

2020



ELITE HEALTHCARE
CONSULTANTS
INC.

Employee Handbook

**ELITE HEALTHCARE
CONSULTANTS**

INTRODUCTION

We have prepared this Employee Handbook to acquaint you with the basic employment policies and practices we follow at Elite Healthcare Consultants, Inc., (“Elite” or the “Company”). This handbook includes general outlines of employment policies, benefits, and rules applicable to employees. You should become familiar with this and refer to it whenever you have questions about policies or benefits. You should also feel free to ask your supervisor or Human Resources (HR) any questions you may have about our practices. You must keep your handbook in a convenient place so that you may add any revisions and/or additions as they occur, and so that you can refer to it whenever you have any questions. It is your responsibility to keep your handbook up to date.

These policies and procedures should be regarded as internal guidelines. Policies cannot anticipate every situation or cover every possible circumstance. They are not intended to be, and do not represent, a promise or a contract between you and Elite Healthcare Consultants. They do not give rise to legal rights and are subject to change by management at any time.

Elite Healthcare Consultants reserves the right to revoke, change, or supplement its policies, procedures, and benefits at any time without prior notice. This handbook supersedes all previously expressed policies, procedures, or statements of benefits (whether or not in writing) to the extent they are inconsistent with this handbook.

This handbook and the policies, procedures, and benefits described herein are not intended as a guarantee of continuity of benefits or rights. Because employment at Elite Healthcare Consultants is at-will, no right of employment or employment for any term is intended or may be inferred from any statements in this handbook.

WELCOME

Welcome to Elite Healthcare Consultants, Inc. (“Elite” or the “Company”), an agency whose mission is to handle administrative services so that home care agencies can focus on what’s most important, patient care. At Elite, the highest level of quality of our customer service is our ultimate goal.

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EMPLOYMENT AT WILL

Employment at Elite is voluntarily entered into for no specific term or period of time. Elite has the absolute right to terminate employees at any time, with or without cause, and with or without notice, in its sole discretion. Similarly, employees are free to resign at any time.

Elite's relationship with its employees is and always will be one of voluntary employment "at will." Neither these policies nor any other Elite document confers any contractual right, either expresses or implied, to remain in Elite's employ or places any limitations on its right to terminate the employment relationship. Employment for a specific term cannot be guaranteed or promised except pursuant to a specific written agreement. Only the Integrator (and no other Elite representative) has the authority to enter into any agreement for employment for any specific duration. Moreover, no such agreement shall be enforceable unless in writing and duly executed by the employee and the Integrator.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY POLICY

Elite subscribes to a policy of equal opportunity. Elite does not discriminate in employment opportunities or practices on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, religion, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisions or any other characteristic protected by law. This policy governs all aspects of employment including, but not limited to, recruitment, hiring, compensation, training and apprenticeship, promotion, upgrading, demotion, downgrading, layoff and termination. All employment-related decisions are based solely on relevant criteria including training, experience and suitability.

Elite will make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with known disabilities unless doing so would result in an undue hardship. Any applicant or employee who requires an accommodation in order to perform the essential functions of the job should contact a Company representative with day-to-day personnel responsibilities and request such an accommodation.

Any employees with questions or concerns about any type of discrimination in the workplace are encouraged to bring these issues to the attention of their immediate supervisor. Employees may also bring these issues to the attention of senior management, particularly if the supervisor is the problem. Employees can raise concerns and make reports without fear of reprisal. Anyone found to be engaging in any type of unlawful discrimination will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT & REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

To ensure equal employment opportunities to qualified individuals with a disability, Elite will make reasonable accommodations for the known disability of an otherwise qualified individual, unless undue hardship on the operation of the business would result. Employees who may require a reasonable accommodation should contact the HR Department.

GENDER PAY INEQUITY

Elite subscribes to a New Jersey and federal law that prohibits employers from discriminating against an individual with respect to his/her pay, compensation, benefits, or terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of the individual's sex.

POLICY PROHIBITING WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

Elite is committed to a work environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity, free from all forms of unlawful discrimination. Sexual harassment, or harassment based on an employee's race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability or any other protected characteristic violates the law, has no place in the work environment and is strictly prohibited. It is Elite's policy that every employee has the right to work free of harassment, sexual or otherwise. This policy applies to all persons involved in the operation of Elite and prohibits unlawful harassment by all employees, including management.

1. Harassment Prohibited

- a. **Sexual Harassment** - The following conduct constitutes sexual harassment and will not be tolerated:

Any unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, or other verbal comments, gestures or physical actions of a sexual or otherwise offensive nature, under any of the following circumstances:

- i) Coercing an individual to submit to such conduct as a term or condition of employment. This would include, but not be limited to, explicit or implicit promises, in return for sexual favors, of employment, career advancement or improvement in terms, conditions or benefits of employment (e.g., evaluations, promotion, transfer, training, awards, compensation, assigned duties, etc.).
- ii) Using an individual employee's submission to or rejection of such conduct as the basis for an employment-related decision. This would include, but not be limited to, explicit or implicit threats that the employee's career or any terms, conditions or benefits of employment will be adversely affected if sexual advances or requests for sexual favors are rejected

- (e.g., non-promotion or transfer, reassignment to a less desirable position/location/work schedule, etc.).
- iii) Unreasonably interfering with an individual employee's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment, whether intentionally or not. Offensive conduct covered by this last category would include, but not be limited to, deliberately provocative behavior, unwelcome sexual flirtations, advances or propositions, abusive language or gestures, overtures or statements of a sexual nature, unnecessary touching (e.g., patting, pinching, hugging, brushing up against another employee's body), graphic or verbal commentaries about an employee's body, sexually suggestive or explicit jokes, a display in the workplace of sexually suggestive objects or pictures (e.g., calendars), the use of sexually degrading comments, or offensive nonverbal behavior (e.g., leering or staring).

