

CANY Employee Handbook



September 2023

New York

ABOUT THIS HANDBOOK/DISCLAIMER

We prepared this handbook to help employees find the answers to many questions that they may have regarding their employment with CANY. Please take the necessary time to read it.

We do not expect this handbook to answer all questions. Supervisors and Human Resources also serve as a major source of information.

Neither this handbook nor any other verbal or written communication by a management representative is, nor should it be considered to be, an agreement, contract of employment, express or implied, or a promise of treatment in any particular manner in any given situation, nor does it confer any contractual rights whatsoever. CANY adheres to the policy of employment at will, which permits CANY or the employee to end the employment relationship at any time, for any reason, with or without cause or notice.

No CANY representative other than the CEO may modify at-will status and/or provide any special arrangement concerning terms or conditions of employment in an individual case or generally and any such modification must be in a signed writing.

Many matters covered by this handbook, such as benefit plan descriptions, are also described in the CANY Documents found on the Human Resource Information System - Rippling. These CANY documents are always controlling over any statement made in this handbook or by any member of management.

This handbook states only general CANY guidelines. CANY may, at any time, in its sole discretion, modify or vary from anything stated in this handbook, with or without notice, except for the rights of the parties to end employment at will, which may only be modified by an express written agreement signed by the employee and the CEO.

This handbook supersedes all prior handbooks.

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Section 1 - Governing Principles of Employment

1-1. Introduction

For employees who are commencing employment with CANY ("CANY" or "CANY"), on behalf of CANY, let me extend a warm and sincere welcome.

For employees who have been with us, thanks for your past and continued service.

I extend my personal best wishes for success and happiness here at CANY. We understand that it is our employees who provide the services that our customers rely upon, and who will enable us to create new opportunities in the years to come.

1-2. Equal Employment Opportunity

CANY is an Equal Opportunity Employer that does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, age, sex or gender (including pregnancy, childbirth, pregnancy-related conditions, and lactation), gender identity or expression (including transgender status), sexual orientation, marital status, military service and veteran status, physical or mental disability, genetic information, or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state, or local laws and ordinances. CANY's management team is dedicated to this policy with respect to recruitment, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, training, compensation, benefits, employee activities, access to facilities and programs, and general treatment during employment.

Any employees with questions or concerns about equal employment opportunities in the workplace are encouraged to bring these issues to the attention of the CEO. CANY will not allow any form of retaliation against employees who raise issues of equal employment opportunity. If employees feel they have been subjected to any such retaliation, they should contact the CEO. To ensure the workplace is free of artificial barriers, violation of this policy including any improper retaliatory conduct will lead to discipline, up to and including discharge. All employees must cooperate with all investigations conducted pursuant to this policy.

1-3. Reasonable Accommodations & Interactive Dialogue

CANY is committed to complying with applicable federal, state, and local laws governing reasonable accommodations of individuals, including, but not limited to, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To that end, we will endeavor to make a reasonable accommodation to applicants and employees who have requested an accommodation or for whom CANY has notice may require such an accommodation, without regard to any protected classifications, related to an individual's:

- Disability, meaning any physical, medical, mental, or psychological impairment, or a history or record of such impairment;
- Sincerely held religious beliefs and practices;
- Needs as a victim of domestic violence, sex offenses, or stalking;
- Needs related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions; and/or
- Any other reason required by applicable law, unless the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of our business.

Any individual who would like to request an accommodation based on any of the reasons set forth above should contact the Head of Human Resources. Accommodation requests can be made in writing using a form which can be obtained from the Head of Human Resources. If an individual who has requested an accommodation has not received an initial response within five (5) business days, the employee should contact the Head of Human

Resources.

After receiving a request for an accommodation or learning indirectly that the employee may require such an accommodation, CANY will engage in an interactive dialogue with the employee.

Even if employee has not formally requested an accommodation, CANY may initiate an interactive dialogue under certain circumstances, such as when CANY has knowledge that employee's performance at work has been negatively affected and a reasonable basis to believe that the issue is related to any of the protected classifications set forth above, in compliance with applicable law. In the event CANY initiates an interactive dialogue with an employee, it should not be construed as CANY's belief an individual requires an accommodation, but will serve as an invitation for the employee to share with CANY any information the employee desires to share, or to request an accommodation.

The interactive dialogue may take place in person, by telephone, or by electronic means. As part of the interactive dialogue, CANY will communicate openly and in good faith with the employee in a timely manner in order to determine whether and how CANY may be able to provide a reasonable accommodation. To the extent necessary and appropriate based on the request, CANY will attempt to explore the existence and feasibility of alternative accommodations as well as alternative positions for the employee. CANY is not required to provide the specific accommodation sought by the employee, provided the alternatives are reasonable and either meet the specific needs of the employee or specifically address the employee's limitations.

As part of the interactive dialogue, CANY reserves the right to request supporting documentation, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law.

CANY will endeavor to keep confidential all communications regarding requests for reasonable accommodations and all circumstances surrounding the employee's underlying reason for needing an accommodation.

CANY will not allow any form of retaliation against employees who have requested an accommodation, for whom CANY has notice may require such an accommodation, or who otherwise engage in the interactive dialogue process.

Employees with questions regarding this policy should contact the Head of Human Resources.

1-4. Pregnancy Accommodations

In compliance with New York law, CANY will not discriminate against employees in relation to pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions and will endeavor to provide reasonable accommodations for any pregnancy-related conditions, unless doing so would impose an undue hardship on the operation of CANY's business.

Reasonable accommodations that may be provided include:

1. occasional breaks to rest or drink water;
2. a modified work schedule;
3. leave for related medical needs;
4. available light duty assignments; and
5. transfers away from hazardous duty.

The employee must cooperate in providing medical or other information that is necessary to verify the existence of the pregnancy-related condition or that is necessary for consideration of the accommodation. Such medical information will be kept confidential by CANY.

CANY will not require any employee to take leave because the employee is pregnant. If the employee takes medical leave due to a pregnancy-related condition or childbirth, CANY will hold the employee's job for the employee as long as CANY does for employees who take medical leave for other reasons.

CANY will not retaliate against any employee because the employee is pregnant or may become pregnant or change the terms, conditions and privileges of employment because of pregnancy, childbirth or related conditions. CANY also will not refuse to hire or to promote a candidate because the individual is pregnant or may become pregnant.

Employees with questions or concerns regarding this policy or who would like to request a reasonable accommodation pursuant to this policy should contact the Head of Human Resources.

1-5. Non-Harassment

It is CANY's policy to prohibit intentional and unintentional harassment of or against our employees, job applicants, and interns by another employee, supervisor, vendor, customer, or any third party on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, age, sex or gender (including pregnancy, childbirth and pregnancy-related conditions), gender identity or expression (including transgender status), sexual orientation, marital status, military service and veteran status, physical or mental disability, genetic information, or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state, or local laws (referred to as "protected characteristics"). The policy also protects contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants, or anyone else providing services in our workplace. These individuals include persons commonly referred to as independent contractors, gig workers, and temporary workers. Also included are persons providing equipment repair, cleaning services, or any other services through a contract with CANY. CANY also prohibits retaliation as defined below. All such conduct will not be tolerated by CANY.

Purpose and Goals

CANY is committed to a workplace free of harassment (including sexual harassment), discrimination, and retaliation. These behaviors are unacceptable in the workplace and in any work-related settings such as remote work settings, business trips, and CANY-sponsored social functions, regardless of whether the conduct is engaged in by a supervisor, co-worker, client, customer, vendor, or other third party. In addition to being a violation of this policy, harassment (including sexual harassment) and retaliation based on any protected characteristic as defined by applicable federal, state, or local laws are unlawful. For example, sexual harassment and retaliation against an individual because the individual filed a complaint of sexual harassment or because an individual aided, assisted, or testified in an investigation or proceeding involving a complaint of sexual harassment are unlawful.

Sexual and other harassment, discrimination, and retaliation are against the law. After reading this policy, employees will understand their right to a workplace free from harassment. Employees also will learn what harassment, discrimination, and retaliation look like, what actions they can take to prevent and respond to discriminatory conduct, and how they are protected from retaliation after taking action. The policy also will explain the investigation process into any claims of harassment.

Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination that subjects employees to inferior conditions of employment due to their gender, gender identity, gender expression (perceived or actual), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment is often viewed simply as a form of gender-based discrimination, but CANY recognizes that discrimination can be related to or affected by other identities beyond gender. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, it is illegal to discriminate based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or status as a victim of domestic violence. Our different identities impact our understanding of the world and how others perceive us. For example, an individual's race, ability, or immigration status may impact their experience with gender discrimination in the workplace. The purpose of this policy is to teach employees to recognize discrimination, including discrimination due to an individual's intersecting identities, and provide the tools to take action when it occurs. All employees, managers, and supervisors are required to work in a manner designed to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace.

Discrimination of any kind, including sexual harassment, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and may subject CANY to liability for the harm experienced by the targets of discrimination. Individuals may also be individually subject to liability for engaging in harassment, and employers or supervisors who fail to report or react on harassment may be liable for aiding and abetting such behavior.

Definition of Harassment

Harassment generally is defined in this policy as unwelcome verbal, visual, or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of any actual or perceived protected characteristic or has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile,

or offensive working environment.

Harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails) or physical conduct (including physically threatening another, blocking someone's way, etc.). Such conduct violates this policy, even if it does not rise to the level of a violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws. Because it is difficult to define unlawful harassment, employees are expected to behave at all times in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of this policy.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex or gender (which includes pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions), gender identity or gender expression (which includes transgender status), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct, which is either of a sexual nature or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation when:

- Submission to that conduct or those advances or requests is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- Submission to or rejection of the conduct or advances or requests by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the individual (such as what shifts and how many hours employees might work, project assignments, as well as salary and promotion decisions); or
- The conduct or advances or requests have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Sexual harassment is not limited to sexual contact, touching, or expressions of a sexually suggestive nature. Sexual harassment includes all forms of gender discrimination, including gender-role stereotyping and treating employees differently because of their gender. Sexual harassment does not have to be between members of the opposite sex or gender.

Understanding gender diversity is essential to recognizing sexual harassment because discrimination based on sex stereotypes, gender expression, and perceived identity are all forms of sexual harassment. The gender spectrum is nuanced, but the three (3) most common ways people identify are cisgender, transgender, and non-binary. A cisgender person is someone whose gender aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. Generally, this gender will align with the binary of male or female. A transgender person is someone whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. A non-binary person does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman. They might identify as both, somewhere in between, or completely outside the gender binary. Some may identify as transgender, but not all do. Respecting an individual's gender identity is a necessary first step in establishing a safe workplace.

Sexual harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails), or physical conduct (including physically threatening another) that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion towards an individual on the basis of sex or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation. Such conduct violates this policy, even if it is not unlawful. In New York, harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be illegal. Generally, any behavior in which an employee or covered individual is treated worse because of their gender, sexual orientation, or gender expression is considered a violation of CANY policy. The intent of the behavior, for example, making a joke, does not neutralize a claim of harassment; in other words, not intending to harass someone is not a defense. What matters is the impact of the behavior on the individual to whom it is directed.

Employees and covered individuals should not feel discouraged from reporting harassment because they do not believe it is bad enough, or conversely because they do not want to see a colleague fired over less severe behavior. Just as harassment can happen in different degrees, potential discipline for engaging in sexual harassment will depend on the degree of harassment and might include education and counseling. It may lead to suspension or termination when appropriate.

Examples of conduct that violate this policy include:

1. Unwelcome sexual advances, flirtations, leering, whistling, touching, pinching, assault, blocking normal

movement;

2. Requests for sexual favors or demands for sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment. This can include sexual advances/pressure placed on a service industry employee by customers or clients, especially in those industries where hospitality and tips are essential to the customer/employee relationship;
3. Obscene or vulgar gestures, posters, or comments;
4. Sexual jokes or comments about a person's body, sexual prowess, or sexual deficiencies;
5. Propositions or suggestive or insulting comments of a sexual nature;
6. Derogatory cartoons, posters, and drawings (including having such materials visible in the background of a remote workspace during a virtual meeting);
7. Sexually-explicit e-mails, text messages, or voicemails;
8. Uninvited touching of a sexual nature;
9. Unwelcome sexually-related comments;
10. Conversation about one's own or someone else's sex life or romantic history;
11. Repeated requests for dates or romantic gestures, including gift-giving;
12. Conduct or comments consistently targeted at only one (1) gender, even if the content is not sexual;
13. Teasing or other conduct directed toward a person because of the person's gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation, such as:

- Interfering with, destroying, or damaging a person's workstation, tools, or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;
- Sabotaging an individual's work;
- Bullying, yelling, or name-calling;
- Intentional misuse of an individual's preferred pronouns; or
- Creating different expectations for individuals based on their perceived identities, such as:
 - Dress codes that place more emphasis on women's attire; or
 - Leaving parents/caregivers out of meetings;
- Sex stereotyping, which occurs when someone's conduct or personality traits are judged based on other people's ideas or perceptions about how individuals of a particular sex should act or look:
 - Remarks regarding an employee's gender expression, such as wearing a garment typically associated with a different gender identity; or
 - Asking employees to take on traditionally gendered roles, such as asking a woman to serve meeting refreshments when it is not part of, or appropriate to, her job duties.

This list is just a sample of behaviors and should not be considered exhaustive. Any employee or covered individual who believes they have experienced sexual harassment, even if it does not appear on this list, should feel encouraged to report it. In addition, sexual harassment is not limited to interactions in person. Sexual harassment can occur when employees are working remotely from home as well. Harassment can happen on virtual meeting platforms, in messaging apps, and during non-working hours, and regardless of whether the communication occurs on CANY-owned or personal devices.

Sexual harassment does not happen in a vacuum and discrimination experienced by employees can be impacted by biases and identities beyond an individual's gender. For example:

- Placing different demands or expectations on black women employees than white women employees can be both racial and gender discrimination;
- An individual's immigration status may lead to perceptions of vulnerability and increased concerns around illegal retaliation for reporting sexual harassment; or
- Past experiences as a survivor of domestic or sexual violence may lead an individual to feel re-traumatized by someone's behaviors in the workplace.

Individuals bring personal history with them to the workplace that might impact how they interact with certain behavior. It is especially important for all employees to be aware of how words or actions might impact someone with a different experience than their own in the interest of creating a safe and equitable workplace.

Definition of Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited. No employee or covered individual should fear reporting sexual harassment if they believe it has occurred. Retaliation means adverse conduct taken because an individual reported an actual or perceived violation of this policy, opposed practices prohibited by this policy, or participated in the reporting and investigation process described below. Examples of retaliation may include but are not limited to:

- Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
- Publicly releasing personnel files;
- Refusing to provide a reference in a manner consistent with CANY policy or practice or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
- Labeling an employee as "difficult" and excluding them from projects to avoid "drama;"
- Undermining an individual's immigration status;
- Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location;
- Threats of physical violence outside of work hours; and
- Disparaging someone on social media.

