seven calendar days after the time of the changes, unless one of the following applies: (a) All changes are reflected on a timely wage statement furnished in accordance with Labor Code section 226; (b) Notice of all changes is provided in another writing required by law within seven days of the changes.

SAMPLE
NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE AS TO CHANGE IN RELATIONSHIP
(Issued pursuant to provisions of Section 1089
of the California Unemployment Insurance Code)

Name _____ SSN# _____

1. You were/will be laid off/discharged on _____ 20_____
(date)

2. You were/will be on leave of absence starting _____ 20_____
(date)

3. On _____ employment status changed/will change as follows:
(date)

(Name of Employer)

(By)

**Clear Form**

Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

Complete this form so that your employer can withhold the correct California state income tax from your pay.

Personal Information	
First, Middle, Last Name	Social Security Number
Address	Filing Status <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married (with two or more incomes) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (one income) <input type="checkbox"/> Head of Household
City	State ZIP Code

1. Use Worksheet A for Regular Withholding allowances. Use other worksheets on the following pages as applicable.

1a. Number of Regular Withholding Allowances (**Worksheet A**) _____

1b. Number of allowances from the Estimated Deductions (**Worksheet B**) _____

1c. Total Number of Allowances you are claiming _____

2. Additional amount, if any, you want withheld each pay period (if employer agrees), (**Worksheet C**) _____

OR

Exemption from Withholding

3. I claim exemption from withholding for 2026, and I certify I meet both conditions for exemption.

(Check box here)

OR

4. I certify under penalty of perjury that I am **not subject** to California withholding. I meet the conditions set forth under the Service Member Civil Relief Act, as amended by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act and the Veterans Benefits and Transition Act of 2018.

(Check box here)

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the number of withholding allowances claimed on this certificate does not exceed the number to which I am entitled or, if claiming exemption from withholding, that I am entitled to claim the exempt status.

Employee's Signature _____ Date _____

Employer's Section: Employer's Name and Address	California Employer Payroll Tax Account Number
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____

The *Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate* (DE 4) is for **California Personal Income Tax (PIT)** withholding purposes only. The DE 4 is used to compute the amount of taxes to be withheld from your wages, by your employer, to accurately reflect your state tax withholding obligation.

As of January 1, 2020, the *Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate* (Form W-4) from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is used for federal income tax withholding **only**. You must file the state form DE 4 to determine the appropriate California PIT withholding.

If you do not provide your employer a completed DE 4, your employer must use Single with Zero withholding allowance.

Check Your Withholding: After your DE 4 takes effect, compare the state income tax withheld with your estimated total annual tax. For state withholding, use the worksheets on this form.

Exemption From Withholding: If you wish to claim exempt, complete the federal Form W-4 and the state DE 4. You may claim exempt from withholding California income tax if you meet both of the following conditions for exemption:

1. You did not owe any federal and state income tax last year, and
2. You do not expect to owe any federal and state income tax this year.

If you continue to qualify for the exempt filing status, a new DE 4 designating **exempt** must be submitted by February 15 each year to continue your exemption. If you are not having federal and state income tax withheld this year but expect to have a tax liability next year, you are required to give your employer a new DE 4 by December 1.

Member Service Civil Relief Act: Under this act, as provided by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act and the Veterans Benefits and Transition Act of 2018, you may be exempt from California income tax withholding on your wages if

- (i) Your spouse is a member of the armed forces present in California in compliance with military orders;
- (ii) You are present in California solely to be with your spouse; and
- (iii) You maintain your domicile in another state.

If you claim exemption under this act, **check the box on Line 4**. You may be required to provide proof of exemption upon request.

The California Employer's Guide (DE 44) (edd.ca.gov/pdf_pub_ctr/de44.pdf) provides the income tax withholding tables. This publication can be found by visiting Payroll Taxes - Forms and Publications (edd.ca.gov/Payroll_Taxes/Forms_and_Publications.htm). To assist you in calculating your tax liability, visit the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) (ftb.ca.gov).

If you need information on your last *California Resident Income Tax Return* (FTB Form 540), visit the FTB (ftb.ca.gov).

Notification: The burden of proof rests with the employee to show the correct California income tax withholding. Pursuant to section 4340-1(e) of Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR) (govt. westlaw.com/calregs/Search/Index), the FTB or the EDD may require an employer to submit a Form W-4 or DE 4 when such forms are necessary for the administration of the withholding tax programs.

Penalty: You may be fined \$500 if you file, with no reasonable basis, a DE 4 that results in less tax being withheld than is properly allowable. Criminal penalties apply for willfully supplying false or fraudulent information or failing to supply information requiring an increase in withholding. This is provided by section 13101 of the California Unemployment Insurance Code (leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml) and section 19176 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml).

Worksheets

Instructions — 1 — Allowances*

When determining your withholding allowances, you must consider your personal situation:

- Do you claim allowances for dependents or blindness?
- Will you itemize your deductions?
- Do you have more than one income coming into the household?

Two-Earners or Multiple Incomes: When earnings come from more than one source, under-withholding may occur. If you have a working spouse or more than one job, it is best to check the box "Single or Married (with two or more incomes)." Figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using only one DE 4 form. Claim allowances with **one** employer.

Do **not** claim the same allowances with more than one employer. Your withholding will usually be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the DE 4 filed for the highest paying job and zero allowances are claimed for the others.