This policy applies equally to men and women, to same- and opposite-sex relationships, to supervisor-subordinate relationships, and to peer relationships. Depending on the extent of Elite's exercise of control it may also apply to non-employees, such as vendors and other visitors.

- b. **Harassment** - The following conduct constitutes harassment other than sexual harassment and will not be tolerated.
 - i) Use of ethnic slurs or racial epithets.
 - ii) Telling jokes that may be construed as harassment of others based on their race, national origin, age, disability or religious beliefs.
 - iii) The display of cartoons or other images (including images displayed on computers) that may be construed as harassment of others based on their race, national origin, age, disability or religious beliefs.
- c. Any employee who finds another person's behavior to be offensive and who is comfortable doing so may directly inform such other person that such conduct is offensive to such employee and that it must stop. In any event, employees are required to use the complaint procedure set forth below.

2. Fraternization

Notwithstanding the camaraderie which we encourage, Elite frowns upon consenting romantic and/or sexual relationships among employees (particularly among executives, supervisory or management personnel and other employees). It should be recognized that such relationships, particularly where there is a difference in power between the persons involved, may threaten to erode the general confidence of the staff in the fair application of employment policies to all personnel.

If any employee of Elite enters into a consensual relationship that is romantic or sexual in nature with a member of his or her staff (an employee who reports directly or indirectly to him or her), or if one of the parties is in a supervisory capacity in the same department in which the other party works, the parties must notify the Staff HR Director or other appropriate corporate officer. Because of potential issues regarding quid pro quo harassment, Elite has made reporting mandatory. This requirement does not apply to employees who do not work in the same department or to parties where neither one supervises or otherwise manages responsibilities over the other. The relationship may not continue while the employees remain working together. The company will make every effort to locate another appropriate, open position for one party. If no other jobs are available for either party, the parties will be given the option of terminating their relationship or resigning.

3. Complaints

Any employee who believes that he or she has been harassed in violation of this policy by any supervisor, management official, other employee, or any other person in connection with employment with Elite should follow the procedures outlined below without fear of retaliation and, to the maximum extent possible, with an assurance of confidentiality and discretion consistent with our ability to conduct an investigation of the complaint.

If the complaint has merit, Elite will take corrective action. Violators of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to, counseling the accused, suspension and termination of employment.

4. Procedure

- a. An employee who believes that he or she has been subject to harassment (sexual or otherwise) should report the incident immediately to the Staff HR Director. If that is uncomfortable for the employee, the employee may contact their director, or any other member of management. Should an employee notify his/her supervisor or any other member of management of an alleged violation of Elite's policy, it shall be the supervisor's or manager's responsibility to notify the Staff HR Director who will assist and/or arrange for an investigation of the complaint. Any reported allegations of harassment will be investigated promptly. The investigation may include individual interviews with the people involved and where necessary, with individuals who may have observed the alleged conduct or may have relevant information. Under no circumstances shall the person responsible for the alleged violation participate in conducting the investigation.
 - i) The question of whether a particular action or incident is prohibited requires a determination based on all of the facts available in the matter. It is incumbent upon the person investigating the complaint to ensure that the alleged incident and the investigatory process is appropriately documented.
- b. Upon completion of the investigation, the matter will be reviewed with appropriate senior management of Elite and a decision will be made regarding appropriate

- discipline, if any, for the responsible individual and, if appropriate, redress for the aggrieved employee. It is Elite's goal to reach the decision as promptly as possible.
- c. Once a decision or decisions have been made in accordance with paragraph (b) above, they shall be communicated to the aggrieved employee and the responsible individual.

5. Confidentiality

Confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigatory process to the extent practical and appropriate. All records and data assembled in connection with the investigation of the complaint shall be kept separate and apart from the relevant individuals' personnel files. Any record of disciplinary action resulting from a complaint of discrimination or harassment shall be included in the personnel file of the disciplined employee.

In addition, in order to minimize needless rumors and other adverse consequences, any employee bringing a complaint or assisting in the investigation of a complaint should use his or her best efforts to keep the complaint and investigation process strictly confidential except to the extent necessary to pursue the complaint.

6. Protection Against Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual for reporting harassment or assisting in providing information relevant to a claim of harassment is a serious violation of this policy and will be treated with the same strict discipline as would the harassment itself. Acts of retaliation should be reported immediately and will be promptly investigated.

7. False and Malicious Accusations

Knowingly false or malicious complaints of harassment, as opposed to complaints which, even if erroneous, are made in good faith, may be the subject of appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

EMPLOYEE GRIEVANCES

Employees are encouraged to talk to each other to resolve their problems. When this isn't possible, employees should know how to file a grievance:

1. Communicate informally with their direct supervisor. The supervisor will try to resolve the issue.
2. If an issue is regarding an employee's supervisor, the employee should reach out to Staff HR Director and cooperate with all other procedures.
3. The Staff HR Director will investigate the matter and will move swiftly to resolve the issue.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

All of the Elite Healthcare Consultants (the agency) business affairs must be conducted in accordance with federal, state and local laws, professional standards, applicable federally funded health care program regulations and policies and with honesty, fairness and integrity. Employees should perform their duties in good faith, in a manner that he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interest of the agency and its patients and with the same care that a reasonably prudent person in the same position would use under similar circumstances. To further these overall goals, a number of policies or standards of conduct have been adopted by the agency.

Standards

These Standards of Conduct apply to all employees, including supervisors, managers, directors and administrators. They also apply to temporary and contract employees and where practical to independent contractors doing business with the agency. These Standards are not intended to cover every situation which may be encountered, and employees should comply with all applicable laws and regulations whether or not specifically addressed in the policies.