Supervisory Responsibilities. Everyone must work toward preventing sexual harassment, but supervisors and managers have a special responsibility to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination. Every supervisor who learns of any employee's concern about conduct in violation of this policy, whether in a formal complaint or informally, or who otherwise is aware of conduct in violation of this policy, must immediately report the issues raised or conduct to (the CEO). Managers and supervisors should not be passive and wait for employees to make a claim of harassment. If they observe such behavior, they must act.

While supervisors and managers have a responsibility to report harassment and discrimination, supervisors and managers must be mindful of the impact that harassment and a subsequent investigation has on victims. Being identified as a possible victim of harassment and questioned about harassment discrimination can be intimidating, uncomfortable, and re-traumatizing for individuals. Supervisors and managers must accommodate the needs of individuals who have experienced harassment to ensure workplace is safe, supportive, and free from retaliation for them during and after any investigation.

Bystander Intervention. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. There are five (5) standard methods of bystander intervention that can be used when anyone witnesses harassment or discrimination and wants to help:

1. A bystander can interrupt the harassment by engaging with the individual being harassed and distracting them from the harassing behavior;
2. A bystander who feels unsafe interrupting on their own can ask a third party to help intervene in the harassment;
3. A bystander can record or take notes on the harassment incident to benefit a future investigation;
4. A bystander might check in with the person who has been harassed after the incident, see how they are feeling, and let them know the behavior was not ok; and
5. If a bystander feels safe, they can confront the harassers and name the behavior as inappropriate. When confronting harassment, physically assaulting an individual is never an appropriate response.

Though not exhaustive and dependent on the circumstances, the guidelines above can serve as a brief guide of how to react when witnessing harassment in the workplace. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. A supervisor or manager that is a bystander to harassment is required to report it.

Reporting Procedures

If the employee believes someone has violated this policy, the employee should promptly bring the matter to the immediate attention of the CEO at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623 or to the Head of Human Resources at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623.

If the person toward whom the complaint is directed is one of the individuals indicated above, employees should contact any higher-level manager in their reporting hierarchy.

Written complaints can be submitted internally using the form provided in this handbook. Use of this form is not required. For anyone who would rather make a complaint verbally, or by email, these complaints will be treated with equal priority. A verbal or otherwise written complaint (such as an email) on behalf of oneself or another employee is also acceptable.

If the employee makes a complaint under this policy and has not received an initial response within five (5) business days, the employee should contact any member of management immediately at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623.

Investigation Procedures

Upon receiving a complaint, CANY will promptly conduct a fair and thorough investigation into the facts and circumstances of any claim of a violation of this policy that is fair to all parties. To the extent possible, CANY will endeavor to keep the reporting individual's concerns confidential. However, complete confidentiality may not be possible in all circumstances. All individuals are required to cooperate in all investigations conducted pursuant to this policy.

During the investigation, CANY generally will interview the complainant and the accused, conduct further interviews as necessary and review any relevant documents or other information. CANY recognizes that participating in a harassment investigation can be uncomfortable and has the potential to retraumatize an employee. Those receiving claims and leading investigations will handle complaints and questions with sensitivity toward those participating.

Upon completion of the investigation, CANY will determine whether this policy has been violated based upon its reasonable evaluation of the information gathered during the investigation. CANY will inform the complainant and the accused of the results of the investigation.

In the event CANY determines that a violation of this policy has occurred, CANY will take steps to ensure a safe work environment for the individuals who experienced the complained-of conduct. CANY will take corrective measures against any person who it finds to have engaged in conduct in violation of this policy, if CANY determines such measures are necessary. These measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, suspension, or immediate termination. Anyone, regardless of position or title, whom CANY determines has engaged in conduct that violates this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. This includes individuals engaging in harassment (including sexual harassment) or retaliation, as well as supervisors who fail to report violations of this policy, or knowingly allow prohibited conduct to continue.

Legal Protections and External Remedies

An employee or covered individual who prefers not to report harassment to their manager or employer may choose to pursue external legal remedies. Complaints may be made to both the employer and a government agency. Aside from the internal complaint process at CANY, individuals may choose to pursue external legal remedies with the following governmental entities.

State Human Rights Law (HRL)

The Human Rights Law (HRL), codified as N.Y. Exec. Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to all employers in New York State with regard to sexual harassment, and protects employees paid or unpaid interns and non-employees regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of the HRL may be filed either with the New York State Division of Human Rights (NYSDHR) or in New York State Supreme Court.

Complaints with NYSDHR may be filed any time within three (3) years of the sexual harassment or within one (1) year of any other harassment. If an individual did not file at NYSDHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, within three (3) years of the alleged harassment. An individual may not file with NYSDHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court.

Complaining internally to CANY does not extend the time to file with NYSDHR or in court.

An attorney is not needed to file a complaint with NYSDHR, and there is no cost to file with NYSDHR.

NYSDHR will investigate complaints and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that sexual harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual harassment is found after a hearing, NYSDHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring the employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying of monetary damages, attorney's fees, punitive damages, and civil fines.

The NYSDHR has established a toll-free confidential hotline to provide counsel and assistance to individuals who believe they are experiencing workplace sexual harassment. Employees can call the toll-free sexual harassment hotline at 1-800-HARASS-3 Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

NYSDHR's main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458; (718) 741-8400; www.dhr.ny.gov.

Contact NYSDHR at (888) 392-3644 or visit dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint. The website has a digital complaint process that can be completed on your computer or mobile device from start to finish. The website also has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, notarized, and mailed to NYSDHR. The website also contains contact information for NYSDHR's regional offices across New York State.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. If the EEOC determines that the law may have been violated, the EEOC will try to reach a voluntary settlement with the employer. If the EEOC cannot reach a settlement, the EEOC (or the Department of Justice in certain cases) will decide whether to file a lawsuit. The EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court if the EEOC closes the charge, is unable to determine if federal employment discrimination laws may have been violated or believes that unlawful discrimination occurred by does not file a lawsuit.

The EEOC does not hold hearings or award relief but may take other action including pursuing cases in federal court on behalf of complaining parties. Federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred. In general, private employers must have at least 15 employees to come within the jurisdiction of the EEOC.

An individual alleging discrimination at work can file a "Charge of Discrimination." The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (TTY: 1-800-669-6820), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov, or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with NYSDHR, NYSDHR will file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from harassment and discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city, or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists. For example, those who work in New York City may file complaints of sexual harassment with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Contact their main office at Law Enforcement Bureau of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, 40 Rector Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/index.page>.

Local Police Department Contact

If the harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement, or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime.

Employees should contact the local police department if they wish to pursue criminal charges.

This policy is aimed at providing employees and covered individuals an understanding of their right to a discrimination and harassment free workplace. All employees should feel safe at work. Though the focus of this policy is on sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the HRL protects against discrimination in several protected classes including sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability,

pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or domestic violence survivor status. The prevention policies outlined above should be considered applicable to all protected classes. Remember, CANY cannot remedy claimed sexual or other harassment, discrimination, or retaliation unless an employee brings these claims to the attention of management. Employees should report any conduct which they believe violates this policy.

SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT COMPLAINT FORM

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual or other harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the CEO. If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner, you may do so and can follow the guidelines set forth in CANY policy. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint. Once a complaint is received, CANY will follow the investigation process described in our policy.

General Information

Your Name / Job Title:

Your Department / Supervisor:

Preferred Communication Method (if via e-mail or phone, please provide contact info):

Complaint Information

1. Please tell us who you believe has violated our policy against sexual and other harassment. What is their relationship to you (e.g., Supervisor, Subordinate, Co-Worker, Other):

2. Please describe what happened and how it is affecting you and your work. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

3. Please provide specific date(s) when the alleged sexual or other harassment occurred. Additionally, please advise if the alleged sexual or other harassment is continuing?

4. Please list the name and contact information of any witnesses or individuals who may have information related to your complaint.

This last question is optional, but may help the investigation.

5. Have you previously complained or provided information (verbal or written) about related incidents? If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

If you have retained legal counsel and would like us to work with them, please provide their contact information.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

1-6. Drug-Free and Alcohol-Free Workplace

To help ensure a safe, healthy and productive work environment for our employees and others, to protect CANY property, and to ensure efficient operations, CANY has adopted a policy of maintaining a workplace free of drugs and alcohol. This policy applies to all employees and other individuals who perform work for CANY.

Except for company sanctioned social events (e.g. All Staff Meeting), client dinners and external social gatherings, the unlawful or unauthorized use, abuse, solicitation, theft, possession, transfer, purchase, sale or distribution of controlled substances (including medical marijuana), drug paraphernalia or alcohol by an individual anywhere on CANY premises, while on CANY business (whether or not on CANY premises) or while representing CANY, is strictly prohibited. Employees and other individuals who work for CANY also are prohibited from reporting to work or working while they are using or under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substances, which may impact the employee's ability to perform their job or otherwise pose safety concerns, except when the use is pursuant to a licensed medical practitioner's instructions and the licensed medical practitioner authorized the employee or individual to report to work. However, this exception does not extend any right to report to work under the influence of medical marijuana or to use medical marijuana as a defense to a positive drug test, to the extent the employee is subject to any drug testing requirement, except as permitted by and in accordance with applicable law.

Violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

CANY maintains a policy of non-discrimination and will endeavor to make reasonable accommodations to assist individuals recovering from substance and alcohol dependencies, and those who have a medical history which reflects treatment for substance abuse conditions. However, employees may not request an accommodation to avoid discipline for a policy violation. We encourage employees to seek assistance before their substance abuse or alcohol misuse renders them unable to perform the essential functions of their jobs, or jeopardizes the health and safety of

any CANY employee, including themselves.

1-7. Workplace Violence

CANY is strongly committed to providing a safe workplace. The purpose of this policy is to minimize the risk of personal injury to employees and damage to CANY and personal property.

CANY does not expect employees to become experts in psychology or to physically subdue a threatening or violent individual. Indeed, CANY specifically discourages employees from engaging in any physical confrontation with a violent or potentially violent individual. However, CANY does expect and encourage employees to exercise reasonable judgment in identifying potentially dangerous situations.

Experts in the mental health profession state that prior to engaging in acts of violence, troubled individuals often exhibit one or more of the following behaviors or signs: over-resentment, anger and hostility; extreme agitation; making ominous threats such as bad things will happen to a particular person, or a catastrophic event will occur; sudden and significant decline in work performance; irresponsible, irrational, intimidating, aggressive or otherwise inappropriate behavior; reacting to questions with an antagonistic or overtly negative attitude; discussing weapons and their use, and/or brandishing weapons in the workplace; overreacting or reacting harshly to changes in CANY policies and procedures; personality conflicts with co-workers; obsession or preoccupation with a co-worker or supervisor; attempts to sabotage the work or equipment of a co-worker; blaming others for mistakes and circumstances; or demonstrating a propensity to behave and react irrationally.

Prohibited Conduct

Threats, threatening language or any other acts of aggression or violence made toward or by any CANY employee **WILL NOT BE TOLERATED**. For purposes of this policy, a threat includes any verbal or physical harassment or abuse, any attempt at intimidating or instilling fear in others, menacing gestures, flashing of weapons, stalking or any other hostile, aggressive, injurious or destructive action undertaken for the purpose of domination or intimidation. To the extent permitted by law, employees and visitors are prohibited from carrying weapons onto CANY premises.

Procedures for Reporting a Threat

All potentially dangerous situations, including threats by co-workers, should be reported immediately to any member of management with whom the employee feels comfortable. Reports of threats may be maintained confidential to the extent maintaining confidentiality does not impede CANY's ability to investigate and respond to the complaints. All threats will be promptly investigated. All employees must cooperate with all investigations. No employee will be subjected to retaliation, intimidation or disciplinary action as a result of reporting a threat in good faith under this policy.

If CANY determines, after an appropriate good faith investigation, that someone has violated this policy, CANY will take swift and appropriate corrective action.

If the employee is the recipient of a threat made by an outside party, that employee should follow the steps detailed in this section. It is important for CANY to be aware of any potential danger in its offices. Indeed, CANY wants to take effective measures to protect everyone from the threat of a violent act by employees or by anyone else.

1-8. Reproductive Health Decision Making Discrimination

CANY may not:

- discriminate or take any retaliatory personnel action against employees with respect to compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of, or on the basis of, the employee's or dependent's reproductive health decision making, including but not limited to a decision to use or access a particular drug, device or medical service; or
- require employees to sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny employees the right to make their own reproductive health care decisions, including use of a particular drug, device or medical service.

CANY also may not access the employee's personal information regarding the employee's or the dependent's reproductive health decision making, including but not limited to the decision to use or access a particular drug, device or medical service without the employee's prior informed affirmative written consent.

Employees may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against CANY for any alleged violations of this policy. In any civil action alleging a violation of this policy, the court may: award damages, including, but not limited to, back pay, benefits and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred to a prevailing plaintiff; afford injunctive relief against CANY if it commits or proposes to commit a violation of the provisions of this policy; order reinstatement; and/or award liquidated damages equal to 100 percent of the award for damages unless CANY proves a good faith basis to believe that its actions in violation of this policy were in compliance with the law.

Any act of retaliation for employees exercising any rights granted under this policy shall subject CANY to separate civil penalties. For the purposes of this policy, retaliation or retaliatory personnel action means discharging, suspending, demoting or otherwise penalizing employees for: making or threatening to make a complaint to CANY, co-worker or to a public body, that rights guaranteed under this policy have been violated; causing to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this policy; or providing information to or testifying before any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any such violation of a law, rule or regulation by CANY.

Employees with issues or concerns regarding this policy or who feel they have been subjected to any alleged violation of this policy should contact the Head of Human Resources.

Section 2 - Operational Policies

2-1. Employee Classifications

For purposes of this handbook, all CANY employees fall within one of the classifications below.

Full-Time Employees - Employees who regularly work at least 40 hours per week who were not hired on a short-term basis.

Part-Time Employees - Employees who regularly work fewer than 40 hours per week who were not hired on a short-term basis.

Short-Term Employees - Employees who were hired for a specific short-term project, or on a short-term freelance, per diem or temporary basis. Short-Term employees generally are not eligible for CANY benefits, but are eligible to receive statutory benefits.

In addition to the above classifications, employees are categorized as either "**exempt**" or "**non-exempt**" for purposes of federal and state wage and hour laws. Employees classified as exempt do not receive overtime pay; they generally receive the same weekly salary regardless of hours worked. Such salary may be paid less frequently than weekly. The employee will be informed of these classifications upon hire and informed of any subsequent changes to the classifications.

2-2. Trial Period

The first three months of employees' employment is an introductory period. This is an opportunity for CANY to evaluate the employee's performance. It also is an opportunity for employees to decide whether they are happy being employed by CANY. CANY may extend the introductory period if it desires. Completion of the introductory period does not alter the employee's at-will status.

CANY will conduct a formal performance review at the end of the introductory period.

2-3. Your Employment Records

In order to obtain their position, employees have provided personal information, such as address and telephone number. This information is contained in their personnel file.

Employees should keep their personnel file up to date by updating their records on the Human Resources Information System - Rippling with any changes. Employees also should inform the Head of Human Resources of any specialized training or skills they acquire, as well as any changes to any required visas. Unreported changes of address, marital status, etc. can affect withholding tax and benefit coverage. Further, an "out of date" emergency contact or an inability to reach employees in a crisis could cause a severe health or safety risk or other significant problem.