Married But Not Living With Your Spouse: You may check the "Head of Household" marital status box if you meet all of the following:

- (1) Your spouse will not live with you **at any time** during the year;
- (2) You will furnish over half of the cost of maintaining a home for the entire year for yourself and your child or stepchild who qualifies as your dependent; **and**
- (3) You will file a separate return for the year.

Head of Household: To qualify, you must be unmarried or legally separated from your spouse and pay more than 50 percent of the costs of maintaining a home for the **entire** year for yourself and your dependent(s) or other qualifying individuals. Cost of maintaining the home includes such items as rent, property insurance, property taxes, mortgage interest, repairs, utilities, and cost of food. It does not include the individual's personal expenses or any amount which represents value of services performed by a member of the household of the taxpayer.

Worksheet A

Regular Withholding Allowances

(A) Allowance for yourself — enter 1	(A) _____
(B) Allowance for your spouse (if not separately claimed by your spouse) — enter 1	(B) _____
(C) Allowance for blindness — yourself — enter 1	(C) _____
(D) Allowance for blindness — your spouse (if not separately claimed by your spouse) — enter 1	(D) _____
(E) Allowance(s) for dependent(s) — do not include yourself or your spouse	(E) _____
(F) Total — add lines (A) through (E) above and enter on line 1a of the DE 4	(F) _____

Instructions — 2 — Additional Withholding Allowances (Optional)

If you expect to itemize deductions on your California income tax return, you can claim additional withholding allowances. Use Worksheet B to determine whether your expected estimated deductions may entitle you to claim **one or more additional** withholding allowances. Use last year's FTB Form 540 as a model to calculate this year's withholding amounts.

Do not include deferred compensation, qualified pension payments, or flexible benefits, etc., that are deducted from your gross pay but are not taxed on this worksheet.

You may reduce the amount of tax withheld from your wages by claiming one additional withholding allowance for each \$1,000, or fraction of \$1,000, by which you expect your estimated deductions for the year to exceed your allowable standard deduction.

Worksheet B

Estimated Deductions

Use this worksheet **only** if you plan to itemize deductions, claim certain adjustments to income, or have a large amount of nonwage income not subject to withholding.

1. Enter an estimate of your itemized deductions for California taxes for this tax year as listed in the schedules in the FTB Form 540 1. _____
2. Enter \$11,412 if married filing joint with two or more allowances, unmarried head of household, or qualifying widow(er) with dependent(s) or \$5,706 if single or married filing separately, dual income married, or married with multiple employers – 2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1, enter difference = 3. _____
4. Enter an estimate of your adjustments to income (alimony payments, IRA deposits) + 4. _____
5. Add line 4 to line 3, enter sum = 5. _____
6. Enter an estimate of your nonwage income (dividends, interest income, alimony receipts) – 6. _____
7. If line 5 is greater than line 6 (if less, see below [go to line 9]);
Subtract line 6 from line 5, enter difference = 7. _____
8. Divide the amount on line 7 by \$1,000, round any fraction to the nearest whole number
enter this number on line 1b of the DE 4. Complete Worksheet C, if needed, otherwise **stop here**. 8. _____
9. If line 6 is greater than line 5;
Enter amount from line 6 (nonwage income) 9. _____
10. Enter amount from line 5 (deductions) 10. _____
11. Subtract line 10 from line 9, enter difference. Then, complete Worksheet C. 11. _____

*Wages paid to registered domestic partners will be treated the same for state income tax purposes as wages paid to spouses for California PIT withholding and PIT wages. This law does not impact federal income tax law. A registered domestic partner means an individual partner in a domestic partner relationship within the meaning of section 297 of the Family Code. For more information, call our Taxpayer Assistance Center at 1-888-745-3886.

Worksheet C**Additional Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax**

1. Enter estimate of total wages for tax year 2026. 1. _____
2. Enter estimate of nonwage income (line 6 of Worksheet B). 2. _____
3. Add line 1 and line 2. Enter sum. 3. _____
4. Enter itemized deductions or standard deduction (line 1 or 2 of Worksheet B, whichever is largest). 4. _____
5. Enter adjustments to income (line 4 of Worksheet B). 5. _____
6. Add line 4 and line 5. Enter sum. 6. _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 3. Enter difference. 7. _____
8. Figure your tax liability for the amount on line 7 by using the 2026 tax rate schedules below. 8. _____
9. Enter personal exemptions (line F of Worksheet A x \$168.30). 9. _____
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. Enter difference. 10. _____
11. Enter any tax credits. (See FTB Form 540). 11. _____
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. Enter difference. This is your total tax liability. 12. _____
13. Calculate the tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2026. Contact your employer to request the amount that will be withheld on your wages based on the marital status and number of withholding allowances you will claim for 2026. Multiply the estimated amount to be withheld by the number of pay periods left in the year. Add the total to the amount already withheld for 2026. 13. _____
14. Subtract line 13 from line 12. Enter difference. If this is less than zero, you do not need to have additional taxes withheld. 14. _____
15. Divide line 14 by the number of pay periods remaining in the year. Enter this figure on line 2 of the DE 4. 15. _____

Note: Your employer is not required to withhold the additional amount requested on line 2 of your DE 4. If your employer does not agree to withhold the additional amount, you may increase your withholdings as much as possible by using the "single" status with "zero" allowances. If the amount withheld still results in an underpayment of state income taxes, you may need to file quarterly estimates on Form 540-ES with the FTB to avoid a penalty.

