



HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN CALIFORNIA

Hostile work environment sexual harassment involves severe or frequent misconduct based on sex, and under current California law even one serious incident can support a claim.

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<https://www.worklawyers.com/hostile-work-environment-sexual-harassment-california/>

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Hostile work environment sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct based on sex that is severe or pervasive enough to create an abusive working environment.¹ This type of harassment is unlawful regardless of whether it is motivated by sexual desire.² The improper conduct must be severe, frequent, or both. A single incident can be enough if it unreasonably interferes with the victim's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.³

Sexual harassment of this sort only violates the law if the conduct is *objectively* hostile or abusive. A few annoying or mildly offensive comments are usually not enough.⁴

The sexual harassment must also *subjectively* offend, humiliate, or distress the victim.⁵ A person cannot claim that they experienced a hostile work environment if they were emotionally unaffected by the harassment or if they purposefully invited it.⁶ To prove that the victim suffered, they must usually demonstrate one or more of the following:



The harassment disturbed their emotional tranquility in the workplace,



The harassment affected their ability to perform their job as usual, or



The harassment interfered with and undermined their personal sense of well-being.⁷

The victim does not need to prove that their productivity declined. It is enough that a reasonable person in their position would find that the harassment made it more difficult to do the job.⁸

Many hostile work environment cases involve repeated instances of unlawful conduct.⁹ But a pattern is not required. One severe violation (like a sexual assault, a physical assault, or the threat of one) can be enough on its own to support a claim of hostile work environment sexual harassment.¹⁰

Courts in California use several factors to determine whether the work environment is sufficiently hostile or abusive:¹¹



Severity of the Conduct. Conduct that is particularly bad (like nonconsensual physical touching) is more likely to be unlawful than mild conduct. The worse the conduct is, the less frequently it needs to occur in order to meet the threshold of “pervasive” conduct.



Frequency of the Conduct. Even mild behaviors can be unlawful if they happen frequently enough. Improper activities that happen often are more

likely to be considered “pervasive” than those that happen once every other month. Some California courts will even attempt to count or approximate the total number of days on which the conduct occurred.



Context of the Conduct. Under this factor, all of the circumstances surrounding the harassment can be examined. In some cases, there may be circumstances beyond the improper conduct that make it more or less egregious. For example, the conduct may be less egregious if it only took place outside of the workplace. The type of workplace, however, is not an excuse. The legal standard is the same in every industry, even those where sexual commentary was once common.¹²

The weight of each factor will depend heavily on the facts of the case. And, while these factors are helpful in assessing whether a hostile work environment may be present, it is ultimately the judge or jury that makes the determination. Because these disputes turn on their facts, the Legislature has declared that harassment cases are “rarely appropriate for disposition on summary judgment,” meaning they often cannot be thrown out of court before a trial.¹³

Compare: *Quid Pro Quo* Sexual Harassment



Hostile work environment sexual harassment can be contrasted with “quid pro quo” sexual harassment. *Quid pro quo* is a Latin phrase that means “this for that.”¹⁴ Like the name implies, quid pro quo sexual harassment occurs when sexual favors are requested or demanded in exchange for a specific job benefit.¹⁵ (E.g., “If you perform a sex act on me, I will give you a raise.”)

Generally, quid pro quo sexual harassment appears in one of two forms:

-  An employer or supervisor **offers** an employee some kind of benefit which is conditioned upon the employee submitting to a sexual favor;¹⁶ or
-  An employer or supervisor **threatens** an employee about some sort of work-related action, like a threat of termination, unless the employee submits to certain sexual demands.¹⁷

Quid pro quo cases often involve unwanted sexual advances, inappropriate discussions of graphic sexual acts, or commentary on the employee's body and the sexual uses to which it could be put.¹⁸

These kinds of violations can be committed either expressly or impliedly. Merely hinting at a job benefit in exchange for sexual favors can constitute quid pro quo sexual harassment.¹⁹

Quid pro quo sexual harassment is usually a serious legal violation. Even just one instance of quid pro quo harassment can be enough to bring a lawsuit, as long as a tangible employment action resulted from a refusal to submit to a supervisor's sexual demands.²⁰ If the threatened action never happens, the conduct can still be unlawful, but courts analyze it as hostile work environment harassment instead.²¹

Gender Is Irrelevant



Workplace sexual harassment laws protect everyone, regardless of sex, gender, gender identity, or gender expression.²² As such, sexual harassment perpetrated by women is unlawful to the same extent it would be for men.²³

Moreover, sexual harassment is unlawful even when the victim is the same gender as the aggressor.²⁴

In other words, the genders of both the harasser and the victim are irrelevant. The only question is whether the underlying conduct violated the law.