Questions about the existence, interpretation or application of any law, regulation, policy or standard should be directed, without hesitation, to an employee's supervisor, manager or director or to the Staff HR Director. Because laws, regulations and policies are constantly evolving, these standards will be revised and updated as needed. Revisions will be communicated timely to company employees. Failure to comply with the Standards of Conduct or to conduct business in an honest, ethical, reliable manner can result in civil fines or criminal penalties against the company and its employees or disciplinary action by the company, including termination. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that their employees receive a copy of these policies and participate in mandatory training related to them.

Conflict of Interest

In order to perform their duties with honesty and fairness and in the best interest of the agency and employees must avoid conflicts of interest in their employment. Conflicts of interest may arise from having a position or interest in or furnishing managerial or consultative services to any concern or business from which the agency obtains goods or services or with which it competes or does business, from soliciting or accepting gifts, excessive entertainment or gratuities from any person or entity that does or is seeking to do business with the agency and from using agency property for personal or private purposes. Conflicts also may arise in other ways. If an employee has any doubt or any question about any of his or her proposed activities, guidance or advice should be obtained from the Staff HR Director.

Confidentiality of Information – Company & Otherwise

During your employment with the Elite, you may have access to confidential and proprietary information. This confidential information constitutes a valuable asset of the company, developed over a long period of time and at substantial expense. As a result, Elite requires all employees to sign a confidentiality agreement as a condition of employment. All employees are required to maintain such information in strict confidence.

Should an occasion arise in which you are unsure of your obligations under this policy, it is your responsibility to consult with your supervisor. Failure to comply with this policy could result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

A patient's health care record is the property of the agency and shall be maintained to serve the patient, necessary health care providers, the institution and third-party payors such as Medicaid in accordance with legal, accrediting and regulatory agency requirements. The information contained in the health care record belongs to the patient and the patient is entitled to the protection of that information. All patient care information is regarded as confidential and available only to authorized users such as treating or consulting physicians and employees who may be providing patient care and to third party payors in order to facilitate reimbursement. The operations, activities, business affairs and finances of the agency should also be kept confidential and discussed or made available only to authorized users.

Workplace Administrative Searches

To assist in providing a reliable, efficient and productive work force for the proper care of patients, to assist in providing employees with a safe working environment, to assist in the effective operation of the Alcohol and Drug Policy, supervisors may conduct unannounced administrative searches of agency premises, offices, work areas, property and equipment and the contents of such property and equipment. No employee should have any expectation of privacy on the agency property or in their offices or work areas including lockers, desks, cabinets, drawers, shelves or trash cans or in folders, envelopes or packages located on agency premises. In addition, searches of temporary space of live in aides at clients of the Agency may be subject to search at the discretion of the Agency as a result of a complaint of a patient whose property is occupied.

Personal possessions or materials should not be brought to work if they are of a sensitive or confidential nature. Other policies permit monitoring of and access to computers by supervisors. The use of computers, e-mail and access to the Internet must be reasonable and responsible.

Fraud & Abuse

Employees shall refrain from conduct, which may violate the fraud and abuse laws. These laws prohibit (1) direct, indirect or disguised payments in exchange for the referral of patients; (2) the submission of false, fraudulent or misleading claims to any government entity or third party payor, including claims for services not rendered, claims which characterize the service differently than the service actually rendered or claims which do not otherwise comply with applicable program or contractual requirements; and (3) making false representations to any person or entity in order to gain or retain participation in a program or to obtain payment or excessive payment for any service.

Business Ethics

Employees must accurately and honestly represent the agency and should not engage in any activity or scheme intended to defraud anyone of money, property or honest services.

Financial Reporting

All financial reports, accounting records, research reports, expense accounts, time sheets and other documents must accurately and clearly represent the relevant facts or the true nature of a transaction. Improper or fraudulent accounting, documentation or financial reporting is not only contrary to agency policy, it may be in violation of applicable laws. Sufficient and competent evidential matter or documentation shall support all cost reports.

Protection of Assets

The agency will make available to employees assets and equipment necessary to conduct agency business including such items as computer hardware and software, billing and medical records, both hardcopy and in electronic format, fax machines, office supplies and various types of medical equipment. Employees should strive to use agency assets in a prudent and effective manner. The agency property should not be used for personal reasons or be removed from the agency without approval from a departmental manager. An employee who believes that any medical equipment is not operating properly nor has an inaccurate calibration should immediately report the problem to his or her supervisor.

Anti-Competitive Conduct

The agency will not engage in anticompetitive conduct that could produce an unreasonable restraint of trade or a substantial lessening of competition. Evaluation of anti-competitive conduct requires legal guidance. Communication by employees with competitors

about matters that could be perceived to have the effect of lessening competition or could be considered as collusion or an attempt to fix prices should take place only after consultation with legal counsel.

Credit Balances

The agency will comply with Federal and State laws and regulations governing credit balance reporting and refund all overpayments in a timely manner.

Financial Inducements

No employee shall offer any financial inducement, gift, payoff, kickback, or bribe intended to induce, influence or reward favorable decisions of any government personnel or representative, any customer, contractor or vendor in a commercial transaction or any person in a position to benefit the agency or the employee in any way. Employees are strictly prohibited from engaging in any corrupt business practice either directly or indirectly. No employee shall make or offer to make any payment or provide any other thing of value to another person with the understanding or intention that such payment or other thing of value is to be used for an unlawful or improper purpose. Appropriate commissions, rebates, discounts and allowances are customary and acceptable business inducements provided that they are approved by Administration and that they do not constitute illegal or unethical payments. Any such payments must be reasonable in value, competitively justified, properly documented, and made to the business entity to which the original agreement or invoice was made or issued. Such payments should not be made to individual employees or agents of business entities.

False Claims Act

The Federal False Claims Act is a law that prohibits a person or entity, such as the agency from “knowingly” presenting or causing to be presented a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval to the Federal Government and from “knowingly” making, using or causing to be made a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the Federal Government. These prohibitions extend to claims submitted to federal health care programs, such as Medicaid. The terms “knowing” and “knowingly” is having knowledge of the information, acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information and acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.