These Tables Are for Calculating Worksheet C and for 2026 Only

Single Persons, Dual Income Married or Married With Multiple Employers

IF THE TAXABLE INCOME IS		COMPUTED TAX IS		
OVER	BUT NOT OVER	OF AMOUNT OVER...	PLUS	
\$0	\$11,079	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$11,079	\$26,264	2.200%	\$11,079	\$121.87
\$26,264	\$41,452	4.400%	\$26,264	\$455.94
\$41,452	\$57,542	6.600%	\$41,452	\$1,124.21
\$57,542	\$72,724	8.800%	\$57,542	\$2,186.15
\$72,724	\$371,479	10.230%	\$72,724	\$3,522.17
\$371,479	\$445,771	11.330%	\$371,479	\$34,084.81
\$445,771	\$742,953	12.430%	\$445,771	\$42,502.09
\$742,953	\$1,000,000	13.530%	\$742,953	\$79,441.81
\$1,000,000	and over	14.630%	\$1,000,000	\$114,220.27

Married Persons

IF THE TAXABLE INCOME IS		COMPUTED TAX IS		
OVER	BUT NOT OVER	OF AMOUNT OVER...	PLUS	
\$0	\$22,158	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$22,158	\$52,528	2.200%	\$22,158	\$243.74
\$52,528	\$82,904	4.400%	\$52,528	\$911.88
\$82,904	\$115,084	6.600%	\$82,904	\$2,248.42
\$115,084	\$145,448	8.800%	\$115,084	\$4,372.30
\$145,448	\$742,958	10.230%	\$145,448	\$7,044.33
\$742,958	\$891,542	11.330%	\$742,958	\$68,169.60
\$891,542	\$1,000,000	12.430%	\$891,542	\$85,004.17
\$1,000,000	\$1,485,906	13.530%	\$1,000,000	\$98,485.50
\$1,485,906	and over	14.630%	\$1,485,906	\$164,228.58

Unmarried/Head of Household

IF THE TAXABLE INCOME IS		COMPUTED TAX IS		
OVER	BUT NOT OVER	OF AMOUNT OVER...	PLUS	
\$0	\$22,173	1.100%	\$0	\$0.00
\$22,173	\$52,530	2.200%	\$22,173	\$243.90
\$52,530	\$67,716	4.400%	\$52,530	\$911.75
\$67,716	\$83,805	6.600%	\$67,716	\$1,579.93
\$83,805	\$98,990	8.800%	\$83,805	\$2,641.80
\$98,990	\$505,208	10.230%	\$98,990	\$3,978.08
\$505,208	\$606,251	11.330%	\$505,208	\$45,534.18
\$606,251	\$1,000,000	12.430%	\$606,251	\$56,982.35
\$1,000,000	\$1,010,417	13.530%	\$1,000,000	\$105,925.35
\$1,010,417	and over	14.630%	\$1,010,417	\$107,334.77

If you need information on your last California Resident Income Tax Return, FTB Form 540, visit [FTB](http://ftb.ca.gov) (ftb.ca.gov).

The DE 4 information is collected for purposes of administering the PIT law and under the authority of Title 22, CCR, section 4340-1, and the California Revenue and Taxation Code, including section 18624. The Information Practices Act of 1977 requires that individuals be notified of how information they provide may be used. More information is in the instructions that came with your last California resident income tax return.

Employee's Withholding Certificate

Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay.

Give Form W-4 to your employer.

Your withholding is subject to review by the IRS.

2026**Step 1:
Enter
Personal
Information**

(a) First name and middle initial	Last name	(b) Social security number
Address		Does your name match the name on your social security card? If not, to ensure you get credit for your earnings, contact SSA at 800-772-1213 or go to www.ssa.gov .
City or town, state, and ZIP code		
(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married filing separately <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.)		
Caution: To claim certain credits or deductions on your tax return, you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) are required to have a social security number valid for employment. See page 2 for more information.		

TIP: Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to determine the most accurate withholding for the rest of the year if you: are completing this form after the beginning of the year; expect to work only part of the year; or have changes during the year in your marital status, number of jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), dependents, other income (not from jobs), deductions, or credits. Have your most recent pay stub(s) from this year available when using the estimator. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Complete Steps 2–4 ONLY if they apply to you; otherwise, skip to Step 5. See page 2 for more information on each step, who can claim exemption from withholding, and when to use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App.

**Step 2:
Multiple Jobs
or Spouse
Works**

Complete this step if you (1) hold more than one job at a time, or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse also works. The correct amount of withholding depends on income earned from all of these jobs.

Do **only one** of the following.

- (a) Use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App for the most accurate withholding for this step (and Steps 3–4). If you or your spouse have self-employment income, use this option; **or**
- (b) Use the Multiple Jobs Worksheet on page 3 and enter the result in Step 4(c) below; **or**
- (c) If there are only two jobs total, you may check this box. Do the same on Form W-4 for the other job. This option is generally more accurate than Step 2(b) if pay at the lower paying job is more than half of the pay at the higher paying job. Otherwise, Step 2(b) is more accurate

Complete Steps 3–4(b) on Form W-4 for only ONE of these jobs. Leave those steps blank for the other jobs. (Your withholding will be most accurate if you complete Steps 3–4(b) on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.)