Common Examples of Sexual Harassment



The tests defining “sexual harassment” can be a little difficult to understand. This is particularly true for hostile work environment claims because there is no clear rule defining which conduct is severe or pervasive. As such, when analyzing an allegation, many courts rely on the fact patterns of prior cases. These examples can help clarify where courts draw the line in determining whether conduct is unlawful.

Older cases, however, should be read with caution. In 2019, the Legislature adopted rules that make it easier for employees to prove a hostile work environment, and some employer-friendly decisions from before that change would likely come out differently today.²⁵

3.1 Unwanted Physical Touching

Unwanted physical touching is generally the clearest type of sexual harassment. Courts have described physical touching as being more offensive than mere words or verbal abuse, in most cases.²⁶ As such, it is more likely that a court will find unlawful sexual harassment has occurred where there is physical touching.

For example, in *Rene v. MGM Grand Hotel, Inc.*, an employee was inappropriately touched on his crotch and anus through his clothing on numerous occasions by his coworkers.²⁷ The court found that this kind of physical conduct was so severe and pervasive that it constituted an objectively abusive working environment.²⁸ It therefore held that the employee had a valid claim of unlawful sexual harassment.

Many cases, however, involve facts that are far less egregious or less sexual in nature. For example, an occasional touch on the arm or back might not rise to the level of sexual harassment, even though the employee might interpret it as sexual.

In *Mokler v. County of Orange*, an employee sued her employer for sexual harassment in part because her supervisor had hugged her and, as he did so, he rubbed her breast with his arm.²⁹ The court found that this touching was brief and did not constitute a sufficiently extreme act of harassment.³⁰ So, although the supervisor's behavior was rude, inappropriate, and offensive, the employee did not have a valid claim of sexual harassment.³¹

Mokler was decided before the Legislature adopted the single-incident rule discussed above. Its reasoning sits uneasily with current law, and a court applying today's standard might well reach a different result on similar facts.³²

Unfortunately, courts don't have a clear line for these kinds of close-call cases. Instead, they weigh the severity and frequency of the touchings.

3.2 Sexually Derogatory Comments

Perhaps the most common type of sexual harassment comes in the form of sexually derogatory comments. In the real world, these comments are often directed toward women in the workplace. They might be jokes, insults, slurs, or other types of verbal harassment.³³

In California, comments alone, with no physical touching, can be enough to constitute sexual harassment. But the comments usually need to be more than just crude, vulgar, or sexually disparaging to be actionable.³⁴ Rather, like other hostile work environment claims, sexually derogatory comments must be severe or pervasive.³⁵

In one case, for example, an effeminate male restaurant employee was subjected to an unrelenting barrage of sexually derogatory names. He was also repeatedly referred to as a woman and was taunted for behaving like a woman.³⁶ The court held that this kind of verbal abuse was sufficient to establish a valid claim of sexual harassment.³⁷

In a different case, a male supervisor referred to female employees as “dumb fucking broads” and “fucking cunts.”³⁸ The court noted that the supervisor's abuse of women in the workplace centered on their gender. Accordingly, the court found that there was “no doubt” that the employee was sexually harassed.³⁹

Both of these cases show how abusive conduct can become unlawful when it specifically targets a person because of characteristics related to their gender.

3.3 Inappropriate Propositions

Propositions are also relatively common in the workplace. In general, a single request to go on a date does *not* amount to sexual harassment.⁴⁰ There may, however, be a valid claim of sexual harassment if the employee is subjected to repeated advances by the same person or if the employee is punished for rejecting an advance.

In one case, an employee was asked out on a date three or four times by a coworker.⁴¹ Each time, the employee rejected the request. Some time later, the coworker described his sexual fantasies about the employee to her.⁴² Upset, the employee complained to her supervisor about the coworker's conduct. After that, the coworker began to stare at her angrily several times each day.⁴³

The court in that case held that the coworker's initial propositions could potentially constitute overt acts of sexual harassment. Likewise, the coworker's prolonged campaign of staring at the employee, which began after she complained, could be viewed as a continuation of that harassment.⁴⁴ An employer in such a situation could be potentially liable for unlawful sexual harassment.