A person or entity found guilty of violation can be obligated to pay civil penalties and for actual damages. A person or entity can also find themselves excluded from the Medicaid programs if found in violation.

Please note, a private person who brings civil actions for violations to the False Claims Act is entitled to receive percentages of monies obtained through settlements and is protected by the Non-Retaliation and Non-Retribution for Reporting Policy of the Compliance policy.

The state of New Jersey has additional laws and penalties under the NJ False Claims Act. A person or entity may be held liable under the New Jersey FCA for false claims submitted to New Jersey. In addition, private individuals who know about fraud against NJ are permitted to bring a lawsuit against a third party on behalf of the State. Financial rewards may be awarded to whistleblowers of up to 15-30% of the recovery.

Whistleblower Policy

A whistleblower as defined by this policy is an employee of Elite who reports an activity that they consider to be illegal or dishonest. The whistleblower is not responsible for investigating the activity or for determining fault or corrective measures; appropriate management officials are charged with these responsibilities. Examples of illegal or dishonest activities are violations of Federal, State or local laws; billing for services not performed or for goods not delivered; and other fraudulent financial reporting.

If an employee has knowledge of or a concern of illegal or dishonest fraudulent activity, the employee is to contact his/her immediate supervisor, the Compliance Officer, or the Staff HR Director/ HR Department. The employee must exercise sound judgment to avoid baseless allegations. An employee who intentionally files a false report of wrongdoing will be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

Whistleblower protections are provided in two important areas -- confidentiality and against retaliation. If possible, the confidentiality of the whistleblower will be maintained, however identity may have to be disclosed to conduct a thorough investigation, to comply with the law and to provide accused individuals their legal rights of defense. The Company will not retaliate against a whistleblower. This includes, but is not limited to, protection from retaliation in the form of an adverse employment action such as termination, compensation decreases, or poor work assignments and threats of physical harm. Any whistleblower who believes he/she is being retaliated against must contact the Compliance Officer or the Staff HR Director/ HR Department immediately. The right of a whistleblower for protection against retaliation does not include immunity for any personal wrongdoing that is alleged and investigated.

Non-Retaliation and Non-Retribution for Reporting

The agency understands that employees may not report concerns if they feel that they will be subject to retaliation or retribution or harassment for reporting the concern. To reassure employees who wish to report concerns through the Compliance Officer, or directly to the HR Department, a non-retaliation /non-retribution policy has been established. Supervisors,

managers or employees are not permitted to engage in retaliation, retribution or any form of harassment directed against an employee who reports a compliance concern.

Anyone who is involved in any act of retaliation or retribution against an employee that has reported suspected misconduct in good faith will be subject to disciplinary action. Employees have the responsibility to report, in good faith, concerns about actual or potential wrongdoing.

The company is committed to a policy that encourages timely disclosure of such concerns and prohibits any action directed against an employee, manager or staff member for making a good faith report of a concern.

Any manager, supervisor or employee who engages in retribution, retaliation or harassment against a reporting employee is subject to discipline up to and including dismissal on first offense.

All instances of retaliation, retribution or harassment against reporting employees will be brought to the attention of the Compliance Officer who will, in conjunction with Legal and Human Resources, investigate and determine the appropriate discipline, if any. If an employee reports a concern regarding his or her own inappropriate or inadequate actions, reporting those concerns does not exempt him or her from the consequences of those actions.

Prompt and forthright disclosure of an error by an employee, even if the error constitutes inappropriate or inadequate performance, will be considered a positive constructive action by the employee.

Compliance with and the promotion of the Standards of Conduct will be a factor in evaluating the performance of agency employees. Following the Standards of Conduct is not hard to do. Employees should not be apprehensive or frightened.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

HIPAA is a Federal law and its purpose is to protect the privacy of personal medical information that is shared with doctors, nurses, hospitals, insurance companies and other health care providers.

HIPAA's Privacy Rule puts new limits on how personal medical information is used and shared, gives clients the right to access their medical records and puts greater protection on those medical records. In the past, personal health information was sold or shared to make decisions regarding employment, for marketing purposes, to coordinate care for disease management and to help determine drug costs. This was done without notice to or consent of the client. The Privacy Rule applies to all forms of personal health information – written, electronic or oral.

Who has to follow the HIPAA Rules: All health care providers – doctors, nurses, caregivers, insurance companies, health care agencies, hospitals, laboratories and business associates of these persons must follow the HIPAA rules.

What is personal health information: Personal Health information includes any information regarding the past, present or future physical or mental health or condition of a person that is used for treatment or payment of healthcare. The HIPAA rules include additional information that is protected by the privacy rule – any information that can be used to identify individuals. This might be the name, social security number, address, health insurance numbers, doctor’s name, diagnosis, etc. This information can connect a person to specific health information. Protected Health Information (PHI) is that personal health information that is transmitted or stored electronically or in any form other than hard copy.

What does the Company have to do to meet the new regulations: The Company must do several things in order to fulfill its legal obligations. We must provide client and employee education about the privacy rights and how client information can be used. Policies and procedures must be developed for the client and employee to follow. All employees must be trained about the policies and procedures. Most important of all, employees must be aware of the way that they contribute to the maintenance of client confidentiality – not discussing cases with people who are not involved in the client’s care, keeping records secure and out of the sight of people who do not work for the agency, properly destroying client documents that are no longer needed or pieces of paper that have client information written on them, disclosing only the minimum amount of information that is needed, taking other measures to protect client confidentiality such as learning about practices.

What information does the client need to know: Clients will be informed of the new privacy rule and their rights under this rule, through a “Notice of Privacy Rights”. The nurse will give this document to the client at the time of the first nursing visit and will ask the client to sign a consent form to use and share the PHI for treatment, payment and health care operations. This consent form must be kept on file for six years.