2-4. Working Hours and Schedule

CANY normally is open for business from 8:30am to 5:30pm, Monday through Friday.

Employees will be assigned a work schedule and will be expected to begin and end work according to the schedule. To accommodate the needs of the business, at some point CANY may need to change individual work schedules on either a short-term or long-term basis. Such changes will be made in consultation with potentially impacted employees.

Employees will be provided meal and rest periods as required by law. A supervisor will provide further details.

2-5. Remote Work/Telecommuting

CANY may allow employees to work remotely if their job duties and work performance are determined to be eligible for remote work. Eligibility will be decided on a case-by-case basis by CANY. Employees also may be required to work remotely during periods of public health emergencies if government orders and mandates recommend such work.

This policy provides general information regarding remote work/telecommuting. Employees who are approved to work remotely should consult their individual agreement for specific details of their remote work/telecommuting arrangement, such as expected work hours, equipment provided, and other important information.

Any remote work/telecommuting arrangement may be discontinued by CANY at any time and at the discretion of CANY. Employees also may discontinue the arrangement but may not be guaranteed office space at CANY's location.

The CANY Work Environment

- The nature of CANY's work is highly collaborative. The interaction with colleagues offering deep expertise to assist in development, problem solving, and solution creation is critical to both personal growth and our ability to deliver excellence to our clients in a timely fashion.
- Additionally, our work at CANY requires most of our staff to be on-site from time to time. Therefore, our default working environment, in addition to being onsite with the client, is the office.
- It is in the office where spontaneous conversation and collaboration can happen, leading to innovation and new insights.
- Although CANY is supportive in creating a flexible work environment based on certain situations and requirements outlined below, each will require approval from the Leader of the Team you are assigned to and/or the Management Team.
- To that end, please note that working remotely is a privilege and not an employee right, absent a reasonable accommodation or other federal or state law, rule, regulation, or executive order requiring remote work.

Working Remotely

Definition: Working at a non-office location (e.g., home, library) from where, with minimal notice, you can get to the CANY Office within two (2) hours e.g., to meet operational needs, attend to client emergencies, or attend necessary in-person meetings, as directed.

CANY is supportive of remotely performing suitable and appropriate work tasks, job duties and responsibilities, from time-to-time, subject to the following requirements and conditions:

- All remote work must be planned and approved by your Team Leader and Human Resources, prior to any remote work commencing. CANY reserves the right to deny any request to work remotely, in its sole discretion, but will endeavor to focus on adherence to the principles and requirements contained in this policy, so long as the request to work remotely it aligns with the operational needs of the Team that you are part of.
- When working from a remote location, the working environment must be free of distractions, including but not limited to noise from others, noise in general (construction or otherwise), driving, outside noise, children, and pets. Please note that working remotely is not a substitute for the use of accrued leave or paid time off when you are otherwise unable to work. Accruals must be charged accordingly to the extent that you are unable to work the entirety of the work day, per the Employee Handbook.
- The remote working environment must offer a suitable workspace with reliable and consistent internet connectivity. Such connectivity must provide for bandwidth of more than 100Mb/sec.
- Regardless of your remote working status, on any regular workday, you must remain, as you would in the workplace, fully available, less scheduled leave or breaks, to respond promptly to emails, calls, texts / messages and other work-related requests in a timely manner.

CANY reserves the right to revoke any remote working arrangement, at any time, if any of the above criteria and requirements are not met or present CANY with operational or performance related concerns. In the event that your remote work arrangement is cancelled for the same, you will be required to return to the office the next business day and you will not be eligible for re-application for remote work for at least six (6) months, if conditions change such that re-consideration is warranted by CANY.

In addition, if the individual seeking to work remotely has been recognized as underperforming through their annual appraisal, or is on a performance development plan, it shall be presumed that the requesting employee is ineligible to work remotely. However, CANY reserves the right to approve a remote work arrangement under such circumstances for limited or otherwise specific periods of time, as may be determined, in the sole discretion of CANY, by the Team Lead and Management Team, in consultation with Human Resources.

Once the request to work remotely is approved, you must update your Outlook Calendar (in accordance with the CANY Presence App Standards) to confirm your whereabouts. This is critically necessary for your safety and well-being.

If you are working remotely to accommodate a personal appointment or delivery, please mark this on your calendar accordingly. Proactive communication of your availability is helpful to everyone you work with.

Working Remotely - Extended

Definition: Working at a non-office location, from where, with minimal notice, you cannot get to the CANY Office within two (2) hours e.g., to meet operational needs, attend to client emergencies, or attend necessary in-person meetings, as directed.

CANY recognizes that the circumstances of life can create this need. However, it must be carefully planned with the Management Team, to be considered for approval.

Firstly, all the conditions of "Working Remotely" must be met. In addition, a plan of work must be developed and approved with the Management Team, addressing:

- The tasks and work that will be performed, along with how this will be measured.
- Weekly reporting of progress.
- Weekly entry of time into Financial Force.
- The NYC hours that the individual will work; at least seventy-five percent (75%) must be within the CANY working day for exempt employees; non-exempt employees must work regular hours unless otherwise approved by the Management Team per the Employee Handbook.
- You must have a consistent time and attendance record to be eligible.

Flexible Work Schedule

CANY supports flextime options to meet family or other personal needs. At the sole discretion of the Management Team, full-time employees who are in good standing are eligible to be considered for a flexible work schedule. Employees who have a history of poor attendance and/or performance will not be eligible for a flexible work schedule.

Employees who wish to change their schedule from the standard office hours must request and receive approval for their proposed schedule from their supervisor, HR, and the Management Team. The following requirements apply to eligibility initially and on a foregoing basis for those desirous of having a flexible work schedule:

- A flextime schedule should not negatively affect the workload or productivity of coworkers either by shifting burdens, creating delays, or additional steps in workflow.
- Employees should not assume or expect that flexible work schedules to be awarded upon request. Additionally, CANY reserves the right to immediately suspend the arrangement in the event of unanticipated circumstances regarding employee performance or operational needs.
- Flextime cannot be used in place of PTO.

A flexible work schedule does not reduce the total number of hours worked in any given pay period.

(For exempt employees: bi-weekly/pay period. For non-exempt employees: Weekly.)

Full-time employees are still required to work 40 hours per week (or, if on a reduced schedule, their scheduled number of hours per week). For example, if approved, an employee may choose to work from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm or from 9:00am to 6:00pm daily.

Day-to-day changes to work schedules are also permitted but only at the direct supervisor's discretion and contingent upon strong communication with anyone who is expecting work from the employee. Employees are not permitted to make unilateral changes to their work schedules without supervisory approval outside of time missed and discussed hereafter. Unless PTO is charged, employees are encouraged to make up any time missed from work due to appointments, late arrivals, or early departures, but this time must be made up within the same week and cannot exceed 40 hours for nonexempt employees without the approval of their supervisor.

At-Will Employment

This policy and any individual agreement addressing this work arrangement do not create a contract of employment and are not intended to be considered or construed as a promise of continued employment. Employment is at will and may be discontinued at any time by CANY or employee without notice, cause, or liability.

Hours of Work

Employees will work full time from home. Scheduled hours of work will be set by the employees' manager or supervisor. Employees should maintain regular contact with their supervisors and managers.

Nonexempt employees must accurately record all hours worked pursuant to CANY's timekeeping system and take rest and meal breaks as if in CANY's workplace and as required by law. Nonexempt employees may not work beyond scheduled working hours (including working more than 40 hours in a workweek) without prior, written authorization from their manager or supervisor.

Location

Employees will provide, at their expense, a secure, dedicated work area. Employees are responsible for maintaining the work area in a safe, secure, and nonhazardous condition at all times. Employees will maintain security devices and procedures necessary to prevent use by unauthorized persons, including by preventing the connection of any CANY-furnished computer system, network, or database to any computer, network, or database other than a computer, network, or database to which connections are provided or authorized by CANY.

Duties

Employees are expected to follow all existing CANY policies and procedures. The duties, obligations, responsibilities, and conditions of employment with CANY remain unchanged. Employees must stay engaged with work throughout the workday and be fully available during normal business hours. If employees do not successfully perform their job duties remotely, this arrangement will be revoked. Employees are expected to follow existing CANY policies with respect to scheduled and unscheduled time off, including the obligation to speak with their manager or supervisor before the scheduled start time in the event of an unscheduled absence, tardy, or early departure.

Accidents and Injuries

Employees agree to maintain safe conditions in the remote work space and to practice the same safety habits and rules applied on CANY premises. If employees incur an injury arising out of the course and scope of the assigned job duties while working in the remote work space, the workers' compensation provisions in place for the state in which the employees are working will apply. Employees must notify their supervisor or manager immediately and complete all necessary and/or requested documents regarding the reported injury. CANY assumes no responsibility for injuries occurring in the remote work space outside normal working hours or for injuries that occur as a result of a reasonably recognizable unsafe remote work space.

Equipment

Employees agree to use electronic equipment that has been encrypted and meets all of CANY's security requirements. If CANY provides equipment for home use, employees agree to provide a secure location for CANY-owned equipment and will not use, or allow others to use, such equipment for purposes other than CANY business.

Employees have no expectation of ownership in such equipment, linkages, property, or other items installed or provided by CANY. CANY will bear the expense of removal of any such equipment, linkages, and installations provided by CANY upon the termination of the remote work/telecommuting arrangement but not modification of or repairs to the work location. Employees hereby release CANY from any damage or liability incurred in the installing or removal of the equipment provided by CANY.

Return of CANY Property

All equipment, records, and materials provided by CANY will remain CANY property. Employees agree to return CANY equipment, records, and materials upon request. All CANY equipment will be returned by employees for inspection, repair, or replacement as needed or requested or immediately upon termination of the remote work/telecommuting arrangement. All equipment must be returned within five (5) business days of written notice to the employees.

Expenses

Upon presentment of receipts and in accordance with the Business Expense Reimbursement policy, CANY will reimburse employees for certain preapproved expenses.

Regular household utility charges, such as electricity, water, phone, Internet service, auto, homeowners' insurance, etc., are not reimbursable unless state law requires reimbursement.

Confidentiality

Employees agree that they are subject to CANY's policies prohibiting the nonbusiness use or dissemination of CANY's confidential business information. Employees will take all appropriate steps to safeguard CANY's confidential business information, including segregating it from personal papers and documents, not allowing nonemployees to access such information, and keeping such information in locked drawers or file cabinets when not in use. Employees will maintain confidential information, including, but not limited to, information regarding CANY's products or services, processing, marketing and sales, client lists, client e-mail addresses and mailing addresses, client data, orders, memoranda, notes, records, technical data, sketches, designs, plans, drawings, trade secrets, research and development data, experimental work, proposals, new product and/or service developments, project reports, sources of supply and material, operating and cost data, and corporate financial information.

Contact

If employees have any questions concerning this policy or would like to apply to work remotely, they should contact the Head of Human Resources.

2-6. Artificial Intelligence

CANY recognizes that the use of AI tools can potentially assist employees with the performance of job duties. However, there are many risks. To ensure the protection of confidential information and the integrity of our operations, as set forth below, all employees who wish to use AI tools must receive management approval and, if granted, comply with the below best practices.

Evaluation of AI tools. Employees must evaluate the utility and security of any AI tool before using it. This includes reviewing the tool's security features, terms of service, and privacy policy. Employees should also review the reputation of the tool developer and any third-party services used by the tool. But most importantly, employees **must** receive management approval prior to using any AI tool after explaining the manner in which it will be used and the benefits to the business.

Protection of confidential data. In using any AI tool, employees must not upload or share any confidential, proprietary, or protected data without prior written approval from VP of IT. This includes data related to customers, employees, or partners. Similarly, employees must ensure any AI tool does not utilize confidential or copyrighted information of a third party.

Access control. Employees must not give access to any AI tools approved for business use to anyone outside the company without prior approval from VP of IT and implementation of processes as required to meet security

compliance requirements. This includes sharing login credentials or other sensitive information with third parties.

Compliance with security policies. Employees must apply the same security best practices we use for all company and customer data. This includes using strong passwords, keeping software up-to-date, and following CANY's data retention and disposal policies.

2-7. Timekeeping Procedures

Employees must record their actual time worked for payroll and benefit purposes. Non-exempt employees must record the time work begins and ends, as well as the beginning and ending time of any departure from work for any non-work-related reason, on forms as prescribed by management.

Altering, falsifying or tampering with time records is prohibited and subjects the employee to discipline, up to and including discharge.

Exempt employees are required to record their daily work attendance and report full days of absence from work for reasons such as leaves of absence, sick leave or personal business.

Non-exempt employees may not start work until their scheduled starting time.

It is the employee's responsibility to sign time records to certify the accuracy of all time recorded. Any errors in the time record should be reported immediately to a supervisor, who will attempt to correct legitimate errors.

2-8. Overtime

When CANY experiences periods of extremely high activity, additional work may be required. Supervisors are responsible for monitoring business activity and requesting overtime work if it is necessary. Effort will be made to provide employees with adequate advance notice in such situations. Employees may work overtime only with prior management authorization. Any non-exempt employee who works overtime without authorization may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Any non-exempt employee who works overtime will be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times (1.5) their regular hourly wage for all time worked in excess of 40 hours each workweek, unless otherwise required by applicable law. Overtime pay is calculated based on actual hours worked. Paid time off, holidays, or any leave of absence will not be considered hours worked for purposes of performing overtime calculations. For purposes of calculating overtime for non-exempt employees, the workweek begins at 12 a.m. on Monday and ends 168 hours later at 12 a.m. on the following Monday.

2-9. Travel Time for Non-Exempt Employees

Overnight, Out-of-Town Trips

Non-exempt employees will be compensated for time spent traveling (except for meal periods) during their normal working hours, on days they are scheduled to work and on unscheduled work days (such as weekends). Non-exempt employees also will be paid for any time spent performing job duties during otherwise non-compensable travel time; however, such work should be limited absent advance management authorization.

Out-of-Town Trips for One Day

Non-exempt employees who travel out of town for a one-day assignment will be paid for all travel time, except for, among other things: time spent traveling between the employee's home and the local railroad, bus or plane terminal; and meal periods.

Local Travel

Non-exempt employees will be compensated for time spent traveling from one job site to another job site during a

workday. The trip home, however, is non-compensable when the employee goes directly home from the final job site, unless it is much longer than the regular commute home from the regular worksite. In such case, the portion of the trip home in excess of the regular commute is compensable.

Commuting Time

Under the Portal to Portal Act, travel from home to work and from work to home is generally non-compensable. However, if a non-exempt employee regularly reports to a worksite near their home, but is required to report to a worksite farther away than the regular worksite, the additional time spent traveling is compensable.

If compensable travel time results in more than 40 hours worked by a non-exempt employee, the employee will be compensated at an overtime rate of one and one-half (1-1/2) times the regular rate.

To the extent that applicable state law provides greater benefits, state law applies.

2-10. Safe Harbor Policy for Exempt Employees

It is CANY's policy and practice to accurately compensate employees and to do so in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws. To ensure proper payment and that no improper deductions are made, employees must review pay stubs promptly to identify and report all errors.