Another clearly prohibited behavior in California is the offering of employment or employment benefits in exchange for sexual acts. As mentioned above, these kinds of offers or threats are unlawful quid pro quos.⁴⁵

Importantly, inappropriate propositions do *not* have to be directly spoken to be unlawful; they can be implied by words or conduct.⁴⁶ This can occur when a supervisor or other superior implies that their subordinate will get ahead in the workplace through sexual acts.

3.4 Favoritism and Unequal Treatment

California law prohibits sex-based discrimination.⁴⁷ In the context of sexual harassment, this kind of discrimination can occur when supervisors reward employees with whom they are having sex or punish those who refuse to have sex with them.

In general, isolated instances of favoritism toward an employee with whom the supervisor is having a sexual affair would *not* constitute unlawful sexual harassment.⁴⁸ These situations, however, often blur the line between consensual sexual conduct and job-motivated sexual favors.

When sexual favoritism in a workplace is widespread, it can create an unlawful hostile work environment. In those cases, the demeaning message conveyed to employees is that they are viewed by management as sexual playthings. Or, even worse, the employees may feel that they are required to engage in sexual conduct with their supervisors or the management to get ahead in their job.⁴⁹

In one such case, two female employees sued their employer for sexual harassment because their supervisor engaged in sexual affairs with three subordinate employees at the same time.⁵⁰ The supervisor promised and granted unfair employment benefits to the women with whom he was having sex.⁵¹ The court held that this conduct could potentially constitute sexual favoritism widespread enough to justify a claim of hostile work environment sexual harassment.⁵²

3.5 Persistent Leering

At least one court has held that persistently staring at an employee in a sexual manner can justify a hostile work environment sexual harassment claim.

In one case, an employee made repeated complaints to her employer that her supervisor was staring at her breasts.⁵³ The inappropriate staring continued for more than two years. The court held that, in some cases, persistently staring or leering in the workplace can constitute unlawful sexual harassment.⁵⁴

It should be noted, however, that these kinds of cases can be very hard to prove. Juries and judges may be very skeptical that mere looks are sexual in nature, without additional evidence of sexual misconduct.

3.6 Isolated Incidents

Hostile work environment claims can be proved in two basic ways. Conduct that is not especially severe becomes unlawful only when it is *pervasive*. Employees relying on relatively mild conduct must therefore show “a concerted pattern of harassment of a repeated, routine, or a generalized nature.”⁵⁵ Conduct that is merely occasional, isolated, sporadic, or trivial is generally not enough.⁵⁶

Severe conduct is different. Since January 1, 2019, California law has been clear that a single incident of harassing conduct is enough to support a claim if it unreasonably interfered with the employee's work performance or created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.⁵⁷

The change is best illustrated by the case the Legislature singled out for rejection. In *Brooks v. City of San Mateo*, an employee sued her employer after her supervisor forced his hand under her sweater and bra to fondle her bare breast.⁵⁸ The employee required psychological help and even then was unable to successfully return to her job.⁵⁹ The federal court nevertheless held that, because the incident occurred on a single occasion for a matter of minutes, it did not rise to the level of unlawful hostile work environment sexual harassment.⁶⁰

California's Legislature has expressly rejected that decision. By statute, *Brooks* “shall not be used in determining what kind of conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive” to violate California's sexual harassment laws.⁶¹ A case with similar facts would likely come out differently in a California court today.

3.7 Mildly Offensive Behaviors

There is a lot of conduct that most people would consider improper but nevertheless may not constitute sexual harassment under the law.⁶² Simple teasing and offhand comments, for example, will not amount to unlawful conduct unless they are serious or persistent.⁶³

Additionally, different people have different comfort levels when it comes to things like physical touching or jokes in the workplace. A good rule of thumb for employers looking to avoid sexual harassment claims is that it's best not to engage in or allow any behavior which may be on the line or which you're not sure an employee would be comfortable with.

Sexual Harassment Liability



When sexual harassment occurs in the workplace, the victims suffer. To compensate them for their suffering, California law gives many victims the right to recover money from their harassers.⁶⁴

Many employers believe, incorrectly, that only the person directly sexually harassing another is responsible for paying damages to the employee. While it is true that the individual harassers can be held personally liable for their misconduct,⁶⁵ employers are often liable as well.

If the harasser is a supervisor or employer, the employer will be *strictly* liable for the harassment.⁶⁶ This means that the employer will be required to pay the victim's damages, even if the employer was not at fault for the harassment and did nothing wrong.