How can PHI be used and disclosed legally: In order for a client to receive treatment, have the treatment paid for by their insurance company and for the health care agency to operate, protected health information (PHI) must be used and disclosed by the people involved in the care of the client. PHI is used when it is shared, examined, applied and analyzed. PHI is disclosed when it is released, transferred or accessed in any way outside the health care agency. PHI may be used or disclosed in the following instances: for treatment, payment or health care operations; with authorization or agreement from the client; for disclosure to the client; for incidental uses such as doctors talking to clients in a hospital room or on the phone or a nurse who is taking care of the client. For other uses or disclosures, the client must sign a special authorization form.

What requirements are related to the special authorization form: This form must be signed by the client when information must be used or shared with a third party for purpose not related

to treatment, payment or health care operations. The authorization may be revoked by the client at any time. Each authorization must give a specific description of the information to be used or shared, the name of the person who is getting the information, the purpose of the disclosure, the date of expiration of authorization and it must be written in plain English. The information that is shared must be the minimum necessary.

Are there other times when PHI can be disclosed without obtaining a special authorization: Yes, PHI may be legally disclosed without obtaining a special authorization from the client for the purpose of audits, civil and criminal investigations, law enforcement, judicial and administrative proceedings, reporting public health and safety and suspected/known cases of abuse, neglect or domestic violence and other legal requirements. In emergency circumstances PHI may be disclosed. PHI may also be shared with relatives, coroners and medical examiners.

Can I tell if the client says I can: Disclosure may be made to family members, friends or other people that clients indicate is involved in their care or payment of health care unless the client objects in whole or part. In any other situation not described previously, the client's written authorization must be obtained to disclose any PHI.

What if "they" are listening: An incidental use or disclosure is a secondary use of disclosure that cannot reasonably be prevented, is limited in nature and occurs as a result of an otherwise permitted use or disclosure. They are permitted only to the extent that reasonable safeguards have been applied and do not disclose any more of the PHI than is necessary to accomplish the permitted use or disclosure – this is known as the Minimum Necessary Standard. An example might be the disclosure about a client by a home health caregiver in the client's home that might be overheard by the other family members not involved in the client's care.

What is "minimum necessary rule": Use or disclosure of PHI must be limited to the smallest amount that is needed to get a job done. This means that not all employees may have the same amount of information about a client. Each employee should have only the information that is necessary for them to carry out their job. This rule does not apply to use or disclosure of medical records for treatment purposes since the health care provider needs access to the entire record to provide quality care.

What happens if an individual or agency fails to follow these laws: Failure to comply may result in civil and/or criminal penalties.

Does HIPAA take precedence over other existing confidentiality laws: In cases where state laws are stricter than the HIPAA rules, the state laws take precedence. An example is the HIV confidentiality laws.

Does HIPAA have any other part beside the Privacy Rule: Yes, there are three parts to the HIPAA regulations. You have already heard about the Privacy Rule. HIPAA also sets standards for the electronic transmission of PHI in order to standardize how this is done throughout the country.

There will also be a Security Rule which will create standards governing the security of protected health information (PHI); these regulations have not been written yet.

WORKPLACE POLICIES

Orientation

Every employee will receive a full orientation to Elite upon beginning their employment. Orientation shall include a discussion of this handbook and will address any questions that an employee may have. The Staff HR Director will inform you as to the date and location of the orientation. You must attend orientation within the first 3 days of hire, without exception.

Standard Work Hours

Monday- Thursday: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Friday: 9:00 am to 1:00 pm

Exempt employees' work hours may vary depending on the position. Please speak with your supervisor regarding your work hours.

Employee Classifications

Full Time employees: Employees who work 30 hours per week or more

Part Time employees: Employees who work less than 30 hours per week and are not entitled to benefits

Temporary employees: Employees who are hired as interim replacements to temporarily supplement the workforce or to assist in the completion of a specific project and who are temporarily scheduled to work the company's full-time schedule for a limited duration. Typically, not eligible for benefits and can be part time or full time.

Exempt: Exempt employees are paid on a salaried basis and are not eligible to receive overtime pay.

Non-Exempt: Nonexempt employees are paid on an hourly basis and are eligible to receive overtime pay for overtime hours worked. Overtime must be approved in advance.

Please note: when and if an employee is switching from full-time to part-time (under 30 hours), the employee will lose all benefits including insurance and any accumulated vacation time.

Clock-In:

Elite employees must clock in and out at the beginning and end of each work day. Upon the start of employment, the employee's fingerprint will be recorded to the clock in machine. Employees must also clock out and in for meal time.

Clock in is the employee's responsibility. If there's an issue with the clock in or the employee failed to punch in or out, the employee's director must be notified. Paychecks will not be accurate without proper clock in/out.

Meal Time

Full Time employees: Employees working a full 8-hour day, are entitled to a one hour paid lunch period. However, this may vary per department. Satellite office employees receive a half hour break. Employees may not work through lunch or forego the lunch period in order to shorten the workday.

Part Time employees:

- Employees working 6-8 hours a day, are eligible to a 30-minute lunch break
- Employees working fewer than 6 hours in a day, are not eligible for any paid lunch time.

Lunch must be taken between 11:00am and 2:00pm. Employees must clock in and out for their lunch period. Exact times may be dictated based on your department needs.

Please note:

- No additional breaks are given. If additional breaks are needed, it must be taken off from the allotted lunch hour.
- If an employee arrives late or leaves early, his/her lunch break is according to the number of hours he/she worked. For example, an employee whose scheduled hours are 9am-5pm but arrives at 10am is only eligible for a 30-minute lunch break.

Accommodations for Nursing Mothers

Employees who are nursing may take unpaid, reasonable breaks to express milk for up to a year after their child's birth. Elite will designate a private space for the employee to pump. The company understands that the time and number of pumping sessions needed to express milk will vary for each individual. Please communicate your plan with your direct Manager. You must clock out for pumping breaks outside of your designated paid lunch.