**Step 3:
Claim
Dependent
and Other
Credits**

If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly):

(a) Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,200	3(a) \$
(b) Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500	3(b) \$
Add the amounts from Steps 3(a) and 3(b), plus the amount for other credits. Enter the total here	

**Step 4:
Other
Adjustments**

- (a) **Other income (not from jobs).** If you want tax withheld for other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, dividends, and retirement income
- (b) **Deductions.** Use the Deductions Worksheet on page 4 to determine the amount of deductions you may claim, which will reduce your withholding. (If you skip this line, your withholding will be based on the standard deduction.) Enter the result here
- (c) **Extra withholding.** Enter any additional tax you want withheld each **pay period**

3	\$
4(a)	\$
4(b)	\$
4(c)	\$

Exempt from
withholding

I claim exemption from withholding for 2026, and I certify that I meet **both** of the conditions for exemption for 2026. See *Exemption from withholding* on page 2. I understand I will need to submit a new Form W-4 for 2027 .

**Step 5:
Sign
Here**

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, correct, and complete.

Employee's signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.)

Date

**Employers
Only**

Employer's name and address

First date of
employmentEmployer identification
number (EIN)



Employment Eligibility Verification

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS

Form I-9

OMB No.1615-0047

Expires 05/31/2027

START HERE: Employers must ensure the form instructions are available to employees when completing this form. Employers are liable for failing to comply with the requirements for completing this form. See below and the [Instructions](#).

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE: All employees can choose which acceptable documentation to present for Form I-9. Employers cannot ask employees for documentation to verify information in **Section 1**, or specify which acceptable documentation employees must present for **Section 2** or Supplement B, Reverification and Rehire. Treating employees differently based on their citizenship, immigration status, or national origin may be illegal.

Section 1. Employee Information and Attestation: Employees must complete and sign Section 1 of Form I-9 no later than the **first day of employment**, but not before accepting a job offer.

Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial (if any)	Other Last Names Used (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name)		Apt. Number (if any)	City or Town State ZIP Code	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	U.S. Social Security Number	Employee's Email Address		Employee's Telephone Number
I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fines for false statements, or the use of false documents, in connection with the completion of this form. I attest, under penalty of perjury, that this information, including my selection of the box attesting to my citizenship or immigration status, is true and correct.		Check one of the following boxes to attest to your citizenship or immigration status (See page 2 and 3 of the instructions.): <input type="checkbox"/> 1. A citizen of the United States <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A noncitizen national of the United States (See Instructions.) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. A lawful permanent resident (Enter USCIS or A-Number.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. An alien authorized to work until (exp. date, if any) _____		
Signature of Employee		Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		

If a preparer and/or translator assisted you in completing Section 1, that person **MUST** complete the [Preparer and/or Translator Certification](#) on Page 3.

Section 2. Employer Review and Verification: Employers or their authorized representative must complete and sign **Section 2** within three business days after the employee's first day of employment, and must physically examine, or examine consistent with an alternative procedure authorized by the Secretary of DHS, documentation from List A OR a combination of documentation from List B and List C. Enter any additional documentation in the Additional Information box; see Instructions.

List A		OR	List B	AND	List C
Document Title 1					
Issuing Authority					
Document Number (if any)					
Expiration Date (if any)					
Document Title 2 (if any)			Additional Information		
Issuing Authority					
Document Number (if any)					
Expiration Date (if any)					
Document Title 3 (if any)					
Issuing Authority					
Document Number (if any)					
Expiration Date (if any)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you used an alternative procedure authorized by DHS to examine documents.					

Certification: I attest, under penalty of perjury, that (1) I have examined the documentation presented by the above-named employee, (2) the above-listed documentation appears to be genuine and to relate to the employee named, and (3) to the best of my knowledge, the employee is authorized to work in the United States.

First Day of Employment (mm/dd/yyyy):

Last Name, First Name and Title of Employer or Authorized Representative	Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative	Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Employer's Business or Organization Name		Employer's Business or Organization Address, City or Town, State, ZIP Code	

For reverification or rehire, complete [Supplement B, Reverification and Rehire](#) on Page 4.

LISTS OF ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS

All documents containing an expiration date must be unexpired.

* Documents extended by the issuing authority are considered unexpired.

Employees may present one selection from List A or a combination of one selection from List B and one selection from List C.

Examples of many of these documents appear in the Handbook for Employers (M-274).

LIST A Documents that Establish Both Identity and Employment Authorization	OR	LIST B Documents that Establish Identity	AND	LIST C Documents that Establish Employment Authorization	
1. U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card		1. Driver's license or ID card issued by a State or outlying possession of the United States provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, sex, height, eye color, and address		1. A Social Security Account Number card, unless the card includes one of the following restrictions:	
2. Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)		2. ID card issued by federal, state or local government agencies or entities, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, sex, height, eye color, and address		(1) NOT VALID FOR EMPLOYMENT	
3. Foreign passport that contains a temporary I-551 stamp or temporary I-551 printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa		3. School ID card with a photograph		(2) VALID FOR WORK ONLY WITH INS AUTHORIZATION	
4. Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766)		4. Voter's registration card		(3) VALID FOR WORK ONLY WITH DHS AUTHORIZATION	
5. For an individual temporarily authorized to work for a specific employer because of his or her status or parole:		5. U.S. Military card or draft record		2. Certification of report of birth issued by the Department of State (Forms DS-1350, FS-545, FS-240)	
a. Foreign passport; and		6. Military dependent's ID card		3. Original or certified copy of birth certificate issued by a State, county, municipal authority, or territory of the United States bearing an official seal	
b. Form I-94 or Form I-94A that has the following:		7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card		4. Native American tribal document	
(1) The same name as the passport; and		8. Native American tribal document		5. U.S. Citizen ID Card (Form I-197)	
(2) An endorsement of the individual's status or parole as long as that period of endorsement has not yet expired and the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the form.		9. Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority		6. Identification Card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)	
6. Passport from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) with Form I-94 or Form I-94A indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the FSM or RMI		For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:		7. Employment authorization document issued by the Department of Homeland Security	
		10. School record or report card		For examples, see Section 7 and Section 13 of the M-274 on uscis.gov/i-9-central .	
		11. Clinic, doctor, or hospital record		The Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document, is a List A, Item Number 4 , document, not a List C document.	
		12. Day-care or nursery school record			

Acceptable Receipts

May be presented in lieu of a document listed above for a temporary period.