If, on the other hand, the harasser is merely a coworker or other non-supervisory employee, the employer will only be liable for the harassment when:

-  The employer knew or should have known of the harassing conduct, and
-  The employer failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.⁶⁷

This test essentially imposes liability on employers if they were negligent in handling one or more instances of workplace sexual harassment.

Additionally, employers can be liable for sexual harassment even if the harasser is not an employee. But the extent of the employer's liability may depend on the amount of control they have to prevent the nonemployee's offending conduct.⁶⁸

EXAMPLE

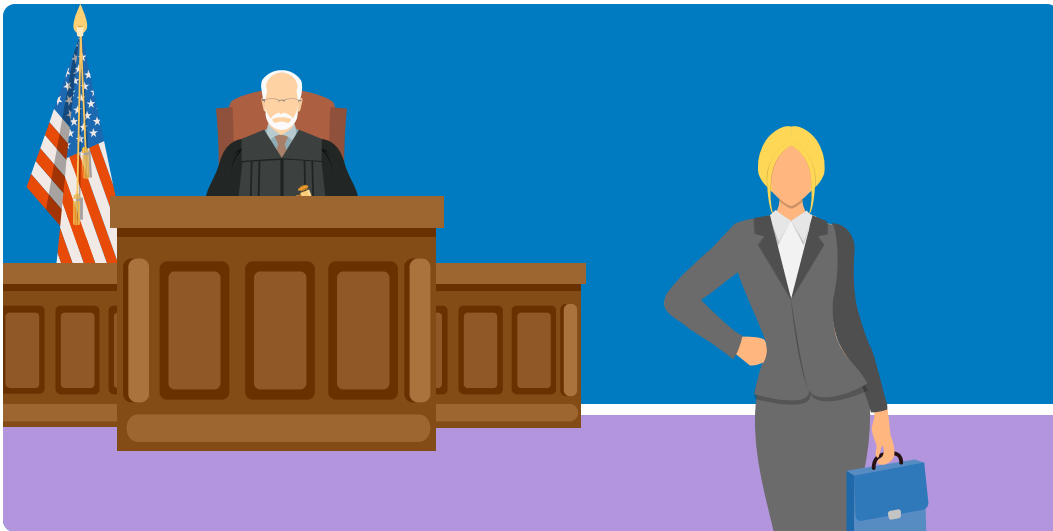
Jane works at a local coffee shop. John, a regular customer, comes into the coffee shop every day and sexually harasses Jane. Jane's supervisor sees the harassment, but does nothing to prevent it from happening. Jane's employer could be liable for failing to prevent the sexual harassment.

When a court finds that a person or business is liable for sexual harassment, the consequences can be severe. Among other damages, employers could be subject to the following:

-  Paying the employee backpay, contributing to the employee's retirement funds, or giving the employee other amounts that are meant to compensate them for all the harm caused by the unlawful acts;⁶⁹
-  Paying damages equal to the amount of money the employee may have lost from: an unfair firing, the refusal to promote the employee, or unequal pay;⁷⁰
-  Repaying the employee's attorney fees;⁷¹
-  Repaying the employee's litigation expenses or expert witness fees;⁷²
-  Reinstatement of the employee in their job, or paying the employee's future projected earnings if reinstatement isn't feasible;⁷³
-  Interest on the amounts won as a result of a lawsuit;⁷⁴
-  Compensation for the employee's emotional pain or suffering;⁷⁵ and
-  Punitive damages meant to punish the employer for their wrongdoing.⁷⁶

These types of damages are the most commonly seen in employment cases. If specific facts merit, there may be other types of remedies the employee can pursue.

Handling Sexual Harassment Violations



Despite the clear requirements of California law, some employers still violate their employees' legal rights. Employees who have experienced a violation of their right to be free from workplace sexual harassment have three basic options:

-  They can attempt to resolve the dispute informally with their employer,
-  They can bring an administrative claim to seek damages, or
-  They can file a lawsuit in court.

In selecting one of these paths, employees should remember that they may be entitled to compensatory damages, punitive damages, or, in some cases, reinstatement to their former job.

Of course, each option has benefits and disadvantages, and some situations require employees to try all three approaches. It is often a good idea for employees to discuss their case with an employment lawyer.

5.1 Do Employees Need a Lawyer?

Employees are *not* required to have a lawyer to file a claim against their employer. But it is often a good idea to have one.