Payroll

Employees are paid bi-weekly Friday, following the close of the pay cycle. If a pay date falls on a holiday, paychecks will be dated on the last working day prior to the holiday. However, this date is subject to change at the Company's discretion.

Direct Deposit

As a service to our employees, Elite offers you the convenience of payroll direct deposit whereby you can elect to have all or a part of your paycheck deposited directly into your personal checking or savings account. Please notify the Staff HR Department (Elite) if you are interested in this service. To start direct deposit, your written authorization will be required. Please note: it can take approximately 1 month for direct deposit to be set up.

Employees who receive direct deposit can view their pay stubs online. The website is <https://hub.adspays.com>. The username and password will be provided by Staff HR.

The Company is not responsible for any delays in receiving your paycheck through the mail. After your check has been issued, you are responsible for it. Checks lost or otherwise missing should be reported immediately to the Staff HR Department so that a stop payment order may be initiated.

Improper Pay Deductions

Elite is committed to complying with applicable regulations that prohibit improper pay deductions. However, if you feel that a deduction has improperly been made from your pay, please notify Staff HR Department. The Company will investigate the circumstances surrounding the deduction. If the Company determines that an employee's pay was reduced in violation of this policy, the employee will be reimbursed for amounts improperly deducted and the Company will take the necessary steps to prevent such an occurrence in the future.

Overtime

If you are not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act (non-exempt employee), you are eligible for overtime pay at one and one-half times your regular hourly rate when you work more than forty (40) hours in a regular workweek (Monday – Friday). Overtime pay is based on actual hours worked.

Paid absences (e.g. holidays, sick days, etc.) will not be considered as time worked for purposes of calculating overtime.

The prior request or approval of your supervisor is required for you to work overtime. The failure to obtain approval prior to working overtime should not obligate Elite to pay you for the extra time you worked.

Attendance and Punctuality

Every position at Elite is vitally important in the day-to-day operation of our company. No matter what position you hold, your punctuality and regular attendance are essential for efficient operation. A superior attendance record is expected of all of our employees.

If you must be absent or late because of illness or some other legitimate reason, notify your supervisor directly, as early as possible, and certainly not later than the time you normally start work.

Excessive absenteeism and/or tardiness cannot and will not be tolerated, and may, in the discretion of management, result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge. Arriving after 9:10am more than twice a week will result in an email sent to your Director.

Your failure to notify Elite of an absence for two consecutive scheduled workdays will be deemed an automatic resignation. If you are absent due to illness for 2 days or more, Elite will request you to provide a doctor's certification indicating that you are able to return to work prior to your return.

Personal Appearance / Dress Code

Elite observes a business casual attire workplace. Employees are expected to dress appropriately at all times as it is important to project a professional image to our customers, visitors, and coworkers.

Examples of business casual attire includes suits, jackets, pants, trousers, dockers, chinos, collared shirts, blouses, and appropriate skirts are appropriate for a business environment. Business casual shoes can include loafers, dress shoes, height appropriate heels and wedges, and flats.

Examples of clothing not approved for work include jeans, ripped pants, shorts, mini-skirts, sleeveless shirts, sheer tops, low cut necks, crop tops, flip flops, exercise clothing (spandex, leggings etc.), graphic shirts, and any clothing and/or shoes that may be pose a safety concern to you or others.

All employees are expected to dress in a manner consistent with good hygiene, safety, and professionalism. There is no dress-down Fridays. If you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact the HR team.

Job Objectives / Performance Reviews

Employees will be given a job description which details the requirements and expectations of the position within one week of a job change or promotion, or within one week of starting employment with the company. After every evaluation, the job description will be updated if needed. This will be discussed between the employee and their Manager.

Performance reviews are normally conducted annually from the date of hire, with the exception of a review at the end of the first three-month of employment, which is the end of an employee's probationary period. Annual performance evaluations will be conducted based on performance within the last year, improvement, dependability, attitude, cooperation, disciplinary actions, and adherence to all employment policies, with no guaranteed wage increase.

Kids at Work

The presence of children in the workplace during the employee's workday is inappropriate and is to be avoided except in emergency situations. This policy is established to avoid disruptions in job duties of the employee and co-workers, reduce property liability, and help maintain the company's professional work environment. In extenuating circumstances, children can come to work with their parent for up to 1 hour, with director's permission.

BENEFITS

Vacation Time

After a 3-month probationary period with the company, full-time employees will be eligible to take an allotted amount of vacation time per calendar year. Employees must request vacation time with a minimum of 2 weeks' notice directly to their Manager. Time is approved or disapproved at the discretion of the Manager.

Full-Time Employees:

1. After 3 month waiting period employees will get 36 hours vacation time.
 - a. Employees hired between July 1 – Sep 30 will get 18 hours vacation.
 - b. Employees hired between Oct 1 – December 31 will not get any allotment in the first calendar year.
2. Upon the completion of the first calendar year, full time employees will receive 72 hours.
3. After an employee's 5th anniversary, they will be entitled to 108 hours of vacation.

The company provides all vacation time at the beginning of the year for employees instead of accumulated hours over time. In the event an employee leaves the company but uses more time than earned, they may be responsible to pay the time back to the company.

Unused vacation time expires at year-end on 12/31. Employees are strongly urged to not to leave vacation requests for the last month of the year, as they may not always be able to be approved if there is not adequate coverage.