For receipt validity dates, see the M-274.

• Receipt for a replacement of a lost, stolen, or damaged List A document.	OR	Receipt for a replacement of a lost, stolen, or damaged List B document.	Receipt for a replacement of a lost, stolen, or damaged List C document.
• Form I-94 issued to a lawful permanent resident that contains an I-551 stamp and a photograph of the individual.			
• Form I-94 with "RE" notation or refugee stamp issued to a refugee.			

*Refer to the Employment Authorization Extensions page on [I-9 Central](#) for more information.



Supplement A, Preparer and/or Translator Certification for Section 1

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS
Form I-9
Supplement A
OMB No. 1615-0047
Expires 05/31/2027

Last Name (Family Name) from Section 1 .	First Name (Given Name) from Section 1 .	Middle initial (if any) from Section 1 .
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Instructions: This supplement must be completed by any preparer and/or translator who assists an employee in completing Section 1 of Form I-9. The preparer and/or translator must enter the employee's name in the spaces provided above. Each preparer or translator must complete, sign, and date a separate certification area. Employers must retain completed supplement sheets with the employee's completed Form I-9.

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have assisted in the completion of Section 1 of this form and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and correct.

Signature of Preparer or Translator		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name)	City or Town	State	ZIP Code

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have assisted in the completion of Section 1 of this form and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and correct.

Signature of Preparer or Translator		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name)	City or Town	State	ZIP Code

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have assisted in the completion of Section 1 of this form and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and correct.

Signature of Preparer or Translator		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name)	City or Town	State	ZIP Code

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have assisted in the completion of Section 1 of this form and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and correct.

Signature of Preparer or Translator		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name)	City or Town	State	ZIP Code



Supplement B, Reverification and Rehire (formerly Section 3)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS
Form I-9
Supplement B
OMB No. 1615-0047
Expires 05/31/2027

Last Name (Family Name) from Section 1 .	First Name (Given Name) from Section 1 .	Middle initial (if any) from Section 1 .
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Instructions: This supplement replaces Section 3 on the previous version of Form I-9. Only use this page if your employee requires reverification, is rehired within three years of the date the original Form I-9 was completed, or provides proof of a legal name change. Enter the employee's name in the fields above. Use a new section for each reverification or rehire. Review the Form I-9 instructions before completing this page. Keep this page as part of the employee's Form I-9 record. Additional guidance can be found in the [Handbook for Employers: Guidance for Completing Form I-9 \(M-274\)](#)

Date of Rehire (if applicable)	New Name (if applicable)		
Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial

Reverification: If the employee requires reverification, your employee can choose to present any acceptable List A or List C documentation to show continued employment authorization. Enter the document information in the spaces below.

Document Title	Document Number (if any)	Expiration Date (if any) (mm/dd/yyyy)
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I attest, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of my knowledge, this employee is authorized to work in the United States, and if the employee presented documentation, the documentation I examined appears to be genuine and to relate to the individual who presented it.

Name of Employer or Authorized Representative	Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative	Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
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Additional Information (Initial and date each notation.)

Check here if you used an alternative procedure authorized by DHS to examine documents.

Date of Rehire (if applicable)	New Name (if applicable)		
Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial

Reverification: If the employee requires reverification, your employee can choose to present any acceptable List A or List C documentation to show continued employment authorization. Enter the document information in the spaces below.

Document Title	Document Number (if any)	Expiration Date (if any) (mm/dd/yyyy)
----------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of my knowledge, this employee is authorized to work in the United States, and if the employee presented documentation, the documentation I examined appears to be genuine and to relate to the individual who presented it.

Name of Employer or Authorized Representative	Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative	Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
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Additional Information (Initial and date each notation.)

Check here if you used an alternative procedure authorized by DHS to examine documents.

Date of Rehire (if applicable)	New Name (if applicable)		
Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Last Name (Family Name)	First Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial

Reverification: If the employee requires reverification, your employee can choose to present any acceptable List A or List C documentation to show continued employment authorization. Enter the document information in the spaces below.

Document Title	Document Number (if any)	Expiration Date (if any) (mm/dd/yyyy)
----------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of my knowledge, this employee is authorized to work in the United States, and if the employee presented documentation, the documentation I examined appears to be genuine and to relate to the individual who presented it.

Name of Employer or Authorized Representative	Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative	Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
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Additional Information (Initial and date each notation.)

Check here if you used an alternative procedure authorized by DHS to examine documents.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form W-4, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4.