Those classified as exempt salaried employees will receive a salary which is intended to compensate them for all hours they may work for CANY. This salary will be established at the time of hire or classification as an exempt employee. While it may be subject to review and modification from time to time, such as during salary review times, the salary will be a predetermined amount that will not be subject to deductions for variations in the quantity or quality of the work performed.

Under federal and state law, salary is subject to certain deductions. For example, unless state law requires otherwise, salary can be reduced for the following reasons:

- full-day absences for personal reasons;
- full-day absences for sickness or disability if the deduction is made in accordance with a bona fide plan, policy or practice of providing wage replacement benefits for such absences (deductions also may be made for the exempt employee's full-day absences due to sickness or disability before the employee has qualified for the plan, policy or practice or after the employee has exhausted the leave allowance under the plan);
- full-day disciplinary suspensions for infractions of our written policies and procedures;
- Family and Medical Leave Act absences (either full- or partial-day absences);
- to offset amounts received as payment from the court for jury and witness fees or from the military as military pay;
- the first or last week of employment in the event the employee works less than a full week; and
- any full work week in which the employee does not perform any work.

Salary may also be reduced for certain types of deductions such as a portion of health, dental or life insurance premiums; state, federal or local taxes; social security; or voluntary contributions to a 401(k) or pension plan.

In any work week in which the employee performed any work, salary will not be reduced for any of the following reasons:

- partial day absences for personal reasons, sickness or disability;
- an absence because CANY has decided to close a facility on a scheduled work day;
- absences for jury duty, attendance as a witness, or military leave in any week in which the employee performed any work (subject to any offsets as set forth above); and
- any other deductions prohibited by state or federal law.

However, unless state law provides otherwise, deductions may be made to accrued leave for full- or partial-day absences for personal reasons, sickness or disability.

If employees believe they have been subject to any improper deductions, they should immediately report the matter to a supervisor. If the supervisor is unavailable or if the employee believes it would be inappropriate to contact that person (or if the employee has not received a prompt and fully acceptable reply), they should immediately contact the Head of Human Resources or any other supervisor in CANY with whom the employee feels comfortable.

2-11. Your Paycheck

Employees will be paid bi-weekly for all the time worked during the past pay period.

Payroll stubs itemize deductions made from gross earnings. By law, CANY is required to make deductions for Social Security, federal income tax and any other appropriate taxes. These required deductions also may include any court-ordered garnishments. Payroll stubs also will differentiate between regular pay received and overtime pay received.

If there is an error in any employee's pay, the employee should bring the matter to the attention of the Head of Human Resources immediately so CANY can resolve the matter quickly and amicably.

2-12. Direct Deposit

CANY requires employees to use direct deposit. The authorization is set up through your account on Rippling, our Human Resources Information System.

2-13. Salary Advances

CANY does not permit advances on paychecks or against accrued paid time off. Advance pay for vacation must be requested in writing at least two weeks prior to the vacation period.

2-14. Performance Review

Depending on the employee's position and classification, CANY endeavors to review performance annually. However, a positive performance evaluation does not guarantee an increase in salary, a promotion or continued employment. Compensation increases and the terms and conditions of employment, including job assignments, transfers, promotions, and demotions, are determined by and at the discretion of management.

In addition to these formal performance evaluations, CANY encourages employees and supervisors to discuss job performance on a frequent and ongoing basis.

2-15. Record Retention

CANY acknowledges its responsibility to preserve information relating to litigation, audits and investigations. Failure on the part of employees to follow this policy can result in possible civil and criminal sanctions against CANY and its employees and possible disciplinary action against responsible individuals (up to and including discharge of the employee). Each employee has an obligation to contact the CEO to inform them of potential or actual litigation, external audit, investigation or similar proceeding involving CANY that may have an impact on record retention protocols.

2-16. Job Postings

CANY is dedicated to assisting employees in managing their careers and reaching their professional goals through promotion and transfer opportunities. This policy outlines the on-line job posting program which is in place for all employees. To be eligible to apply for an open position, employees must meet the following requirements:

- be a current, regular, full-time or part-time employee;
- have been in current position for at least six (6) months;
- maintain a performance rating of satisfactory or above;
- not be on conduct/performance-related probation or warning;
- meet the job qualifications listed on the job posting; and
- provide their current manager with notice prior to applying for the position.

If employees find a position of interest on the job posting website and they meet the eligibility requirements, an on-line job posting application must be completed in order to be considered for the position. Not all positions are guaranteed to be posted. CANY reserves the right to seek applicants solely from outside sources or to post positions internally and externally simultaneously.

For more specific information about the program, please contact the Human Resources Department.

Section 3 - Benefits

3-1. Benefits Overview

In addition to good working conditions and competitive pay, it is CANY's policy to provide a combination of supplemental benefits to all eligible employees. In keeping with this goal, each benefit program has been carefully devised. These benefits include time-off benefits, such as vacations and holidays, and insurance and other plan benefits. We are constantly studying and evaluating our benefits programs and policies to better meet present and future requirements. These policies have been developed over the years and continue to be refined to keep up with changing times and needs.

The next few pages contain a brief outline of the benefits programs CANY provides employees and their families. Of course, the information presented here is intended to serve only as guidelines.

The descriptions of the insurance and other plan benefits merely highlight certain aspects of the applicable plans for general information only. The details of those plans are spelled out in the official plan documents, which are available for review on Rippling, the Human Resources Information System. Rippling also hosts the provisions of the plans, including eligibility and benefits provisions, are summarized in the summary plan descriptions ("SPDs") for the plans (which may be revised from time to time). In the determination of benefits and all other matters under each plan, the terms of the official plan documents shall govern over the language of any descriptions of the plans, including the SPDs and this handbook.

Further, CANY (including the officers and administrators who are responsible for administering the plans) retains full discretionary authority to interpret the terms of the plans, as well as full discretionary authority with regard to administrative matters arising in connection with the plans and all issues concerning benefit terms, eligibility and entitlement.

While CANY intends to maintain these employee benefits, it reserves the absolute right to modify, amend or terminate these benefits at any time and for any reason.

If employees have any questions regarding benefits, they should contact the Head of Human Resources.

3-2. Paid Holidays

All employees will be paid for the following holidays:

New Year's Day

Memorial Day

Juneteenth National Independence Day

Independence Day

Labor Day

Thanksgiving Day

Day after Thanksgiving

Christmas Eve

Christmas Day

New Year's Eve

When holidays fall or are celebrated on a regular work day, eligible employees will receive one (1) day's pay at their regular straight-time rate. Eligible employees who are called in to work on a holiday will receive one (1) day's pay at their regular straight-time rate, and an additional payment of straight-time for the actual time they work that day.

If a holiday falls within an eligible employee's approved vacation period, the eligible employee will be paid for the holiday (at the regular straight-time rate) in addition to the vacation day, or the eligible employee will receive an additional vacation day at the option of CANY.

If a holiday falls within a jury duty or bereavement leave, the eligible employee will be paid for the holiday (at the regular straight-time rate) in addition to the leave day, or the eligible employee will receive an additional day off at the option of CANY.

3-3. Paid Time Off

CANY appreciates how hard employees work and recognizes the importance of providing time for rest and relaxation. CANY fully encourages employees to get this rest by taking paid time off. Time off under this policy includes extended time off, such as for a vacation, and incidental time due to sickness or to handle personal affairs.

Full-time employees accrue paid time off as follows:

In the first full year of employment, full-time employees accrue up to a maximum number of days of paid time off per year as defined by the policy that they are assigned with respect to their role. Paid time off is accrued on a pro-rata basis throughout the year.

In the subsequent year (on Jan 1st), full-time employees accrue an additional day per year up to the policy of the next level of seniority, i.e. an APM's ceiling is the policy assigned to PM's. For all full-time employees the maximum is 26 days, unless a member of the Executive whose maximum is 28 days. Paid time off continues to be accrued on a pro-rata basis throughout the year.

The maximum paid time off entitlement for part-time employees is pro-rated based on hours worked.

Paid time off should be taken during the year received, unless otherwise required by law. Accrued, unused paid time off can be carried over to the following calendar year only if approved by the Head of Human Resources.

If employees wish to use three (3) or more full days of paid time off consecutively, they must submit a request to their manager at least two (2) weeks in advance of the requested time off. Similar notice should be provided for planned time off of shorter duration. Every effort will be made to grant requests, consistent with operating schedules. However, if too many people request the same period of time off, CANY reserves the right to choose who may take time off during that period. Individuals with the longest length of service generally will be given preference.

If employees will be out of work due to illness or due any other emergency for which notice could not be provided, they must call in and notify their supervisor as early as possible, but at least by the start of their workday. If they call in sick for three (3) or more consecutive days, they may be required to provide their supervisor with a doctor's note on the day they return to work.

Paid time off may be used only in hourly increments.

Unused paid time off is paid out upon separation, unless otherwise required by law.

Advanced but unaccrued paid time off will be deducted from the employee's final paycheck, to the extent permitted by law.

3-4. Lactation Accommodation

Employees have the right to express breast milk in the workplace pursuant to federal and New York law.

CANY provides employees who are nursing with reasonable unpaid break time or permit employees to use paid break time or meal time to express breast milk for the employee's nursing child each time such employee has a reasonable need to express breast milk for up to three (3) years after the birth of a child.

Upon request of an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace, CANY will designate a room or other location which will be made available for use by such employee to express breast milk. Such room or other location will be a place that is:

1. In close proximity to the work area,
2. Well-lit,
3. Shielded from view, and
4. Free from intrusion from other persons in the workplace or the public.

Such room or other location will provide, at minimum, a chair, a working surface, nearby access to clean running water, and, if the workplace is supplied with electricity, an electrical outlet. The room or location provided by CANY for this purpose must not be a restroom or toilet stall.

If the sole purpose or function of such room or other location is not dedicated for use by employees to express breast milk, such room or other location will be made available to such employee when needed and will not be used for any other purpose or function while in use by such an employee. CANY will provide notice to all employees as soon as practicable when such room or other location has been designated for use by employees to express breast milk.

Where compliance with the lactation room requirements set forth above is impracticable because it would impose an undue hardship on CANY by causing significant difficulty or expense when considered in relation to the size, financial resources, nature, or structure of CANY's business, CANY will make reasonable efforts to provide a room or other location, other than a restroom or toilet stall, that is in close proximity to the work area where the employee can express breast milk in privacy.

If the workplace has access to refrigeration, CANY will extend such access to refrigeration for the purposes of storing the expressed milk.

Employees may submit a request for a room or other location for use by employees to express breast milk by contacting the Head of HR department. CANY will respond to such requests within five (5) business days.

Employees will not be discharged, threatened, penalized, or in any other manner discriminated against or retaliated against for exercising their rights under this policy and applicable law.

Employees should refer to the New York State Department of Labor's Policy on the Rights of Employees to Express Breast Milk in the Workplace, available at <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2023/06/p705-policy-on-the-rights-of-employees-to-express-breast-milk-in-the-workplace-single.pdf>, which was separately issued, for additional details.

Employees should consult the Head of Human Resources with questions regarding this policy.

3-5. Workers' Compensation

On-the-job injuries are covered by CANY's Workers' Compensation Insurance Policy, which is provided at no cost. If employees are injured on the job, no matter how slightly, they should report the incident immediately to their supervisor. Failure to follow CANY procedures may affect the ability of employees to receive Workers Compensation benefits.

This is solely a monetary benefit and not a leave of absence entitlement. Employees who need to miss work due to a workplace injury must also request a formal leave of absence. See the Leave of Absence sections of this handbook for more information.

3-6. Jury Duty Leave

CANY realizes that it is the obligation of all U.S. citizens to serve on a jury when summoned to do so. All employees will be allowed time off to perform such civic service as required by law. Employees are expected, however, to provide proper notice of a request to perform jury duty and verification of their service, including fees received for jury duty service.

Employees also are expected to keep management informed of the expected length of jury duty service and to report to work for the major portion of the day if excused by the court. If the required absence presents a serious conflict for management, employees may be asked to try to postpone jury duty.

CANY will compensate the juror with a fee of \$40 or the juror's regular wage (whichever is lower) for the first three (3) days of jury service. Exempt employees will be paid their full salary less jury duty fees for any week in which they performed work for CANY and missed work due to jury service.

3-7. Witness Leave

Employees called to serve as a witness in a judicial proceeding must notify their supervisor as soon as possible.

Employees will not be compensated for time away from work to participate in a court case, but may use available vacation and personal time to cover the period of absence.

Employees that appear in court to testify as a witness or victim, or to consult with a district attorney or obtain an order of protection, will not be disciplined or discharged for their absence.

3-8. Bereavement Leave

The death of a family member is a time when employees wish to be with their families. If employees lose a close relative, they will be allowed paid time off of up to 5 workdays to assist in attending to their obligations and commitments. For the purposes of this policy, a close relative includes a spouse, domestic/civil union partner, child, parent, sibling, or any other relation required by applicable law. Paid leave days only may be taken on regularly scheduled, consecutive workdays following the day of death. Employees must inform their supervisor prior to commencing bereavement leave. In administering this policy, CANY may require verification of death.

3-9. Voting Leave

Employees who are eligible to vote in an election and who do not have at least four (4) consecutive hours before or after work while polls are open may request up to two (2) hours with pay to be used at the beginning or the end of their normally scheduled workday as designated by the employer to enable them to vote.

Employees must notify CANY of their intention to take time off to vote at least two (2) working days prior to Election Day.

3-10. Insurance Programs

Full-time employees may participate in CANY's insurance programs. Under these plans, eligible employees will receive comprehensive health and other insurance coverage for themselves and their families, as well as other benefits.

Upon becoming eligible to participate in these plans, employees will receive summary plan descriptions (SPDs) describing the benefits in greater detail. Please refer to the SPDs for detailed plan information. Of course, feel free to contact the Head of Human Resources with any further questions.

3-11. Statutory Short-Term Disability Benefits

CANY also provides statutory short-term disability insurance.

This is solely a monetary benefit and not a leave of absence. Employees who will be out of work must also request a formal leave of absence. See the Leave of Absence sections of this handbook for more information.

3-12. Salary Continuation

CANY provides enhanced monetary short-term disability benefits to full-time employees. These enhanced monetary benefits are inclusive of any monetary workers' compensation or statutory short-term disability benefits.

This is not a leave of absence provision. Employees who will be out of work must request a leave of absence. See the Leave of Absence sections of this handbook for more information. Employees will be required to submit medical certification as requested by CANY. Required medical certification under this policy may differ from the medical certification required for any leave of absence requested.

3-13. Employee Assistance Program

CANY provides the Employee Assistance Program, which offers qualified counselors to help employees cope with personal problems they may be facing. Further details can be obtained through Human Resources.

3-14. Retirement Plan

Eligible employees are able to participate in CANY's retirement plan. Plan participants may make pre-tax contributions to a retirement account.

Upon becoming eligible to participate in this plan, employees will receive an SPD describing the plan in greater detail. Please refer to the SPD for detailed plan information. Of course, feel free to speak to the Head of Human Resources if there are any further questions.