The law can be complex and very few cases are straightforward. Even if the facts are strong, an experienced employment law attorney can sometimes help by:

-  Collecting all legally relevant information,
-  Applying the law to the evidence and related facts in a compelling way,
-  Avoiding the strategic pitfalls many nonlawyers are unfamiliar with, and
-  Maximizing the financial damages the employee receives.

Of course, there is no guarantee that a lawyer will be able to accomplish these things. But, when employees handle their legal disputes without representation, there is sometimes an increased risk that they will lose or severely harm their case due to legal missteps that a lawyer would have avoided.

If the employer contests the employee's claim, which happens often, legal arguments will have to be made and evidence might need to be presented. This might occur in court or with an administrative agency, sometimes according to complicated legal procedures. It can be a good idea to have a lawyer who is familiar with doing those things.

5.2 Paying for a Lawyer

In many cases, attorneys are willing to work with no upfront costs on the part of the employee. Instead, they will take a percentage of what the employee wins at the end of the case.

It is also possible that the employer will be required to pay the employee's legal fees at the end of the case. Some laws place the burden of those expenses on the employer because it is easier for them to afford it.⁷⁷

The reverse is rarely true. An employee who loses a sexual harassment lawsuit generally cannot be ordered to pay the employer's attorney fees unless the court finds that the case was frivolous, unreasonable, or groundless.⁷⁸

So, although there is no legal requirement that an employee must have an attorney, navigating the claims process can be much easier if the employee has one.

5.3 State Law Claims Start with a Government Agency

When an employee decides to sue their employer, a coworker, or their supervisor for violating California's sexual harassment laws, they must first file a complaint with California's Civil Rights Department (the "CRD"), formerly known as the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.⁷⁹ Employees pursuing a claim related to sexual harassment generally *cannot* go straight to court with a lawsuit.⁸⁰

The law treats sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination. As such, the process for filing a sexual harassment claim with the CRD is the same as the process for filing a discrimination complaint. Complaints can be filed online through the CRD's California Civil Rights System, or by mail, email, or phone intake.⁸¹ The process is explained in our article about how to file a discrimination complaint with the CRD.

If, after a complaint is filed with the CRD, the claim is not resolved, the employee will be issued a document called a right-to-sue letter.⁸² The employee may then pursue their case by bringing a lawsuit in court.

An employee who prefers to go directly to court can instead request an immediate right-to-sue notice from the CRD, rather than waiting for an investigation.⁸³

5.4 The Deadline to File (Statute of Limitations)

Employees are up against strict deadlines when pursuing relief for sexual harassment violations. If the employee is bringing claims under state law, they must file a complaint against the employer with the CRD within **three years** of the date of the alleged violation.⁸⁴

If the employee has gone through the administrative process and has been issued a right-to-sue letter from the CRD, the employee will then have **one year** to file a lawsuit in civil court against the employer.⁸⁵ This one-year clock starts ticking on the date the right-to-sue letter is issued.

There are, of course, exceptions to these time limits. And employees wishing to pursue relief under federal law may be subject to a different timeline altogether. You should speak with a lawyer immediately if you are unsure whether your claim is time-barred.

5.5 Retaliation Is Prohibited

Even though most employers follow the law, employees are often worried about the consequences of pursuing a claim against their employer. Fortunately, employers are legally prohibited from wrongfully terminating or taking adverse employment actions against their employees simply because they opposed the employer's violations of the law.⁸⁶

Similarly, an employee who has suffered a violation of California's sexual harassment laws has a right to file a complaint, testify, or assist in any proceeding in a claim against their employer. The employer may not retaliate against them for doing so.⁸⁷

References

- 1 Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (f)(2) [“Hostile work environment sexual harassment occurs when unwelcome comments or conduct based on sex unreasonably interfere with an employee's work performance or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.”]; *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 279 [“a hostile work environment sexual harassment claim requires a plaintiff employee to show she was subjected to sexual advances, conduct, or comments that were . . . sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of her employment and create an abusive work environment”].
- 2 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(4)(C) [“Sexually harassing conduct need not be motivated by sexual desire.”].
- 3 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (b) [“A single incident of harassing conduct is sufficient to create a triable issue regarding the existence of a hostile work environment if the harassing conduct has unreasonably interfered with the plaintiff's work performance or created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.”].
- 4 *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 283 [“Although annoying or 'merely offensive' comments in the workplace are not actionable, conduct that is severe or pervasive enough to create an objectively hostile or abusive work environment is unlawful, even if it does not cause psychological injury to the plaintiff.”].
- 5 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (a); *Fisher v. San Pedro Peninsula Hospital* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 590, 608.
- 6 *Meritor Sav. Bank, FSB v. Vinson* (1986) 477 U.S. 57, 68 [106 S.Ct. 2399, 2406] [“The gravamen of any sexual harassment claim is that the alleged sexual advances were 'unwelcome.'”].
- 7 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (a) [harassment is unlawful “when the harassing conduct sufficiently offends, humiliates, distresses, or intrudes