Please Note:

- You may not carry over any unused vacation time into the next year.
- Vacation will not be paid in advance.
- Sick time and vacation time are not interchangeable.
- There is no option of taking unpaid leave.
- If an employee will be missing 2 or more hours of his/her work day, the employee must follow the PTO policy of requesting it 2 weeks in advance
- An employee switching positions and/or departments will have his/her previously accumulated PTO locked for the duration of 4 weeks, unless the time off was requested and approved prior to the transition.
- When and if an employee is switching from full time to part time (under 30 hours), the employee will lose their PTO hours.
- At the end of the calendar year or upon separation from the Company, any unused PTO hours will not be paid out to the employee. At the time of an employee's separation from the Company, any PTO used by an employee that wouldn't have been accumulated yet will be deducted from the employee's last paycheck. Part time employees are not eligible for any PTO hours.
- Our Company's policy is to advance the PTO to the employee at the beginning of the year (or after the completion of the 3-month waiting period). This ensures an employee can take PTO as needed rather than wait until he/she has accumulated it.

Sick Time

Full-Time Employees:

1. After a 3-month probationary period with the company, employees are eligible for 40 hours paid sick time.
 - a. Employees hired between July 1 – Sep 30 will get 20 hours of sick time.
 - b. Employees hired between Oct 1 – December 31 will not get any allotment in the first calendar year.
2. Upon the completion of the first calendar year, full time employees will receive 40 hours of sick time.

Part Time Employees: After a 3-month probationary period, employees can begin to use earned sick time. Employees earn 1 hour of paid sick time for every 30 hours that they work. Part-time employees can earn up to 40 hours per calendar year.

Acceptable Reasons to Use Earned Sick Leave:

- You need diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or you need preventive medical care.
- You need to care for a family member during diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or your family member needs preventative care.
- You or a family member have been the victim of domestic or sexual violence and need time for treatment, counseling, or to prepare for legal proceedings.
- You need to attend school-related conferences, meetings, or events regarding your child's education; or to attend a school related meeting regarding your child's health.
- Your employer's business closes due to a public health emergency or you need to care for a child whose school or childcare provider closed due to a public health emergency.

Please Note:

- It is not always possible to request sick time in advance, but when able, please do so in a timely manner to your Manager.
- Sick time cannot be paid in advance.
- Sick time and vacation time are not interchangeable.
- You must use all your sick time before taking unpaid sick time.

Requesting Time Off

Elite employees will request time off by emailing their Manager. Once time has been taken, the Manager is responsible for notifying Staff HR of the missed days and leave type so it can be added to payroll.

Paid Holidays

Each of the holidays listed below will be paid and there is no waiting period for Holiday pay. Hourly employees will only be paid for the hours worked if there's a half day of work before any of these holidays. As such, these employees have the option of using Vacation time to supplement any lost hours.

A Holiday schedule will be emailed every December for the upcoming year. Temporary and Part Time workers are not eligible for paid holiday time.

Holiday Schedule for 2020:

- Wednesday, January 1st - New Years
- Tuesday, March 10th - Purim
- Thursday April 9th - Pesach
- Friday April 10th – Pesach
- Wednesday April 15th – *Pesach*
- Thursday April 16th - *Pesach*
- Monday, May 25th- Memorial Day
- Friday May 29th - Shavuot
- Friday, July 3rd **Observed** - Independence Day (July 4th)
- Monday, September 7th - Labor Day
- Monday, September 28^h- Yom Kippur
- Thursday, November 26^h - Thanksgiving
- Friday, December 25th- Christmas

If an employee does not work the day before and after the holiday, they will not be paid for the holiday. Payroll department must work the entire week of the holiday in order to get paid for the holiday.

Chol HaMoed

Elite is open all days Chol HaMoed (intermittent days of Passover and Sukkot). Any employee who wants to request time off should use vacation and must follow the vacation policy for requesting the time off.

Terminated and Resigned Employees and Vacation time

In the event an employee is terminated or resigns for any reason, Elite has the right not to pay the accrued vacation time. Vacation will stop accruing as of the effective date of termination. Once an employee provides notice, they are no longer able to request Vacation time, and their final day must be a working day.

Snow Days

There is no snow day allotment. If an employee needs to take off, they can use PTO or a sick day, as per his/her director's discretion.

Family and Medical Leave (FMLA)

Elite complies with the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), which requires employers to grant unpaid leaves of absence to qualified workers for certain medical and family-related reasons.

The FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees in any 12-month period for the following reasons: (1) for incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care, or child birth; (2) to care for the employee's child after birth or placement for adoption or foster care; (3) to care for the employee's spouse, son or daughter, or parent who has a serious health condition; (4) for a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to work; or (5) for qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent. An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

The 12-month period is a rolling period measured backward from the date an employee uses any FMLA leave, except for leaves to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury which is 26 weeks.

During FMLA leave, the Company will maintain the employee's health coverage under any "group health plan" on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees will be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms. However, an employee on FMLA leave does not have any greater right to reinstatement or to other benefits and conditions of employment than if the employee had been continuously employed during the FMLA leave period.

The FMLA defines eligible employees as employees who: (1) have worked for the Company for at least 12 months; (2) have worked for the Company for at least 1,250 hours in the previous 12 months; and (3) work at or report to a worksite which has 50 or more employees or is within 75 miles of Company worksites that taken together have a total of 50 or more employees.

Leave can be taken at one time, intermittently, or on a reduced work schedule. When possible, employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the employer's operations. Leave due to qualifying exigencies also may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work schedule basis.

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave. Employees may choose or employers may require the use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. Accordingly, the Company requires employees to use any accrued paid vacation, personal, and sick days during an unpaid FMLA leave taken because of the employee's own serious health condition or the serious health condition of a family member or to care for a seriously ill or injured family member in the military. In addition, the employee must use any accrued paid vacation or personal days (but not sick days) during FMLA leave taken to care for a newborn or newly placed child or for a qualifying exigency arising out of a family member's active duty or call to active duty status in support of a contingency operation. In order to use paid leave for FMLA leave, employees must comply with the Company's normal paid leave procedures found in its Vacation and Sick Leave policies.

Generally, employees must give 30 days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30 days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedure.