Section 4 - Leaves of Absence

4-1. Personal Leave

If employees are ineligible for any other CANY leave of absence, CANY, under certain circumstances, may grant a personal leave of absence without pay. A written request for a personal leave should be presented to management at least two (2) weeks before the anticipated start of the leave. If the leave is requested for medical reasons and employees are not eligible for leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or any state leave law, medical certification also must be submitted. The request will be considered on the basis of staffing requirements and the reasons for the requested leave, as well as performance and attendance records. Normally, a leave of absence will be granted for a period of up to eight (8) weeks. However, a personal leave may be extended if, prior to the end of leave, employees submit a written request for an extension to management and the request is granted. During the leave, employees will not earn vacation, personal days, or sick days. CANY will continue health insurance coverage during the leave if employees submit their share of the monthly premium payments to CANY in a timely manner, subject to the terms of the plan documents.

When the employees anticipate returning to work, they should notify management of the expected return date. This notification should be made at least one (1) week before the end of the leave.

Upon completion of the personal leave of absence, CANY will attempt to return employees to their original job or a similar position, subject to prevailing business considerations. Reinstatement, however, is not guaranteed.

Failure to advise management of availability to return to work, failure to return to work when notified or a continued absence from work beyond the time approved by CANY will be considered a voluntary resignation of employment.

Personal leave runs concurrently with any CANY-provided Short-Term Disability Leave of Absence.

4-2. Military Leave

If employees are called into active military service or enlist in the uniformed services, they will be eligible to receive an unpaid military leave of absence. To be eligible for military leave, employees must provide management with advance notice of service obligations unless they are prevented from providing such notice by military necessity or it is otherwise impossible or unreasonable to provide such notice. Provided the absence does not exceed applicable statutory limitations, employees will retain reemployment rights and accrue seniority and benefits in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. Employees should ask management for further information about eligibility for Military Leave.

If employees are required to attend yearly Reserves or National Guard duty, they can apply for an unpaid temporary military leave of absence not to exceed the number of days allowed by law (including travel). They should give management as much advance notice of their need for military leave as possible so that CANY can maintain proper coverage while employees are away.

4-3. Family Military Leave

Employees who work an average of at least 20 hours per week and are spouses of military members generally are entitled to up to 10 days of unpaid leave during any period when the spouse in the military is on leave from active duty. Prior notice is requested for staffing reasons. Employees will not be retaliated against for exercising their rights under this policy.

Leave runs concurrently with FMLA Qualifying Exigency leave to the extent both are applicable.

4-4. Bone Marrow Donation Leave

Employees who work 20 or more hours per week are entitled to up to 24 hours of unpaid leave for the purposes of donating bone marrow. Verification of donation and the length of necessary leave may be required by CANY. Reasonable notice of leave must be provided. Employees may use accrued paid time off for this purpose.

4-5. Family and Medical Leave

The Leave Policy

Employees may be entitled to a leave of absence under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). This policy provides employees information concerning FMLA entitlements and obligations employees may have during such leaves. If employees have any questions concerning FMLA leave, they should contact the Head of Human Resources.

I. Eligibility

FMLA leave is available to "eligible employees." To be an "eligible employee," the employee must: 1) have been employed by CANY for at least 12 months (which need not be consecutive); 2) have been employed by CANY for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave; and 3) be employed at a worksite where 50 or more employees are located within 75 miles of the worksite.

Special hours of service eligibility requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

II. Entitlements

As described below, the FMLA provides eligible employees with a right to leave, health insurance benefits and, with some limited exceptions, job restoration.

A. Basic FMLA Leave Entitlement

The FMLA provides eligible employees up to 12 workweeks of unpaid leave for certain family and medical reasons during a 12-month period. The 12-month period is determined based on a 12-month period measured forward from the start date of the employee's first FMLA leave. Leave may be taken for any one, or for a combination, of the following reasons:

- To care for the employee's child after birth or placement for adoption or foster care;
- To care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter or parent (but not in-law) who has a **serious health condition**;
- For the employee's own serious health condition (including any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or childbirth) that makes the employee unable to perform one or more of the essential functions of the employee's job; and/or
- Because of any **qualifying exigency** arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, son, daughter or parent is a military member on covered active duty or called to covered active duty status (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty) in the Reserves component of the Armed Forces for deployment to a foreign country in support of contingency operation or Regular Armed Forces for deployment to a foreign country.

A **serious health condition** is an illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents employees from performing the functions of their job, or prevents the qualified family member from participating in school or other daily activities. Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by a period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive calendar days combined with at least two visits to a health care provider or one visit and a regimen of continuing treatment, or incapacity due to pregnancy, or incapacity due to a chronic condition. Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, caring for the parents of the military member on covered active duty and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

B. Additional Military Family Leave Entitlement (Injured Servicemember Leave)

In addition to the basic FMLA leave entitlement discussed above, an eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent or next of kin of a **covered servicemember** is entitled to take up to 26 weeks of leave during a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness. Leave to care for a servicemember shall only be available during a single-12 month period and, when combined with other FMLA-qualifying leave, may not exceed 26 weeks during the single 12-month period. The single 12-month period begins on the first day an eligible employee takes leave to care for the injured servicemember.

A "**covered servicemember**" is a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status or is on the temporary retired list, for a serious injury or illness. These individuals are referred to in this policy as "current members of the Armed Forces." **Covered servicemembers** also include a veteran who is discharged or released from military services under condition other than dishonorable at any time during the five years preceding the date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran, and who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy for a serious injury or illness. These individuals are referred to in this policy as "covered veterans."

The FMLA definitions of a "serious injury or illness" for current Armed Forces members and covered veterans are distinct from the FMLA definition of "serious health condition" applicable to FMLA leave to care for a covered family member.

C. Intermittent Leave and Reduced Leave Schedules

FMLA leave usually will be taken for a period of consecutive days, weeks or months. However, employees also are entitled to take FMLA leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary due to a serious health condition of the employee or covered family member or the serious injury or illness of a covered servicemember. Qualifying exigency leave also may be taken on an intermittent basis.

D. No Work While on Leave

The taking of another job while on family/medical leave or any other authorized leave of absence is grounds for immediate discharge, to the extent permitted by law.

E. Protection of Group Health Insurance Benefits

During FMLA leave, eligible employees are entitled to receive group health plan coverage on the same terms and conditions as if they had continued to work.

F. Restoration of Employment and Benefits

At the end of FMLA leave, subject to some exceptions including situations where job restoration of "key employees" will cause CANY substantial and grievous economic injury, employees generally have a right to return to the same or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits and other employment terms. CANY will notify employees if they qualify as "key employees," if it intends to deny reinstatement, and of their rights in such instances. Use of FMLA leave will not result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an eligible employee's FMLA leave.

G. Notice of Eligibility for, and Designation of, FMLA Leave

Employees requesting FMLA leave are entitled to receive written notice from CANY telling them whether they are eligible for FMLA leave and, if not eligible, the reasons why they are not eligible. When eligible for FMLA leave, employees are entitled to receive written notice of: 1) their rights and responsibilities in connection with such leave; 2) CANY's designation of leave as FMLA-qualifying or non-qualifying, and if not FMLA-qualifying, the reasons why; and 3) the amount of leave, if known, that will be counted against the employee's leave entitlement.

CANY may retroactively designate leave as FMLA leave with appropriate written notice to employees provided CANY's failure to designate leave as FMLA-qualifying at an earlier date did not cause harm or injury to the employee. In all cases where leaves qualify for FMLA protection, CANY and employee can mutually agree that leave be retroactively designated as FMLA leave.

III. Employee FMLA Leave Obligations

A. Provide Notice of the Need for Leave

Employees who take FMLA leave must timely notify CANY of their need for FMLA leave. The following describes the content and timing of such employee notices.

1. Content of Employee Notice

To trigger FMLA leave protections, employees must inform the Head of Human Resources of the need for FMLA-qualifying leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave, if known. Employees may do this by either requesting FMLA leave specifically, or explaining the reasons for leave so as to allow CANY to determine that the leave is FMLA-qualifying. For example, employees might explain that:

- a medical condition renders them unable to perform the functions of their job;
- they are pregnant or have been hospitalized overnight;
- they or a covered family member are under the continuing care of a health care provider;
- the leave is due to a qualifying exigency caused by a military member being on covered active duty or called to covered active duty status to a foreign country; or
- if the leave is for a family member, that the condition renders the family member unable to perform daily activities or that the family member is a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

Calling in "sick," without providing the reasons for the needed leave, will not be considered sufficient notice for FMLA leave under this policy. Employees must respond to CANY's questions to determine if absences are potentially FMLA-qualifying.

If employees fail to explain the reasons for FMLA leave, the leave may be denied. When employees seek leave due to FMLA-qualifying reasons for which CANY has previously provided FMLA-protected leave, they must specifically reference the qualifying reason for the leave or the need for FMLA leave.

2. Timing of Employee Notice

Employees must provide 30 days' advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days' notice is not possible, or the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, employees must provide CANY notice of the need for leave as soon as practicable under the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Employees who fail to give 30 days' notice for foreseeable leave without a reasonable excuse for the delay, or otherwise fail to satisfy FMLA notice obligations, may have FMLA leave delayed or denied.

B. Cooperate in the Scheduling of Planned Medical Treatment (Including Accepting Transfers to Alternative Positions) and Intermittent Leave or Reduced Leave Schedules

When planning medical treatment, employees must consult with CANY and make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt CANY's operations, subject to the approval of the employee's health care provider. Employees must consult with CANY prior to the scheduling of treatment to work out a treatment schedule that best suits the needs of both CANY and the employees, subject to the approval of the employee's health care provider. If employees providing notice of the need to take FMLA leave on an intermittent basis for planned medical treatment neglect to fulfill this obligation, CANY may require employees to attempt to make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the employee's health care provider.

When employees take intermittent or reduced work schedule leave for foreseeable planned medical treatment for the employee or a family member, including during a period of recovery from a serious health condition or to care for a covered servicemember, CANY may temporarily transfer employees, during the period that the intermittent or reduced leave schedules are required, to alternative positions with equivalent pay and benefits for which the employees are qualified and which better accommodate recurring periods of leave.

When employees seek intermittent leave or a reduced leave schedule for reasons unrelated to the planning of medical treatment, upon request, employees must advise CANY of the reason why such leave is medically necessary. In such instances, CANY and employee shall attempt to work out a leave schedule that meets the employee's needs without unduly disrupting CANY's operations, subject to the approval of the employee's health care provider.

C. Submit Medical Certifications Supporting Need for FMLA Leave (Unrelated to Requests for Military Family Leave)

Depending on the nature of FMLA leave sought, employees may be required to submit medical certifications supporting their need for FMLA-qualifying leave. As described below, there generally are three types of FMLA medical certifications: an **initial certification**, a **recertification** and a **return to work/fitness for duty certification**.

It is the employee's responsibility to provide CANY with timely, complete and sufficient medical certifications. Whenever CANY requests employees to provide FMLA medical certifications, employees must provide the requested certifications within 15 calendar days after CANY's request, unless it is not practicable to do so despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. CANY will inform employees if submitted medical certifications are incomplete or insufficient and provide employees at least seven calendar days to cure deficiencies. CANY will deny FMLA leave to employees who fail to timely cure deficiencies or otherwise fail to timely submit requested medical certifications.

With the employee's permission, CANY (through individuals other than the employee's direct supervisor) may contact the employee's health care provider to authenticate or clarify completed and sufficient medical certifications. If employees choose not to provide CANY with authorization allowing it to clarify or authenticate certifications with health care providers, CANY may deny FMLA leave if certifications are unclear.

Whenever CANY deems it appropriate to do so, it may waive its right to receive timely, complete and/or sufficient FMLA medical certifications.

1. Initial Medical Certifications

Employees requesting leave because of their own, or a covered relation's, serious health condition, or to care for a covered servicemember, must supply medical certification supporting the need for such leave from their health care provider or, if applicable, the health care provider of their covered family or service member. If employees provide at least 30 days' notice of medical leave, they should submit the medical certification before leave begins. A new initial medical certification will be required on an annual basis for serious medical conditions lasting beyond a single leave year.

If CANY has reason to doubt initial medical certifications, it may require employees to obtain a second opinion at CANY's expense. If the opinions of the initial and second health care providers differ, CANY may, at its expense, require employees to obtain a third, final and binding certification from a health care provider designated or approved jointly by CANY and the employee.

2. Medical Recertifications

Depending on the circumstances and duration of FMLA leave, CANY may require employees to provide recertification of medical conditions giving rise to the need for leave. CANY will notify employees if recertification is required and will give employees at least 15 calendar days to provide medical recertification.

3. Return to Work/Fitness for Duty Medical Certifications

Unless notified that providing such certifications is not necessary, employees returning to work from FMLA leaves that were taken because of their own serious health conditions that made them unable to perform their jobs must provide CANY with medical certification confirming they are able to return to work and the employees' ability to perform the essential functions of the employees' position, with or without reasonable accommodation. CANY may delay and/or deny job restoration until employees provide return to work/fitness for duty certifications.

D. Submit Certifications Supporting Need for Military Family Leave

Upon request, the first time employees seek leave due to qualifying exigencies arising out of the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of a military member, CANY may require employees to provide: 1) a copy of the military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating the military member is

on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status and the dates of the military member's covered active duty service; and 2) a certification from the employee setting forth information concerning the nature of the qualifying exigency for which leave is requested. Employees shall provide a copy of new active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military for leaves arising out of qualifying exigencies arising out of a different covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of the same or a different military member.

When leave is taken to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, CANY may require employees to obtain certifications completed by an authorized health care provider of the covered servicemember. In addition, and in accordance with the FMLA regulations, CANY may request that the certification submitted by employees set forth additional information provided by the employee and/or the covered servicemember confirming entitlement to such leave.

E. Substitute Paid Leave for Unpaid FMLA Leave

Employees may use any accrued paid time while taking unpaid FMLA leave.

The substitution of paid time for unpaid FMLA leave time does not extend the length of FMLA leave and the paid time will run concurrently with the employee's FMLA entitlement.

Leaves of absence taken in connection with a disability leave plan or workers' compensation injury/illness shall run concurrently with any FMLA leave entitlement. Upon written request, CANY will allow employees to use accrued paid time to supplement any paid disability benefits.

F. Pay Employee's Share of Health Insurance Premiums

During FMLA leave, employees are entitled to continued group health plan coverage under the same conditions as if they had continued to work. Unless CANY notifies employees of other arrangements, whenever employees are receiving pay from CANY during FMLA leave, CANY will deduct the employee portion of the group health plan premium from the employee's paycheck in the same manner as if the employee was actively working.

If FMLA leave is unpaid, employees must pay their portion of the group health premium through a "pay-as-you-go" method.

IV. Questions and/or Complaints about FMLA Leave

If you have questions regarding this FMLA policy, please contact the Head of Human Resources. CANY is committed to complying with the FMLA and, whenever necessary, shall interpret and apply this policy in a manner consistent with the FMLA.

The FMLA makes it unlawful for employers to: 1) interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA; or 2) discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA. If employees believe their FMLA rights have been violated, they should contact the Head of Human Resources immediately. CANY will investigate any FMLA complaints and take prompt and appropriate remedial action to address and/or remedy any FMLA violation. Employees also may file FMLA complaints with the United States Department of Labor or may bring private lawsuits alleging FMLA violations.