upon its victim, so as to disrupt the victim's emotional tranquility in the workplace, affect the victim's ability to perform the job as usual, or otherwise interfere with and undermine the victim's personal sense of well-being"]; *Fisher v. San Pedro Peninsula Hospital* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 590, 608.

- 8 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (a) [adopting the standard of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's concurrence in *Harris v. Forklift Systems* (1993) 510 U.S. 17, 26: "the plaintiff need not prove that his or her tangible productivity has declined as a result of the harassment. It suffices to prove that a reasonable person subjected to the discriminatory conduct would find, as the plaintiff did, that the harassment so altered working conditions as to make it more difficult to do the job"].
 - 9 *Miller v. Department of Corrections* (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 462 [noting that courts consider the frequency and severity of the harassment, among other factors].
 - 10 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (b); *Hughes v. Pair* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1049 ["employment law acknowledges that an isolated incident of harassing conduct may qualify as 'severe' when it consists of 'a physical assault or the threat thereof.'"]; see *Bailey v. San Francisco District Attorney's Office* (2024) 16 Cal.5th 611 [an isolated act of harassment can be actionable if it is sufficiently severe in light of the totality of the circumstances].
 - 11 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (c) ["The existence of a hostile work environment depends upon the totality of the circumstances"]; *Fisher v. San Pedro Peninsula Hospital* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 590, 610 ["The factors that can be considered in evaluating the totality of the circumstances are: (1) the nature of the unwelcome sexual acts or words (generally, physical touching is more offensive than unwelcome verbal abuse); (2) the frequency of the offensive encounters; (3) the total number of days over which all of the offensive conduct occurs; and (4) the context in which the sexually harassing conduct occurred."].
 - 12 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (d) ["The legal standard for sexual harassment should not vary by type of workplace. It is irrelevant that a particular occupation may have been characterized by a greater frequency of sexually related commentary or conduct in the past."].
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- 13 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (e).
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- 14 Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (f)(1) [“‘Quid pro quo’ (Latin for ‘this for that’) sexual harassment is characterized by explicit or implicit conditioning of a job or promotion on an applicant or employee’s submission to sexual advances or other conduct based on sex.”].
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- 15 *Hughes v. Pair* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1042 [quid pro quo sexual harassment is “a demand for sexual favors in return for a job benefit”].
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- 16 Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11019, subd. (b)(2)(D) [“Harassment includes but is not limited to: . . . Sexual favors, e.g., unwanted sexual advances, which condition an employment benefit upon an exchange of sexual favors.”].
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- 17 *Burlington Indus. v. Ellerth* (1998) 524 U.S. 742, 751 [118 S.Ct. 2257, 2264] [“Cases based on threats which are carried out are referred to often as quid pro quo cases, as distinct from bothersome attentions or sexual remarks that are sufficiently severe or pervasive to create a hostile work environment.”].
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- 18 Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11019, subd. (b); *Mogilefsky v. Superior Court* (1993) 20 Cal.App.4th 1409, 1414 [“A cause of action for quid pro quo harassment involves the behavior most commonly regarded as sexual harassment, including, e.g., sexual propositions, unwarranted graphic discussion of sexual acts, and commentary on the employee’s body and the sexual uses to which it could be put.”].
-
- 19 *Mogilefsky v. Superior Court* (1993) 20 Cal.App.4th 1409, 1414 [“To state a cause of action on this theory, it is sufficient to allege that a term of employment was expressly or impliedly conditioned upon acceptance of a supervisor’s unwelcome sexual advances.”].
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- 20 *Hughes v. Pair* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1049 [“To establish quid pro quo sexual harassment under these employment laws, a plaintiff must show ‘that a tangible employment action resulted from a refusal to submit to a supervisor’s sexual demands.’”].
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- 21 See *Burlington Indus. v. Ellerth* (1998) 524 U.S. 742, 751 [118 S.Ct. 2257, 2264]; *Hughes v. Pair* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1049.
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- 22 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(1); see Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(4)(C) [“‘harassment’ because of sex includes sexual harassment, gender

harassment, and harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions”].