Purpose of Form

Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. If too little is withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty. If too much is withheld, you will generally be due a refund. Complete a new Form W-4 when changes to your personal or financial situation would change the entries on the form. For more information on withholding and when you must furnish a new Form W-4, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Exemption from withholding. You may claim exemption from withholding for 2026 if you meet both of the following conditions: you had no federal income tax liability in 2025 **and** you expect to have no federal income tax liability in 2026. You had no federal income tax liability in 2025 if (1) your total tax on line 24 on your 2025 Form 1040 or 1040-SR is zero (or less than the sum of lines 27a, 28, 29, and 30), or (2) you were not required to file a return because your income was below the filing threshold for your correct filing status. If you claim exemption, you will have no income tax withheld from your paycheck and may owe taxes and penalties when you file your 2026 tax return. To claim exemption from withholding, certify that you meet both of the conditions by checking the box in the *Exempt from withholding* section. Then, complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Do not complete any other steps. You will need to submit a new Form W-4 by February 16, 2027.

Your privacy. Steps 2(c) and 4(a) ask for information regarding income you received from sources other than the job associated with this Form W-4. If you have concerns with providing the information asked for in Step 2(c), you may choose Step 2(b) as an alternative; if you have concerns with providing the information asked for in Step 4(a), you may enter an additional amount you want withheld per pay period in Step 4(c) as an alternative.

When to use the estimator. Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App if you:

1. Are submitting this form after the beginning of the year;
2. Expect to work only part of the year;
3. Have changes during the year in your marital status, number of jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), or number of dependents, or changes in your deductions or credits;
4. Receive dividends, capital gains, social security, bonuses, or business income, or are subject to the Additional Medicare Tax or Net Investment Income Tax; or
5. Prefer the most accurate withholding for multiple job situations.

TIP: Have your most recent pay stub(s) from this year available when using the estimator to account for federal income tax that has already been withheld this year. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Self-employment. Generally, you will owe both income and self-employment taxes on any self-employment income you receive separate from the wages you receive as an employee. If you want to pay these taxes through withholding from your wages, use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure the amount to have withheld.

Nonresident alien. If you're a nonresident alien, see Notice 1392, Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens, before completing this form.

Specific Instructions

Step 1(c). Check your anticipated filing status. This will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to compute your withholding.

Step 2. Use this step if you (1) have more than one job at the same time, or (2) are married filing jointly and you and your spouse both work. Submit a separate Form W-4 for each job.

Option **(a)** most accurately calculates the additional tax you need to have withheld, while option **(b)** does so with a little less accuracy.

Instead, if you (and your spouse) have a total of only two jobs, you may check the box in option **(c)**. The box must also be checked on the Form W-4 for the other job. If the box is checked, the standard deduction and tax brackets will be cut in half for each job to calculate withholding. This option is accurate for jobs with similar pay; otherwise, more tax than necessary may be withheld, and this extra amount of tax withheld will be larger the greater the difference in pay is between the two jobs.

 **Multiple jobs.** Complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on only one Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you do this on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.

Step 3. This step provides instructions for determining the amount of the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents that you may be able to claim when you file your tax return. To qualify for the child tax credit, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who generally lives with you for more than half the year, and must have the required social security number. You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain credits. You may be able to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as an older child or a qualifying relative. For additional eligibility requirements for these credits, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information. You can also include **other tax credits** for which you are eligible in this step, such as the foreign tax credit and the education tax credits. To do so, add an estimate of the amount for the year to your credits for dependents and enter the total amount in Step 3. Including these credits will increase your paycheck and reduce the amount of any refund you may receive when you file your tax return.

Step 4.

Step 4(a). Enter in this step the total of your other estimated income for the year, if any. You shouldn't include income from any jobs or self-employment. If you complete Step 4(a), you likely won't have to make estimated tax payments for that income. If you prefer to pay estimated tax rather than having tax on other income withheld from your paycheck, see Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

Step 4(b). Enter in this step the amount from the Deductions Worksheet, line 15, if you expect to claim deductions other than the basic standard deduction on your 2026 tax return and want to reduce your withholding to account for these deductions. This includes both itemized deductions and other deductions such as for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest; student loan interest; IRAs; and seniors. You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain deductions. For additional eligibility requirements, see Pub. 501.

Step 4(c). Enter in this step any additional tax you want withheld from your pay **each pay period**, including any amounts from the Multiple Jobs Worksheet, line 4. Entering an amount here will reduce your paycheck and will either increase your refund or reduce any amount of tax that you owe when you file your tax return.

Step 2(b) – Multiple Jobs Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

If you choose the option in Step 2(b) on Form W-4, complete this worksheet (which calculates the total extra tax for all jobs) on **only ONE** Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you complete the worksheet and enter the result on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job. To be accurate, submit a new Form W-4 for all other jobs if you have not updated your withholding since 2019.

Note: If more than one job has annual wages of more than \$120,000 or there are more than three jobs, see Pub. 505 for additional tables; or, you can use the online withholding estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App.

1 Two jobs. If you have two jobs or you're married filing jointly and you and your spouse each have one job, find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5. Using the "Higher Paying Job" row and the "Lower Paying Job" column, find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 1. Then, **skip** to line 3

1 \$ _____

2 Three jobs. If you and/or your spouse have three jobs at the same time, complete lines 2a, 2b, and 2c below. Otherwise, skip to line 3.

a Find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5 using the annual wages from the highest paying job in the "Higher Paying Job" row and the annual wages for your next highest paying job in the "Lower Paying Job" column. Find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 2a

2a \$ _____

b Add the annual wages of the two highest paying jobs from line 2a together and use the total as the wages in the "Higher Paying Job" row and use the annual wages for your third job in the "Lower Paying Job" column to find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5 and enter this amount on line 2b

2b \$ _____

c Add the amounts from lines 2a and 2b and enter the result on line 2c

2c \$ _____

3 Enter the number of pay periods per year for the highest paying job. For example, if that job pays weekly, enter 52; if it pays every other week, enter 26; if it pays monthly, enter 12, etc.