V. Coordination of FMLA Leave with Other Leave Policies

The FMLA does not affect any federal, state or local law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any State or local law that provides greater family or medical leave rights. For additional information concerning leave entitlements and obligations that might arise when FMLA leave is either not available or exhausted, please consult CANY's other leave policies in this handbook or contact the Head of Human Resources.

4-6. Blood Donation Leave

Employees who work an average of at least 20 hours per week are eligible for up to three (3) hours of unpaid leave in any 12-month period for donating blood. Employees must provide advance notice of at least three (3) working days of their intention to avail themselves of this leave, except in emergency situations. Employees may use accrued paid time off for this purpose.

4-7. State Paid Family Leave

Eligibility Requirements

Employees who have a regular work schedule of 20 or more hours per week and have been employed at least 26 consecutive weeks before the date Paid Family Leave (PFL) begins (or who have a regular work schedule of less than 20 hours per week and have worked at least 175 days to the date PFL begins) are eligible for PFL. Paid time off can be counted toward the employee's eligibility determination. Employees are eligible for PFL regardless of citizenship and/or immigration status. Employees have the option to file a waiver of PFL and therefore not be subject to deductions when their regular employment schedule is:

- 20 or more hours per week but the employee will not work 26 consecutive weeks; or
- Fewer than 20 hours per week and the employee will not work 175 days in a 52-consecutive-week period.

Entitlement

PFL is available to eligible employees for up to 12 weeks within any 52-consecutive-week period. PFL is available for any of the following reasons:

- To participate in providing care, including physical or psychological care, for the employee's family member (child, spouse, domestic partner, parent, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent) with a serious health condition;
- To bond with the employee's child during the first 12 months after the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement; or
- For qualifying exigencies, as interpreted by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent is on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in the armed forces of the United States.

For purposes of this policy, family member includes the employee's child, spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandchild, grandparent, or sibling "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster son or daughter, a stepson or stepdaughter, a legal ward, a son or daughter of a domestic partner, or the person to whom the employee stands *in loco parentis*. "Parent" means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or other person who stood *in loco parentis* to the employee when the employee was a child. "Grandchild" means a child of the employee's child. "Grandparent" means a parent of the employee's parent. "Sibling" means a biological or adopted sibling, a half-sibling, or stepsibling.

The 52-consecutive-week period is determined retroactively with respect to each day for which PFL benefits are currently being claimed.

PFL benefits are financed solely through employee contributions via payroll deductions.

The weekly monetary benefit will be 67 percent of the employee's average weekly wage up to 67 percent of the state average weekly wage. CANY will continue to make up the difference between this weekly monetary benefit and their regular weekly wage for the duration of PFL.

CANY and the employee may agree to allow the employee to supplement PFL benefits up to their full salary with paid time off, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law.

The employee who is eligible for both statutory short-term disability benefits and PFL during the same period of 52-consecutive-calendar weeks may not receive more than 26 total weeks of disability and PFL benefits during that period of time. Statutory short-term disability benefits and PFL benefits may not be used concurrently. If the employee is unable to work and qualifies for workers' compensation benefits, the employee may not use PFL benefits at the same time the employee is receiving workers' compensation benefits. The employee receiving reduced earnings may be eligible for PFL.

PFL may not be taken for any one (1) of, or for a combination of, the following reasons:

- For a birth mother's pregnancy or prenatal conditions;
- For the employee's own health condition; and/or
- For the employee's own qualifying military event.

Definition of a Serious Health Condition

A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition, including transplantation, preparation, and recovery from surgery related to organ or tissue donation, that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility; or continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

Use of Leave

The employee does not need to use this leave entitlement in one (1) block. Leave can be taken intermittently in daily increments. Leave taken on an intermittent basis will not result in a reduction of the total amount of leave to which the employee is entitled beyond the amount of leave actually taken.

Employee Responsibilities

The employee must provide 30 days' advance notice before the date leave is to begin if the qualifying event is foreseeable. When 30 days' notice is not practicable for reasons such as a lack of knowledge of approximately when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with CANY's normal call-in procedures. Failure by the employee to give 30 days' advance notice of a foreseeable event may result in partial denial of the employee's benefits for a period of up to 30 days from the date notice is provided.

Employees must provide sufficient information to make CANY aware of the qualifying event and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Employees must specifically identify the type of family leave requested. Employees also must provide medical certifications and periodic recertification or other supporting documentation or certifications supporting the need for leave. The employee requesting PFL must submit a completed Request for Paid Family Leave or PFL-1 form and additional certification form(s) as follows to CANY's insurance carrier: 1) Bonding Certification: PFL-2 Form plus documentation; 2) Health Care Provider Certification: PFL-4 Form plus Personal Health Information (PHI) Release (PFL-3 Form); or 3) Military Qualifying Event: PFL-5 Form plus documentation. These documents are available from the Head of Human Resources.

CANY's insurance carrier is Guardian Life.

To submit a request for PFL, employees must complete the employee's portion of the insurance carrier's PFL-1 Form and submit it to Human Resources. CANY will complete its section of the form and will return it to the employee within three (3) business days. If CANY fails to respond, employees may submit all materials directly to the insurance carrier. Depending on the type of PFL leave employees are seeking, employees will be required to complete additional PFL forms as described in the communication that employees will receive from the insurance carrier. Employees must submit the completed PFL forms before or within 30 days after the start of their leave. The insurance carrier must pay or deny leave requests within 18 calendar days of receiving the employee's completed forms.

Job Benefits and Protection

During any PFL taken pursuant to this policy, CANY will maintain coverage under any existing group health insurance benefits plan as if the employee had continued to work. The employee must make arrangements with Human Resources prior to taking leave to pay their portion of any applicable health insurance premiums each month.

CANY's obligation to maintain health insurance coverage ceases if the employee's premium payment is more than 30 days late. If the employee's payment is more than 15 days late, CANY will send a letter notifying the employee that coverage will be dropped on a specified date unless the co-payment is received before that date.

Employees who exercise their right to PFL will, upon the expiration of that leave, be entitled to be restored to the position they held when the leave commenced, or to a comparable position with comparable benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment. The taking of leave covered by PFL will not result in the loss of any employment benefit accrued before the date on which the leave commenced. While on PFL, employees will not continue to accrue sick or vacation time.

Leave Concurrent with FMLA

CANY will require the employee, who is entitled to leave under both the FMLA and PFL, to take PFL concurrently with any leave taken pursuant to the FMLA. When the total hours taken for FMLA in less than full-day increments reaches the number of hours in the employee's usual workday, CANY may deduct one (1) day of PFL from the employee's annual available PFL.

Questions and/or Complaints About PFL

If employees have any questions regarding this policy, they should contact the Head of Human Resources. For additional information concerning leave entitlements and obligations that might arise when PFL is either not available or exhausted, employees should consult CANY's other leave policies or contact Human Resources. CANY is committed to complying with the PFL and will interpret and apply this policy in a manner consistent with the PFL. Employees who disagree with a denial of their claim for PFL may submit their dispute to arbitration. Employees will be provided with information about how to request arbitration.

Employees are protected from discrimination and retaliation for requesting or taking PFL. If employees believe their rights have been violated and/or they have been denied job restoration as a result of requesting and/or taking PFL, they must send the Chief Executive Officer a formal request for job reinstatement using the Formal Request for Reinstatement Regarding Paid Family Leave (Form PFL-DC-119), which can be found in the forms section of <https://www.ny.gov/PaidFamilyLeave>. Employees must file the completed form with CANY and send a copy to: Paid Family Leave, P.O. Box 9030, Endicott, NY 13761-9030.

If CANY does not comply with the employee's request for reinstatement within 30 days, the employee may file a PFL discrimination complaint with the Workers' Compensation Board using the Paid Family Leave Discrimination Complaint (Form PFL-DC-120), which is also available on the New York PFL website. Once the employee's complaint is received, the Board will assemble the employee's case and schedule a preliminary hearing in front of a workers' compensation law judge.

Section 5 - General Standards of Conduct

5-1. Workplace Conduct

CANY endeavors to maintain a positive work environment. Each employee plays a role in fostering this environment. Accordingly, we all must abide by certain rules of conduct, based on honesty, common sense and fair play.

Because everyone may not have the same idea about proper workplace conduct, it is helpful to adopt and enforce rules all can follow. Unacceptable conduct may subject the offender to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge, in CANY's sole discretion. The following are examples of some, but not all, conduct which can be considered unacceptable:

1. Obtaining employment on the basis of false or misleading information.
2. Stealing, removing or defacing CANY property or a co-worker's property, and/or disclosure of confidential information.
3. Completing another employee's time records.
4. Violation of safety rules and policies.
5. Violation of CANY's Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.
6. Fighting, threatening or disrupting the work of others or other violations of CANY's Workplace Violence Policy.
7. Failure to follow lawful instructions of a supervisor.
8. Failure to perform assigned job duties.
9. Violation of the Punctuality and Attendance Policy, including but not limited to irregular attendance, habitual lateness or unexcused absences.
10. Gambling on CANY property.
11. Willful or careless destruction or damage to CANY assets or to the equipment or possessions of another employee.
12. Wasting work materials.
13. Performing work of a personal nature during working time.
14. Violation of the Solicitation and Distribution Policy.
15. Violation of CANY's Harassment or Equal Employment Opportunity Policies.
16. Violation of the Communication and Computer Systems Policy.
17. Unsatisfactory job performance.
18. Any other violation of CANY policy.

Obviously, not every type of misconduct can be listed. Note that all employees are employed at-will, and CANY reserves the right to impose whatever discipline it chooses, or none at all, in a particular instance. CANY will deal with each situation individually and nothing in this handbook should be construed as a promise of specific treatment in a given situation. However, CANY will endeavor to utilize progressive discipline but reserves the right in its sole discretion to terminate the employee at any time for any reason.

The observance of these rules will help to ensure that our workplace remains a safe and desirable place to work.

5-2. Punctuality and Attendance

Employees are hired to perform important functions at CANY. As with any group effort, operating effectively takes cooperation and commitment from everyone. Therefore, attendance and punctuality are very important. Unnecessary absences and lateness are expensive, disruptive and place an unfair burden on fellow employees and Supervisors. We expect excellent attendance from all employees. Excessive absenteeism or tardiness will result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

We do recognize, however, there are times when absences and tardiness cannot be avoided. In such cases,

employees are expected to notify Supervisors as early as possible, but no later than the start of the work day. Asking another employee, friend or relative to give this notice is improper and constitutes grounds for disciplinary action. Employees should call, stating the nature of the illness and its expected duration, for every day of absenteeism.

Unreported absences of three (3) consecutive work days generally will be considered a voluntary resignation of employment with CANY.

5-3. Use of Communications and Computer Systems

CANY's communication and computer systems are intended primarily for business purposes; however limited personal usage is permitted if it does not hinder performance of job duties or violate any other CANY policy. This includes the voice mail, e-mail and Internet systems. Users have no legitimate expectation of privacy in regard to their use of CANY systems.

CANY may access the voice mail and e-mail systems and obtain the communications within the systems, including past voice mail and e-mail messages, without notice to users of the system, in the ordinary course of business when CANY deems it appropriate to do so. The reasons for which CANY may obtain such access include, but are not limited to: maintaining the system; preventing or investigating allegations of system abuse or misuse; assuring compliance with software copyright laws; complying with legal and regulatory requests for information; and ensuring that CANY operations continue appropriately during the employee's absence.

Further, CANY may review Internet usage to ensure that such use with CANY property, or communications sent via the Internet with CANY property, are appropriate. The reasons for which CANY may review employees' use of the Internet with CANY property include, but are not limited to: maintaining the system; preventing or investigating allegations of system abuse or misuse; assuring compliance with software copyright laws; complying with legal and regulatory requests for information; and ensuring that CANY operations continue appropriately during the employee's absence.

CANY may store electronic communications for a period of time after the communication is created. From time to time, copies of communications may be deleted.

CANY's policies prohibiting harassment, in their entirety, apply to the use of CANY's communication and computer systems. No one may use any communication or computer system in a manner that may be construed by others as harassing or offensive based on race, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, religious beliefs or any other characteristic protected by federal, state or local law.

Further, since CANY's communication and computer systems are intended for business use, all employees, upon request, must inform management of any private access codes or passwords.

Unauthorized duplication of copyrighted computer software violates the law and is strictly prohibited.

No employee may access, or attempt to obtain access to, another employee's computer systems without appropriate authorization.

Violators of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

5-4. Use of Social Media

CANY respects the right of any employee to maintain a blog or web page or to participate in a social networking, Twitter or similar site, including but not limited to Facebook and LinkedIn. However, to protect CANY interests and ensure employees focus on their job duties, employees must adhere to the following rules:

Employees may not post on a blog or web page or participate on a social networking platform, such as Twitter or similar site, during work time or at any time with CANY equipment or property.

All rules regarding confidential and proprietary business information apply in full to blogs, web pages and social networking platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn or similar sites. Any information that cannot be disclosed

through a conversation, a note or an e-mail also cannot be disclosed in a blog, web page or social networking site.

Whether the employees are posting something on their own blog, web page, social networking, Twitter or similar site or on someone else's, if the employee mentions CANY and also expresses either a political opinion or an opinion regarding CANY's actions that could pose an actual or potential conflict of interest with CANY, the poster must include a disclaimer. The poster should specifically state that the opinion expressed is a personal opinion and not CANY's position. This is necessary to preserve CANY's good will in the marketplace.

Any conduct that is impermissible under the law if expressed in any other form or forum is impermissible if expressed through a blog, web page, social networking, Twitter or similar site. For example, posted material that is discriminatory, obscene, defamatory, libelous or violent is forbidden. CANY policies apply equally to employee social media usage.

CANY encourages all employees to keep in mind the speed and manner in which information posted on a blog, web page, and/or social networking site is received and often misunderstood by readers. Employees must use their best judgment. Employees with any questions should review the guidelines above and/or consult with their manager. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in discipline, up to and including discharge.

5-5. Personal and Company-Provided Portable Communication Devices

CANY-provided portable communication devices (PCDs), including cell phones and personal digital assistants, should be used primarily for business purposes. Employees have no reasonable expectation of privacy in regard to the use of such devices, and all use is subject to monitoring, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law. This includes, as permitted, the right to monitor personal communications as necessary.

Some employees may be authorized to use their own PCD for business purposes. These employees should work with the IT department to configure their PCD for business use. Communications sent via a personal PCD also may subject to monitoring if sent through CANY's networks and the PCD must be provided for inspection and review upon request.

All conversations, text messages and e-mails must be professional. When sending a text message or using a PCD for business purposes, whether it is a CANY-provided or personal device, employees must comply with applicable CANY guidelines, including policies on sexual harassment, discrimination, conduct, confidentiality, equipment use and operation of vehicles. Using a CANY-issued PCD to send or receive personal text messages is prohibited at all times and personal use during working hours should be limited to emergency situations.