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- 23 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(1).
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- 24 *Lewis v. City of Benicia* (2014) 224 Cal.App.4th 1519, 1525 [“Under both Title VII and FEHA, sexual harassment can occur between members of the same gender as long as the plaintiff can establish the harassment amounted to discrimination because of sex.”]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (f)(2)(B) [an employer may be liable for sexual harassment “regardless of the sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation of the perpetrator”].
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- 25 Gov. Code, § 12923 (added by Stats. 2018, ch. 955 (SB 1300), eff. Jan. 1, 2019).
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- 26 *Fisher v. San Pedro Peninsula Hospital* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 590, 610 [“generally, physical touching is more offensive than unwelcome verbal abuse”]; *Herberg v. California Institute of the Arts* (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 142, 150 [“physical touching generally considered more offensive than mere words”].
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- 27 *Rene v. MGM Grand Hotel, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2002) 305 F.3d 1061, 1064.
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- 28 *Rene v. MGM Grand Hotel, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2002) 305 F.3d 1061, 1065.
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- 29 *Mokler v. County of Orange* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 121, 132.
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- 30 *Mokler v. County of Orange* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 121, 145.
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- 31 *Mokler v. County of Orange* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 121, 145–146.
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- 32 Gov. Code, § 12923, subds. (b), (e).
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- 33 *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 280 [“verbal harassment may include epithets, derogatory comments, or slurs on the basis of sex”].
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- 34 *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 282 [“a hostile work environment sexual harassment claim is not established where a supervisor or coworker simply uses crude or inappropriate language in front of employees or draws a vulgar picture, without directing sexual innuendos or gender-related language toward a plaintiff or toward women in general.”].
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35	<i>Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions</i> (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 283.
36	<i>Nichols v. Azteca Rest. Enters.</i> (9th Cir. 2001) 256 F.3d 864, 872–873.
37	<i>Nichols v. Azteca Rest. Enters.</i> (9th Cir. 2001) 256 F.3d 864, 878.
38	<i>Steiner v. Showboat Operating Co.</i> (9th Cir. 1994) 25 F.3d 1459, 1464.
39	<i>Steiner v. Showboat Operating Co.</i> (9th Cir. 1994) 25 F.3d 1459, 1464.
40	<i>Herberg v. California Institute of the Arts</i> (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 142, 153 [a single, isolated incident was insufficient on the facts of that case].
41	<i>Birschtein v. New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.</i> (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 994, 997.
42	<i>Birschtein v. New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.</i> (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 994, 998.
43	<i>Birschtein v. New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.</i> (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 994, 998.
44	<i>Birschtein v. New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.</i> (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 994, 1002.
45	<i>Hughes v. Pair</i> (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1042.
46	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 461 [the prohibition against sexual harassment includes “impliedly conditioning employment benefits on submission to or tolerance of unwelcome sexual advances”].
47	Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (a).
48	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 451.
49	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 451.
50	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 466.
51	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 466.
52	<i>Miller v. Department of Corrections</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 446, 468.
53	<i>Billings v. Town of Grafton</i> (1st Cir. 2008) 515 F.3d 39.
54	<i>Billings v. Town of Grafton</i> (1st Cir. 2008) 515 F.3d 39, 50.