3 _____

4 Divide the annual amount on line 1 or line 2c by the number of pay periods on line 3. Enter this amount here and in **Step 4(c)** of Form W-4 for the highest paying job (plus any other additional amount you want withheld)

4 \$ _____

Step 4(b) – Deductions Worksheet (Keep for your records.)



See the Instructions for Schedule 1-A (Form 1040) for more information about whether you qualify for the deductions on lines 1a, 1b, 1c, 3a, and 3b.

<p>1 Deductions for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest.</p> <p>a Qualified tips. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified tips up to \$25,000</p> <p>b Qualified overtime compensation. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified overtime compensation up to \$12,500 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly) of the “and-a-half” portion of time-and-a-half compensation</p> <p>c Qualified passenger vehicle loan interest. If your total income is less than \$100,000 (\$200,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified passenger vehicle loan interest up to \$10,000</p> <p>2 Add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c. Enter the result here</p> <p>3 Seniors age 65 or older. If your total income is less than \$75,000 (\$150,000 if married filing jointly):</p> <p>a Enter \$6,000 if you are age 65 or older before the end of the year</p> <p>b Enter \$6,000 if your spouse is age 65 or older before the end of the year and has a social security number valid for employment</p> <p>4 Add lines 3a and 3b. Enter the result here</p> <p>5 Enter an estimate of your student loan interest, deductible IRA contributions, educator expenses, alimony paid, and certain other adjustments from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Part II. See Pub. 505 for more information</p> <p>6 Itemized deductions. Enter an estimate of your 2026 itemized deductions from Schedule A (Form 1040). Such deductions may include qualifying:</p> <p>a Medical and dental expenses. Enter expenses in excess of 7.5% (0.075) of your total income</p> <p>b State and local taxes. If your total income is less than \$505,000 (\$252,500 if married filing separately), enter state and local taxes paid up to \$40,400 (\$20,200 if married filing separately)</p> <p>c Home mortgage interest. If your home acquisition debt is less than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married filing separately), enter your home mortgage interest expense (including mortgage insurance premiums)</p> <p>d Gifts to charities. Enter contributions in excess of 0.5% (0.005) of your total income</p> <p>e Other itemized deductions. Enter the amount for other itemized deductions</p> <p>7 Add lines 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and 6e. Enter the result here</p> <p>8 Limitation on itemized deductions.</p> <p>a Enter your total income</p> <p>b Subtract line 4 from line 8a. If line 4 is greater than line 8a, enter -0- here and on line 10. Skip line 9</p> <p>9 Enter: { • \$768,700 if you’re married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse • \$640,600 if you’re single or head of household • \$384,350 if you’re married filing separately }</p> <p>10 If line 9 is greater than line 8b, enter the amount from line 7. Otherwise, multiply line 7 by 94% (0.94) and enter the result here</p> <p>11 Standard deduction.</p> <p>Enter: { • \$32,200 if you’re married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse • \$24,150 if you’re head of household • \$16,100 if you’re single or married filing separately }</p> <p>12 Cash gifts to charities. If you take the standard deduction, enter cash contributions up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 if married filing jointly)</p> <p>13 Add lines 11 and 12. Enter the result here</p> <p>14 If line 10 is greater than line 13, subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the result here. If line 13 is greater than line 10, enter the amount from line 12</p> <p>15 Add lines 2, 4, 5, and 14. Enter the result here and in Step 4(b) of Form W-4</p>	<p>1a \$ _____</p> <p>1b \$ _____</p> <p>1c \$ _____</p> <p>2 \$ _____</p> <p>3a \$ _____</p> <p>3b \$ _____</p> <p>4 \$ _____</p> <p>5 \$ _____</p> <p>6a \$ _____</p> <p>6b \$ _____</p> <p>6c \$ _____</p> <p>6d \$ _____</p> <p>6e \$ _____</p> <p>7 \$ _____</p> <p>8a \$ _____</p> <p>8b \$ _____</p> <p>9 \$ _____</p> <p>10 \$ _____</p> <p>11 \$ _____</p> <p>12 \$ _____</p> <p>13 \$ _____</p> <p>14 \$ _____</p> <p>15 \$ _____</p>
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Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Internal Revenue Code sections 3402(f)(2) and 6109 and their regulations require you to provide this information; your employer uses it to determine your federal income tax withholding. Failure to provide a properly completed form will result in your being treated as a single person with no other entries on the form; providing fraudulent information may subject you to penalties. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation; to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their tax laws; and to the Department of Health and Human Services for use in the National Directory of New Hires. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by Code section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$480	\$850	\$850	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020
\$10,000 - 19,999	0	480	1,480	1,850	2,050	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	2,620
\$20,000 - 29,999	480	1,480	2,480	3,050	3,250	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,820	4,820
\$30,000 - 39,999	850	1,850	3,050	3,620	3,820	3,990	3,990	3,990	3,990	4,390	5,390	6,390
\$40,000 - 49,999	850	2,050	3,250	3,820	4,020	4,190	4,190	4,190	4,590	5,590	6,590	7,590
\$50,000 - 59,999	1,020	2,220	3,420	3,990	4,190	4,360	4,360	4,760	5,760	6,760	7,760	8,760
\$60,000 - 69,999	1,020	2,220	3,420	3,990	4,190	4,360	4,760	5,760	6,760	7,760	8,760	9,760
\$70,000 - 79,999	1,020	2,220	3,420	3,990	4,190	4,760	5,760	6,760	7,760	8,760	9,760	10,760
\$80,000 - 99,999	1,020	2,220	3,420	4,240	5,440	6,610	7,610	8,610	9,610	10,610	11,610	12,610
\$100,000 - 149,999	1,870	4,070	6,270	7,840	9,040	10,210	11,210	12,210	13,210	14,210	15,360	16,560
\$150,000 - 239,999	1,870	4,100	6,500	8,270	9,670	11,040	12,240	13,440	14,640	15,840	17,040	18,240
\$240,000 - 319,999	2,040	4,440	6,840	8,610	10,010	11,380	12,580	13,780	14,980	16,180	17,380	18,580
\$320,000 - 364,999	2,040	4,440	6,840	8,610	10,010	11,380	12,580	13,860	15,860	17,860	19,860	21,860
\$365,000 - 524,999	2,720	5,920	9,390	12,260	14,760	17,230	19,530	21,830	24,130	26,430	28,730	31,030
\$525,000 and over	3,140	6,840	10,540	13,610	16,310	18,980	21,480	23,980	26,480	28,980	31,480	33,990