If employees who use a personal PCD for business resign or are discharged, they will be required to submit the device to the IT department for resetting on or before their last day of work. At that time, the IT department will reset and remove all information from the device, including but not limited to, CANY information and personal data (such as contacts, e-mails and photographs). The IT department will make efforts to provide employees with the personal data in another form (e.g., on a disk) to the extent practicable; however, the employee may lose some or all personal data saved on the device.

Employees may not use their personal PCD for business unless they agree to submit the device to the IT department on or before their last day of work for resetting and removal of CANY information. This is the only way currently possible to ensure that all CANY information is removed from the device at the time of termination. The removal of CANY information is crucial to ensure compliance with CANY's confidentiality and proprietary information policies and objectives.

Please note that whether employees use their personal PCD or a CANY-issued device, CANY's electronic communications policies, including but not limited to, proper use of communications and computer systems, remain in effect.

Portable Communication Device Use While Driving

Employees who drive on CANY business must abide by all state or local laws prohibiting or limiting PCD (cell phone or personal digital assistant) use while driving. Further, even if usage is permitted, employees may choose to refrain from using any PCD while driving. "Use" includes, but is not limited to, talking or listening to another person or

sending an electronic or text message via the PCD.

Regardless of the circumstances, including slow or stopped traffic, if any use is permitted while driving, employees should proceed to a safe location off the road and safely stop the vehicle before placing or accepting a call. If acceptance of a call is absolutely necessary while driving, and permitted by law, employees must use a hands-free option and advise the caller that they are unable to speak at that time and will return the call shortly.

Under no circumstances should employees feel that they need to place themselves at risk to fulfill business needs.

Since this policy does not require any employee to use a cell phone while driving, employees who are charged with traffic violations resulting from the use of their PCDs while driving will be solely responsible for all liabilities that result from such actions.

Texting and e-mailing while driving is prohibited in all circumstances.

5-6. Inspections

CANY reserves the right to require employees while on CANY property, or on client property, to agree to the inspection of their persons, personal possessions and property, personal vehicles parked on CANY or client property, and work areas. This includes lockers, vehicles, desks, cabinets, work stations, packages, handbags, briefcases and other personal possessions or places of concealment, as well as personal mail sent to CANY or to its clients. Employees are expected to cooperate in the conduct of any search or inspection.

5-7. Smoking

Smoking, including the use of e-cigarettes, is prohibited on CANY premises and in all CANY vehicles.

5-8. Personal Visits and Telephone Calls

Disruptions during work time can lead to errors and delays. Therefore, personal telephone calls must be kept to a minimum, and only be made or received after working time, or during lunch or break time.

For safety and security reasons, employees are prohibited from having personal guests visit or accompanying them anywhere in CANY facilities other than the reception areas.

5-9. Solicitation and Distribution

To avoid distractions, solicitation by the employee of another employee is prohibited while either employee is on work time. "Work time" is defined as the time the employee is engaged, or should be engaged, in performing their work tasks for CANY. Solicitation of any kind by non-employees on CANY premises is prohibited at all times.

Distribution of advertising material, handbills, printed or written literature of any kind in working areas of CANY is prohibited at all times. Distribution of literature by non-employees on CANY premises is prohibited at all times.

5-10. Bulletin Boards

Important notices and items of general interest are continually posted on CANY bulletin boards. Employees should make it a practice to review bulletin boards frequently. This will assist employees in keeping up with what is current at CANY. To avoid confusion, employees should not post or remove any material from the bulletin board.

5-11. Confidential Company Information

During the course of work, employees may become aware of confidential information about CANY's business, including but not limited to information regarding CANY finances, pricing, products and new product development, software and computer programs, marketing strategies, suppliers and customers and potential customers. Employees also may become aware of similar confidential information belonging to CANY's clients. It is extremely important that all such information remain confidential, and particularly not be disclosed to CANY's competitors. Any employee who improperly copies, removes (whether physically or electronically), uses or discloses confidential information to anyone outside of CANY may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Employees may be required to sign an agreement reiterating these obligations.

5-12. Conflict of Interest and Business Ethics

It is CANY's policy that all employees avoid any conflict between their personal interests and those of CANY. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that CANY's honesty and integrity, and therefore its reputation, are not compromised. The fundamental principle guiding this policy is that no employee should have, or appear to have, personal interests or relationships that actually or potentially conflict with the best interests of CANY.

It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of situations that might involve violations of this policy. However, the situations that would constitute a conflict in most cases include but are not limited to:

1. holding an interest in or accepting free or discounted goods from any organization that does, or is seeking to do, business with CANY, by any employee who is in a position to directly or indirectly influence either CANY's decision to do business, or the terms upon which business would be done with such organization;
2. holding any interest in an organization that competes with CANY;
3. being employed by (including as a consultant) or serving on the board of any organization which does, or is seeking to do, business with CANY or which competes with CANY; and/or
4. profiting personally, e.g., through commissions, loans, expense reimbursements or other payments, from any organization seeking to do business with CANY.

A conflict of interest would also exist when a member of the employee's immediate family is involved in situations such as those above.

This policy is not intended to prohibit the acceptance of modest courtesies, openly given and accepted as part of the usual business amenities, for example, occasional business-related meals or promotional items of nominal or minor value.

It is the employee's responsibility to report any actual or potential conflict that may exist between the employee (and the employee's immediate family) and CANY.

5-13. Use of Facilities, Equipment and Property, Including Intellectual Property

Equipment essential in accomplishing job duties is often expensive and may be difficult to replace. When using property, employees are expected to exercise care, perform required maintenance, and follow all operating instructions, safety standards and guidelines.

Employees should notify their supervisor if any equipment, machines, or tools appear to be damaged, defective or in need of repair. Prompt reporting of loss, damages, defects and the need for repairs could prevent deterioration of equipment and possible injury to employees or others. Supervisors can answer any questions about the employees' responsibility for maintenance and care of equipment used on the job.

Employees also are prohibited from any unauthorized use of CANY's intellectual property, such as audio and video

tapes, print materials and software.

Improper, careless, negligent, destructive, or unsafe use or operation of equipment can result in discipline, up to and including discharge.

Further, CANY is not responsible for any damage to employees' personal belongings unless the employee's supervisor provided advance approval for the employee to bring the personal property to work.

5-14. Health and Safety

The health and safety of employees and others on CANY property are of critical concern to CANY. CANY intends to comply with all health and safety laws applicable to our business. To this end, we must rely upon employees to ensure that work areas are kept safe and free of hazardous conditions. Employees are required to be conscientious about workplace safety, including proper operating methods, and recognize dangerous conditions or hazards. Any unsafe conditions or potential hazards should be reported to management immediately, even if the problem appears to be corrected. Any suspicion of a concealed danger present on CANY's premises, or in a product, facility, piece of equipment, process or business practice for which CANY is responsible should be brought to the attention of management immediately.

Periodically, CANY may issue rules and guidelines governing workplace safety and health. CANY may also issue rules and guidelines regarding the handling and disposal of hazardous substances and waste. All employees should familiarize themselves with these rules and guidelines, as strict compliance will be expected.

Any workplace injury, accident, or illness must be reported to the employee's supervisor as soon as possible, regardless of the severity of the injury or accident.

5-15. Hiring Relatives/Employee Relationships

A familial relationship among employees can create an actual or at least a potential conflict of interest in the employment setting, especially where one relative supervises another relative. To avoid this problem, CANY may refuse to hire or place a relative in a position where the potential for favoritism or conflict exists.

In other cases, such as personal relationships where a conflict or the potential for conflict arises, even if there is no supervisory relationship involved, the parties may be separated by reassignment or discharged from employment, at the discretion of CANY. Accordingly, all parties to any type of intimate personal relationship must inform management.

If two employees marry, become related, or enter into an intimate relationship, they may not remain in a reporting relationship or in positions where one individual may affect the compensation or other terms or conditions of employment of the other individual. CANY generally will attempt to identify other available positions, but if no alternate position is available, CANY retains the right to decide which employee will remain with CANY.

For the purposes of this policy, a relative is any person who is related by blood or marriage, or whose relationship with the employee is similar to that of persons who are related by blood or marriage.

5-16. Employee Dress and Personal Appearance

Employees are expected to report to work well groomed, clean, and dressed according to the requirements of their position. Some employees may be required to wear uniforms or safety equipment/clothing. Employees should contact their supervisor for specific information regarding acceptable attire for their position. If employees report to work dressed or groomed inappropriately, they may be prevented from working until they return to work well groomed and wearing the proper attire.

5-17. Publicity/Statements to the Media

All media inquiries regarding the position of CANY as to any issues must be referred to CEO. Only CEO is authorized to make or approve public statements on behalf of CANY. No employees, unless specifically designated by CEO, are authorized to make those statements on behalf of CANY. Any employee wishing to write and/or publish an article, paper, or other publication on behalf of CANY must first obtain approval from CEO.

5-18. Operation of Vehicles

All employees authorized to drive CANY-owned or leased vehicles or personal vehicles in conducting CANY business must possess a current, valid driver's license and an acceptable driving record. Any change in license status or driving record must be reported to management immediately.

Employees must have a valid driver's license in their possession while operating a vehicle off or on CANY property. It is the responsibility of every employee to drive safely and obey all traffic, vehicle safety, and parking laws or regulations. Drivers must demonstrate safe driving habits at all times.

CANY-owned or leased vehicles may be used only as authorized by management.

Portable Communication Device Use While Driving

Employees who drive on CANY business must abide by all state or local laws prohibiting or limiting portable communication device (PCD) use, including cell phones or personal digital assistants, while driving. Further, even if use is permitted, employees may choose to refrain from using any PCD while driving. "Use" includes, but is not limited to, talking or listening to another person or sending an electronic or text message via the PCD.

Regardless of the circumstances, including slow or stopped traffic, if any use is permitted while driving, employees should proceed to a safe location off the road and safely stop the vehicle before placing or accepting a call. If acceptance of a call is absolutely necessary while the employees are driving, and permitted by law, they must use a hands-free option and advise the caller that they are unable to speak at that time and will return the call shortly.

Under no circumstances should employees feel that they need to place themselves at risk to fulfill business needs.

Since this policy does not require any employee to use a PCD while driving, employees who are charged with traffic violations resulting from the use of their PCDs while driving will be solely responsible for all liabilities that result from such actions.

Texting and e-mailing while driving is prohibited in all circumstances.

5-19. Business Expense Reimbursement

Employees will be reimbursed for reasonable approved expenses incurred in the course of business. These expenses must be approved by the employee's Supervisor, and may include air travel, hotels, motels, meals, cab fare, rental vehicles, or gas and car mileage for personal vehicles. All expenses incurred should be submitted to the employee's Supervisor along with the receipts in a timely manner.

Employees are expected to exercise restraint and good judgment when incurring expenses. Employees should contact their Supervisor in advance if they have any questions about whether an expense will be reimbursed.

5-20. References

CANY will respond to reference requests through the Human Resources Department. CANY will provide general information concerning the employee such as date of hire, date of discharge, and positions held. Requests for reference information must be in writing, and responses will be in writing. Please refer all requests for references to the Human Resources Department.

Only the Human Resources Department may provide references.

5-21. If You Must Leave Us

Should any employees decide to leave CANY, we ask that they provide a Supervisor with at least two (2) weeks advance notice of departure. Thoughtfulness will be appreciated. All CANY property including, but not limited to, keys, security cards, parking passes, laptop computers, fax machines, uniforms, etc., must be returned at separation. Employees also must return all of CANY's Confidential Information upon separation. To the extent permitted by law, employees will be required to repay CANY (through payroll deduction, if lawful) for any lost or damaged CANY property. As noted previously, all employees are employed at-will and nothing in this handbook changes that status.

5-22. Exit Interviews

Employees who resign are requested to participate in an exit interview with the Human Resources Representative, if possible.

5-23. A Few Closing Words

This handbook is intended to give employees a broad summary of things they should know about CANY. The information in this handbook is general in nature and, should questions arise, any member of management should be consulted for complete details. While we intend to continue the policies, rules and benefits described in this handbook, CANY, in its sole discretion, may always amend, add to, delete from or modify the provisions of this handbook and/or change its interpretation of any provision set forth in this handbook. Employees should not hesitate to speak to management if they have any questions about CANY or its personnel policies and practices.

General Handbook Acknowledgment

This Employee Handbook is an important document intended to help employees become acquainted with CANY. This document is intended to provide guidelines and general descriptions only; it is not the final word in all cases. Individual circumstances may call for individual attention.

Because CANY's operations may change, the contents of this Handbook may be changed at any time, with or without notice, in an individual case or generally, at the sole discretion of management.

Please read the following statements and sign below to indicate your receipt and acknowledgment of this Handbook.

I have received and read a copy of CANY's Employees Handbook. I understand that the policies, rules and benefits described in it are subject to change at the sole discretion of CANY at any time.

I further understand that my employment is terminable at will, either by myself or CANY, with or without cause or notice, regardless of the length of my employment or the granting of benefits of any kind.

I understand that no representative of CANY other than the CEO may alter "at will" status and any such modification must be in a signed writing.

I understand that my signature below indicates that I have read and understand the above statements and that I have received a copy of CANY's Employee Handbook.

Employee's Printed Name: _____

Employee's Signature: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

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

Receipt of Non-Harassment Policy

It is CANY's policy to prohibit intentional and unintentional harassment of or against our employees, job applicants, and interns by another employee, supervisor, vendor, customer, or any third party on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, age, sex or gender (including pregnancy, childbirth and pregnancy-related conditions), gender identity or expression (including transgender status), sexual orientation, marital status, military service and veteran status, physical or mental disability, genetic information, or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state, or local laws (referred to as "protected characteristics"). The policy also protects contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants, or anyone else providing services in our workplace. These individuals include persons commonly referred to as independent contractors, gig workers, and temporary workers. Also included are persons providing equipment repair, cleaning services, or any other services through a contract with CANY. CANY also prohibits retaliation as defined below. All such conduct will not be tolerated by CANY.

Purpose and Goals

CANY is committed to a workplace free of harassment (including sexual harassment), discrimination, and retaliation. These behaviors are unacceptable in the workplace and in any work-related settings such as remote work settings, business trips, and CANY-sponsored social functions, regardless of whether the conduct is engaged in by a supervisor, co-worker, client, customer, vendor, or other third party. In addition to being a violation of this policy, harassment (including sexual harassment) and retaliation based on any protected characteristic as defined by applicable federal, state, or local laws are unlawful. For example, sexual harassment and retaliation against an individual because the individual filed a complaint of sexual harassment or because an individual aided, assisted, or testified in an investigation or proceeding involving a complaint of sexual harassment are unlawful.

Sexual and other harassment, discrimination, and retaliation are against the law. After reading this policy, employees will understand their right to a workplace free from harassment. Employees also will learn what harassment, discrimination, and retaliation look like, what actions they can take to prevent and respond to discriminatory conduct, and how they are protected from retaliation after taking action. The policy also will explain the investigation process into any claims of harassment.

Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination that subjects employees to inferior conditions of employment due to their gender, gender identity, gender expression (perceived or actual), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment is often viewed simply as a form of gender-based discrimination, but CANY recognizes that discrimination can be related to or affected by other identities beyond gender. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, it is illegal to discriminate based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or status as a victim of domestic violence. Our different identities impact our understanding of the world and how others perceive us. For example, an individual's race, ability, or immigration status may impact their experience with gender discrimination in the workplace. The purpose of this policy is to teach employees to recognize discrimination, including discrimination due to an individual's intersecting identities, and provide the tools to take action when it occurs. All employees, managers, and supervisors are required to work in a manner designed to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace.

Discrimination of any kind, including sexual harassment, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and may subject CANY to liability for the harm experienced by the targets of discrimination. Individuals may also be individually subject to liability for engaging in harassment, and employers or supervisors who fail to report or react on harassment may be liable for aiding and abetting such behavior.

Definition of Harassment

Harassment generally is defined in this policy as unwelcome verbal, visual, or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of any actual or perceived protected characteristic or has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails) or physical conduct (including physically threatening another, blocking someone's way, etc.). Such conduct violates this policy, even if it does not rise to the level of a violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws. Because it is difficult to define unlawful harassment, employees are expected to behave at all times in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of this policy.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex or gender (which includes pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions), gender identity or gender expression (which includes transgender status), and/or sexual orientation. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct, which is either of a sexual nature or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation when:

- Submission to that conduct or those advances or requests is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- Submission to or rejection of the conduct or advances or requests by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the individual (such as what shifts and how many hours employees might work, project assignments, as well as salary and promotion decisions); or
- The conduct or advances or requests have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Sexual harassment is not limited to sexual contact, touching, or expressions of a sexually suggestive nature. Sexual harassment includes all forms of gender discrimination, including gender-role stereotyping and treating employees differently because of their gender. Sexual harassment does not have to be between members of the opposite sex or gender.

Understanding gender diversity is essential to recognizing sexual harassment because discrimination based on sex stereotypes, gender expression, and perceived identity are all forms of sexual harassment. The gender spectrum is nuanced, but the three (3) most common ways people identify are cisgender, transgender, and non-binary. A cisgender person is someone whose gender aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. Generally, this gender will align with the binary of male or female. A transgender person is someone whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. A non-binary person does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman. They might identify as both, somewhere in between, or completely outside the gender binary. Some may identify as transgender, but not all do. Respecting an individual's gender identity is a necessary first step in establishing a safe workplace.

Sexual harassment can be verbal (including slurs, jokes, insults, epithets, gestures, or teasing), visual (including offensive posters, symbols, cartoons, drawings, computer displays, text messages, social media posts, or e-mails), or physical conduct (including physically threatening another) that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion towards an individual on the basis of sex or gender, gender identity or gender expression, and/or sexual orientation. Such conduct violates this policy, even if it is not unlawful. In New York, harassment does not need to be severe or pervasive to be illegal. Generally, any behavior in which an employee or covered individual is treated worse because of their gender, sexual orientation, or gender expression is considered a violation of CANY policy. The intent of the behavior, for example, making a joke, does not neutralize a claim of harassment; in other words, not intending to harass someone is not a defense. What matters is the impact of the behavior on the individual to whom it is directed.

Employees and covered individuals should not feel discouraged from reporting harassment because they do not believe it is bad enough, or conversely because they do not want to see a colleague fired over less severe behavior. Just as harassment can happen in different degrees, potential discipline for engaging in sexual harassment will depend on the degree of harassment and might include education and counseling. It may lead to suspension or termination when appropriate.

Examples of conduct that violate this policy include:

1. Unwelcome sexual advances, flirtations, leering, whistling, touching, pinching, assault, blocking normal movement;
2. Requests for sexual favors or demands for sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment. This can

include sexual advances/pressure placed on a service industry employee by customers or clients, especially in those industries where hospitality and tips are essential to the customer/employee relationship;

3. Obscene or vulgar gestures, posters, or comments;
4. Sexual jokes or comments about a person's body, sexual prowess, or sexual deficiencies;
5. Propositions or suggestive or insulting comments of a sexual nature;
6. Derogatory cartoons, posters, and drawings (including having such materials visible in the background of a remote workspace during a virtual meeting);
7. Sexually-explicit e-mails, text messages, or voicemails;
8. Uninvited touching of a sexual nature;
9. Unwelcome sexually-related comments;
10. Conversation about one's own or someone else's sex life or romantic history;
11. Repeated requests for dates or romantic gestures, including gift-giving;
12. Conduct or comments consistently targeted at only one (1) gender, even if the content is not sexual;
13. Teasing or other conduct directed toward a person because of the person's gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation, such as:

- Interfering with, destroying, or damaging a person's workstation, tools, or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;
- Sabotaging an individual's work;
- Bullying, yelling, or name-calling;
- Intentional misuse of an individual's preferred pronouns; or
- Creating different expectations for individuals based on their perceived identities, such as:
 - Dress codes that place more emphasis on women's attire; or
 - Leaving parents/caregivers out of meetings;
- Sex stereotyping, which occurs when someone's conduct or personality traits are judged based on other people's ideas or perceptions about how individuals of a particular sex should act or look:
 - Remarks regarding an employee's gender expression, such as wearing a garment typically associated with a different gender identity; or
 - Asking employees to take on traditionally gendered roles, such as asking a woman to serve meeting refreshments when it is not part of, or appropriate to, her job duties.

This list is just a sample of behaviors and should not be considered exhaustive. Any employee or covered individual who believes they have experienced sexual harassment, even if it does not appear on this list, should feel encouraged to report it. In addition, sexual harassment is not limited to interactions in person. Sexual harassment can occur when employees are working remotely from home as well. Harassment can happen on virtual meeting platforms, in messaging apps, and during non-working hours, and regardless of whether the communication occurs on CANY-owned or personal devices.

Sexual harassment does not happen in a vacuum and discrimination experienced by employees can be impacted by biases and identities beyond an individual's gender. For example:

- Placing different demands or expectations on black women employees than white women employees can be both racial and gender discrimination;
- An individual's immigration status may lead to perceptions of vulnerability and increased concerns around illegal retaliation for reporting sexual harassment; or
- Past experiences as a survivor of domestic or sexual violence may lead an individual to feel re-traumatized by someone's behaviors in the workplace.

Individuals bring personal history with them to the workplace that might impact how they interact with certain behavior. It is especially important for all employees to be aware of how words or actions might impact someone with a different experience than their own in the interest of creating a safe and equitable workplace.

Definition of Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited. No employee or covered individual should fear reporting sexual harassment if they believe it has occurred. Retaliation means adverse conduct taken because an individual reported an actual or perceived violation of this policy, opposed practices prohibited by this policy, or participated in the reporting and investigation process described below. Examples of retaliation may include but are not limited to:

- Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
- Publicly releasing personnel files;
- Refusing to provide a reference in a manner consistent with CANY policy or practice or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
- Labeling an employee as "difficult" and excluding them from projects to avoid "drama;"
- Undermining an individual's immigration status;
- Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location;
- Threats of physical violence outside of work hours; and
- Disparaging someone on social media.

Supervisory Responsibilities. Everyone must work toward preventing sexual harassment, but supervisors and managers have a special responsibility to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination. Every supervisor who learns of any employee's concern about conduct in violation of this policy, whether in a formal complaint or informally, or who otherwise is aware of conduct in violation of this policy, must immediately report the issues raised or conduct to (the CEO). Managers and supervisors should not be passive and wait for employees to make a claim of harassment. If they observe such behavior, they must act.

While supervisors and managers have a responsibility to report harassment and discrimination, supervisors and managers must be mindful of the impact that harassment and a subsequent investigation has on victims. Being identified as a possible victim of harassment and questioned about harassment discrimination can be intimidating, uncomfortable, and re-traumatizing for individuals. Supervisors and managers must accommodate the needs of individuals who have experienced harassment to ensure workplace is safe, supportive, and free from retaliation for them during and after any investigation.

Bystander Intervention. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. There are five (5) standard methods of bystander intervention that can be used when anyone witnesses harassment or discrimination and wants to help:

1. A bystander can interrupt the harassment by engaging with the individual being harassed and distracting them from the harassing behavior;
2. A bystander who feels unsafe interrupting on their own can ask a third party to help intervene in the harassment;
3. A bystander can record or take notes on the harassment incident to benefit a future investigation;
4. A bystander might check in with the person who has been harassed after the incident, see how they are feeling, and let them know the behavior was not ok; and
5. If a bystander feels safe, they can confront the harassers and name the behavior as inappropriate. When confronting harassment, physically assaulting an individual is never an appropriate response.

Though not exhaustive and dependent on the circumstances, the guidelines above can serve as a brief guide of how to react when witnessing harassment in the workplace. Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. A supervisor or manager that is a bystander to harassment is required to report it.

Reporting Procedures

If the employee believes someone has violated this policy, the employee should promptly bring the matter to the immediate attention of the CEO at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623 or to the Head of Human Resources at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623.

If the person toward whom the complaint is directed is one of the individuals indicated above, employees should

contact any higher-level manager in their reporting hierarchy.

Written complaints can be submitted internally using the form provided in this handbook. Use of this form is not required. For anyone who would rather make a complaint verbally, or by email, these complaints will be treated with equal priority. A verbal or otherwise written complaint (such as an email) on behalf of oneself or another employee is also acceptable.

If the employee makes a complaint under this policy and has not received an initial response within five (5) business days, the employee should contact any member of management immediately at the following address 104 W 29th Street, New York, NY 10001 and phone number (212)414-9623.

Investigation Procedures

Upon receiving a complaint, CANY will promptly conduct a fair and thorough investigation into the facts and circumstances of any claim of a violation of this policy that is fair to all parties. To the extent possible, CANY will endeavor to keep the reporting individual's concerns confidential. However, complete confidentiality may not be possible in all circumstances. All individuals are required to cooperate in all investigations conducted pursuant to this policy.

During the investigation, CANY generally will interview the complainant and the accused, conduct further interviews as necessary and review any relevant documents or other information. CANY recognizes that participating in a harassment investigation can be uncomfortable and has the potential to retraumatize an employee. Those receiving claims and leading investigations will handle complaints and questions with sensitivity toward those participating.

Upon completion of the investigation, CANY will determine whether this policy has been violated based upon its reasonable evaluation of the information gathered during the investigation. CANY will inform the complainant and the accused of the results of the investigation.

In the event CANY determines that a violation of this policy has occurred, CANY will take steps to ensure a safe work environment for the individuals who experienced the complained-of conduct. CANY will take corrective measures against any person who it finds to have engaged in conduct in violation of this policy, if CANY determines such measures are necessary. These measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, suspension, or immediate termination. Anyone, regardless of position or title, whom CANY determines has engaged in conduct that violates this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. This includes individuals engaging in harassment (including sexual harassment) or retaliation, as well as supervisors who fail to report violations of this policy, or knowingly allow prohibited conduct to continue.

Legal Protections and External Remedies

An employee or covered individual who prefers not to report harassment to their manager or employer may choose to pursue external legal remedies. Complaints may be made to both the employer and a government agency. Aside from the internal complaint process at CANY, individuals may choose to pursue external legal remedies with the following governmental entities.

State Human Rights Law (HRL)

The Human Rights Law (HRL), codified as N.Y. Exec. Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to all employers in New York State with regard to sexual harassment, and protects employees paid or unpaid interns and non-employees regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of the HRL may be filed either with the New York State Division of Human Rights (NYSDHR) or in New York State Supreme Court.

Complaints with NYSDHR may be filed any time within three (3) years of the sexual harassment or within one (1) year of any other harassment. If an individual did not file at NYSDHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, within three (3) years of the alleged harassment. An individual may not file with NYSDHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court.

Complaining internally to CANY does not extend the time to file with NYSDHR or in court.

An attorney is not needed to file a complaint with NYSDHR, and there is no cost to file with NYSDHR.

NYSDHR will investigate complaints and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that sexual

harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual harassment is found after a hearing, NYSDHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring the employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying of monetary damages, attorney's fees, punitive damages, and civil fines.

The NYSDHR has established a toll-free confidential hotline to provide counsel and assistance to individuals who believe they are experiencing workplace sexual harassment. Employees can call the toll-free sexual harassment hotline at 1-800-HARASS-3 Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

NYSDHR's main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458; (718) 741-8400; www.dhr.ny.gov.

Contact NYSDHR at (888) 392-3644 or visit dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint. The website has a digital complaint process that can be completed on your computer or mobile device from start to finish. The website also has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, notarized, and mailed to NYSDHR. The website also contains contact information for NYSDHR's regional offices across New York State.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. If the EEOC determines that the law may have been violated, the EEOC will try to reach a voluntary settlement with the employer. If the EEOC cannot reach a settlement, the EEOC (or the Department of Justice in certain cases) will decide whether to file a lawsuit. The EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court if the EEOC closes the charge, is unable to determine if federal employment discrimination laws may have been violated or believes that unlawful discrimination occurred by does not file a lawsuit.

The EEOC does not hold hearings or award relief but may take other action including pursuing cases in federal court on behalf of complaining parties. Federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred. In general, private employers must have at least 15 employees to come within the jurisdiction of the EEOC.

An individual alleging discrimination at work can file a "Charge of Discrimination." The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (TTY: 1-800-669-6820), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov, or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with NYSDHR, NYSDHR will file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from harassment and discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city, or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists. For example, those who work in New York City may file complaints of sexual harassment with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Contact their main office at Law Enforcement Bureau of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, 40 Rector Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/index.page>.

Local Police Department Contact

If the harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement, or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime.

Employees should contact the local police department if they wish to pursue criminal charges.

This policy is aimed at providing employees and covered individuals an understanding of their right to a discrimination and harassment free workplace. All employees should feel safe at work. Though the focus of this policy is on sexual harassment and gender discrimination, the HRL protects against discrimination in several protected classes including sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, race, creed, color, national origin, military status, disability, pre-disposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, criminal history, or domestic violence survivor

status. The prevention policies outlined above should be considered applicable to all protected classes. Remember, CANY cannot remedy claimed sexual or other harassment, discrimination, or retaliation unless an employee brings these claims to the attention of management. Employees should report any conduct which they believe violates this policy.

SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT COMPLAINT FORM

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual or other harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the CEO. If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner, you may do so and can follow the guidelines set forth in CANY policy. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint. Once a complaint is received, CANY will follow the investigation process described in our policy.

General Information

Your Name / Job Title:

Your Department / Supervisor:

Preferred Communication Method (if via e-mail or phone, please provide contact info):

Complaint Information

1. Please tell us who you believe has violated our policy against sexual and other harassment. What is their relationship to you (e.g., Supervisor, Subordinate, Co-Worker, Other):

2. Please describe what happened and how it is affecting you and your work. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

3. Please provide specific date(s) when the alleged sexual or other harassment occurred. Additionally, please advise if the alleged sexual or other harassment is continuing?

4. Please list the name and contact information of any witnesses or individuals who may have information related to your complaint.

This last question is optional, but may help the investigation.

5. Have you previously complained or provided information (verbal or written) about related incidents? If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

If you have retained legal counsel and would like us to work with them, please provide their contact information.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

I have read and I understand CANY's Non-Harassment Policy.

Employee's Printed Name: _____

Employee's Signature: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

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