- 55 *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 283.
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- 56 *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 283 [“courts have held an employee generally cannot recover for harassment that is occasional, isolated, sporadic, or trivial”].
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- 57 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (b) (added by Stats. 2018, ch. 955 (SB 1300)); see *Bailey v. San Francisco District Attorney's Office* (2024) 16 Cal.5th 611 [an isolated act of harassment can be actionable if it is sufficiently severe in light of the totality of the circumstances].
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- 58 *Brooks v. City of San Mateo* (9th Cir. 2000) 229 F.3d 917, 921.
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- 59 *Brooks v. City of San Mateo* (9th Cir. 2000) 229 F.3d 917, 924.
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- 60 *Brooks v. City of San Mateo* (9th Cir. 2000) 229 F.3d 917, 927.
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- 61 Gov. Code, § 12923, subd. (b) [declaring the Legislature's “rejection of the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit's opinion in *Brooks v. City of San Mateo* (9th Cir. 2000) 229 F.3d 917” and stating that “the opinion shall not be used in determining what kind of conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive to constitute a violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act”].
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- 62 See, e.g., *Lyle v. Warner Brothers Television Productions* (2006) 38 Cal.4th 264, 283.
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- 63 *Hughes v. Pair* (2009) 46 Cal.4th 1035, 1042.
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- 64 Gov. Code, § 12965; *Commodore Home Systems, Inc. v. Superior Court* (1982) 32 Cal.3d 211, 215 [“the FEHA does not limit the relief a court may grant in a statutory suit charging employment discrimination”].
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- 65 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(3) [“An employee of an entity subject to this subdivision is personally liable for any harassment prohibited by this section that is perpetrated by the employee, regardless of whether the employer or covered entity knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.”]; *Janken v. GM Hughes Electronics* (1996) 46 Cal.App.4th 55, 62–63 [“it was the intent of the Legislature to place individual supervisory employees at risk of personal liability for personal conduct constituting harassment”].
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- 66 *State Dept. of Health Services v. Superior Court* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 1026, 1041 [“the FEHA makes the employer strictly liable for harassment by a supervisor.”]; Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (f)(2)(C)1. [“An employer or other covered entity is strictly liable for the harassing conduct of its agents or supervisors, regardless of whether the employer or other covered entity knew or should have known of the harassment.”].
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- 67 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(1); *Hope v. California Youth Authority* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 577, 588.
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- 68 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (j)(1) [“An employer may also be responsible for the acts of nonemployees, with respect to harassment of employees, applicants, unpaid interns or volunteers, or persons providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace, if the employer, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. In reviewing cases involving the acts of nonemployees, the extent of the employer's control and any other legal responsibility that the employer may have with respect to the conduct of those nonemployees shall be considered.”].
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- 69 Civ. Code, § 3333 [“For the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, the measure of damages, except where otherwise expressly provided by this code, is the amount which will compensate for all the detriment proximately caused thereby, whether it could have been anticipated or not.”].
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- 70 Civ. Code, § 3333.
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- 71 Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(6) [“In civil actions brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award to the prevailing party, including the department, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees . . . ”].
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- 72 Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(6).
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- 73 *Pollard v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.* (2001) 532 U.S. 843, 846 [121 S.Ct. 1946, 1948, 150 L.Ed.2d 62, 67] [“In cases in which reinstatement is not viable because of continuing hostility between the plaintiff and the employer or its workers, or because of psychological injuries suffered by the plaintiff as a result of the discrimination, courts have ordered front pay as a substitute for reinstatement.”].
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74	Civ. Code, § 3287, subd. (a).
75	42 U.S.C. § 1981a(b)(3).
76	Civ. Code, § 3294, subd. (a) ["In an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, where it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, the plaintiff, in addition to the actual damages, may recover damages for the sake of example and by way of punishing the defendant."].
77	Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(6) ["In civil actions brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award to the prevailing party, including the department, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees . . . "].
78	Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(6) ["a prevailing defendant shall not be awarded fees and costs unless the court finds the action was frivolous, unreasonable, or groundless when brought, or the plaintiff continued to litigate after it clearly became so"].
79	Gov. Code, § 12960.
80	<i>Martin v. Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.</i> (1994) 29 Cal.App.4th 1718, 1724; <i>Williams v. City of Belvedere</i> (1999) 72 Cal.App.4th 84, 90 ["Before a person may file a civil complaint alleging a violation of this statute, he or she must first file an administrative claim with the DFEH."].
81	CRD, Complaint Process .
82	Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(1)(A) ["if a civil action is not brought by the department . . . within 150 days after the filing of a complaint, or if the department earlier determines that no civil action will be brought . . . , the department shall promptly notify, in writing, the person claiming to be aggrieved that the department shall issue, on request, the right-to-sue notice."].
83	Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(1)(A); CRD, Complaint Process .
84	Gov. Code, § 12960, subd. (e)(5) ["A complaint alleging . . . any other violation of Article 1 (commencing with Section 12940) of Chapter 6 shall not be filed after the expiration of three years from the date upon which the unlawful practice or refusal to cooperate occurred."].

85 Gov. Code, § 12965, subd. (c)(1)(D) ["The notices . . . shall indicate that the person claiming to be aggrieved may bring a civil action under this part against the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency named in the verified complaint within one year from the date of that notice."].

86 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (h).

87 Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (h).