Single or Married Filing Separately

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$90	\$850	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,070	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,970
\$10,000 - 19,999	850	1,780	1,980	1,980	2,030	3,030	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,930	4,130
\$20,000 - 29,999	1,020	1,980	2,180	2,230	3,230	4,230	5,230	6,030	6,030	6,130	6,330	6,530
\$30,000 - 39,999	1,020	1,980	2,230	3,230	4,230	5,230	6,030	6,030	6,130	6,330	6,530	6,730
\$40,000 - 59,999	1,020	2,880	4,080	5,080	6,080	7,080	7,950	8,150	8,350	8,550	8,750	8,950
\$60,000 - 79,999	1,870	3,830	5,030	6,030	7,100	8,300	9,300	9,500	9,700	9,900	10,100	10,300
\$80,000 - 99,999	1,870	3,830	5,100	6,300	7,500	8,700	9,700	9,900	10,100	10,300	10,500	10,700
\$100,000 - 124,999	2,030	4,190	5,590	6,790	7,990	9,190	10,190	10,390	10,590	10,940	11,940	12,940
\$125,000 - 149,999	2,040	4,200	5,600	6,800	8,000	9,200	10,200	10,950	11,950	12,950	13,950	14,950
\$150,000 - 174,999	2,040	4,200	5,600	6,800	8,150	10,150	11,950	12,950	13,950	14,950	16,170	17,470
\$175,000 - 199,999	2,040	4,200	6,150	8,150	10,150	12,150	13,950	15,020	16,320	17,620	18,920	20,220
\$200,000 - 249,999	2,720	5,680	7,880	10,140	12,440	14,740	16,840	18,140	19,440	20,740	22,040	23,340
\$250,000 - 449,999	2,970	6,230	8,730	11,030	13,330	15,630	17,730	19,030	20,330	21,630	22,930	24,240
\$450,000 and over	3,140	6,600	9,300	11,800	14,300	16,800	19,100	20,600	22,100	23,600	25,100	26,610

Head of Household

Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary	Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary											
	\$0 - 9,999	\$10,000 - 19,999	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$30,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 59,999	\$60,000 - 69,999	\$70,000 - 79,999	\$80,000 - 89,999	\$90,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 109,999	\$110,000 - 120,000
\$0 - 9,999	\$0	\$280	\$850	\$950	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,560	\$1,870	\$1,870	\$1,870
\$10,000 - 19,999	280	1,280	1,950	2,150	2,220	2,220	2,760	3,760	4,070	4,070	4,210	
\$20,000 - 29,999	850	1,950	2,720	2,920	2,980	2,980	3,520	4,520	5,520	5,830	5,980	6,180
\$30,000 - 39,999	950	2,150	2,920	3,120	3,180	3,720	4,720	5,720	6,720	7,180	7,380	7,580
\$40,000 - 59,999	1,020	2,220	2,980	3,570	4,640	5,640	6,640	7,750	8,950	9,460	9,660	9,860
\$60,000 - 79,999	1,020	2,610	4,370	5,570	6,640	7,750	8,950	10,150	11,350	11,860	12,060	12,260
\$80,000 - 99,999	1,870	4,070	5,830	7,150	8,410	9,610	10,810	12,010	13,210	13,720	13,920	14,120
\$100,000 - 124,999	1,870	4,270	6,230	7,630	8,900	10,100	11,300	12,500	13,700	14,210	14,720	15,720
\$125,000 - 149,999	2,040	4,440	6,400	7,800	9,070	10,270	11,470	12,670	14,580	15,890	16,890	17,890
\$150,000 - 174,999	2,040	4,440	6,400	7,800	9,070	10,580	12,580	14,580	16,580	17,890	18,890	20,170
\$175,000 - 199,999	2,040	4,440	6,400	8,510	10,580	12,580	14,580	16,580	18,710	20,320	21,620	22,920
\$200,000 - 249,999	2,720	5,920	8,680	10,900	13,270	15,570	17,870	20,170	22,470	24,080	25,380	26,680
\$250,000 - 449,999	2,970	6,470	9,540	12,040	14,410	16,710	19,010	21,310	23,610	25,220	26,520	27,820
\$450,000 and over	3,140	6,840	10,110	12,810	15,380	17,880	20,380	22,880	25,380	27,190	28,690	30,190