Employees do not have to share medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job function, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave.

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is a qualifying under FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of the rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

NJ Paid Family Leave Insurance (NJ FLI)

New Jersey provides additional leave benefits through Paid Family Leave Insurance (FLI), which enables eligible employees to collect up to six weeks of state-paid monetary benefits when out of work to bond with a newborn child or a newly adopted child or to care for an ill family member. FLI is paid for by a mandatory payroll tax on employees only, and an employer may require an employee to use up to two weeks of paid leave to offset the weekly FLI benefit. For the purposes of FLI, family member means:

- A child, including a biological or adopted child, foster child, stepchild, legal ward or the child of a domestic or civil union partner, who is aged under 19 years, or aged 19 years or above and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical impairment;
- A spouse;

- A domestic partner;
- A civil union partner; or
- A parent, including a biological, foster or adoptive parent; a legal guardian of the employee when he or she was a child; or a stepparent.

Bonding with a child must occur within the first 12 months of the child's birth or placement for adoption. The need to care for an ill family member must be supported by a certification provided by the family member's health care provider.

Leave to care for a seriously ill family member may be taken for six consecutive weeks or intermittently for up to 42 days during a 12-month period, beginning with the first date of the claim. An employee who uses FLI benefits intermittently when it is medically necessary to care for a seriously ill family member must make a reasonable effort to schedule leave at a time when it does not unduly burden the employer.

Leave to bond with a child must be taken in a continuous period. If the employer permits intermittent leave, each intermittent leave period must be seven days or more. For more information, please contact the HR department.

NJ Family and Medical Leave

The New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA) requires employers with 50 or more employees to allow eligible employees to take an unpaid leave of absence for up to 12 weeks in a 24-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth or adoption of a child; or
- To care for a family member (i.e., child, parent, spouse or civil union partner) with a serious health condition.
- The NJFLA does not provide leave for the employee's own health condition.

For more information, please contact the HR department.

Medical Leave of Absence (Not FMLA)

Employees who are not eligible for Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) leave or who have exhausted their FMLA leave, but who nonetheless require a leave of absence from work due to a medical condition, including pregnancy-related conditions, may be eligible for unpaid leave, provided that (a) there is not an effective alternative accommodation that allows the employee to remain at work, (b) such leave does not pose an undue hardship, and (c) the employee would be entitled to such leave under applicable law.

Employees must notify the Company's Administrator and Human Resources of their need for a medical leave of absence, preferably in writing. Whenever feasible, this notice should be provided as far in advance of the leave as practicable. The Company may request appropriate medical information to verify the employee's medical condition, need for leave, and other relevant information. Failure to provide the information requested by the Company may result in the delay or denial of the requested leave. Consistent with applicable law, the Company reserves the right to require employees to submit to an examination by a medical professional it selects where appropriate.

A leave of absence granted pursuant to this policy will be unpaid, but an employee may be required to also use any or all of his or her accrued paid time (vacation and/or sick?) off during such leave. While on a leave of absence under this policy, employees may be eligible for short-term disability and/or long-term disability insurance benefits, subject to and in accordance with the plan documents governing such benefits. Group health benefits (e.g., medical insurance), when applicable, will be available to employees at their own expense, subject to and in accordance with COBRA. All benefits that operate on an accrual basis (e.g., paid time off) will cease to accrue during any portion of leave that is unpaid.

Where an employee's request for leave does not specify an exact or fairly specific return date (e.g., October 4 or around the second week of November), or where the employee requires additional leave beyond what was originally granted, the Company may require the employee to provide periodic updates on his or her condition and possible date of return.

The Company may require employees seeking to return to work following a leave to provide appropriate medical information and/or require the employee to submit to a medical examination, consistent with applicable law.

If an employee is unable to return to work following a leave provided under this policy, the employee will be deemed to have abandoned his or her job, unless the employee requests and is granted additional leave as an accommodation for their circumstances. Each request for such an additional leave under this policy will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and the Company may request appropriate medical information to verify the employee's medical condition, need for additional leave, and other relevant information. Failure to provide the information requested may result in the delay or denial of the requested leave.

Jury Duty Leave

Employees are responsible for informing their Manager and the Staff HR Director of their Jury Duty assignment as soon as possible. The Manager and the employee will work together to rearrange assignments as needed during their time out of the office.

Exempt Employees (Salaried):

- Exempt employees will be paid their full salary as long as they work a portion of the work week they are out for Jury Duty.
- If the employee does not work any time in that workweek, they will not be paid for the time they are out for Jury Duty.
- In the case an employee is receiving a payment from the court and being paid by the company, we will deduct that amount from their paycheck.

Non-Exempt Employees (Hourly):

- The employee will not be paid by the company for time out for Jury Duty.
- The court may pay the employee a fee for their service.
- If the employee lives in New York and works in New Jersey, the employee will be paid according to the NY court where they serve.

Time Off for Voting

Employees will not be paid for time spent out of the office to vote. If you are unable to vote outside of your normal work hours, employees may request vacation time to do so.

Bereavement Leave

The Company allows three (3) days off, either unpaid or taken out of an employee's PTO bank, per incident for a death in the employee's immediate family.

- Immediate family includes parents, spouse, children, or siblings.

Employees may request up to an additional two (2) days, which must be approved by their director. If accumulated PTO is available, this benefit will be used for the additional two days; otherwise, the additional two days will be unpaid.

Bereavement leave for death of other than immediate family must be approved by the employee's director. Absence for such a death is limited to two (2) days and will be unpaid unless accumulated PTO or sick time is available.

Military Reserve Duty

Pursuant to federal law, any employee (except one hired on a temporary basis) who is absent from work by reason of service in the uniformed services is entitled, under specified circumstances, to certain rights and benefits, provided that the employee's cumulative length of the absence and of all previous absences for this purpose does not exceed five years. Advance written or verbal notice of such service is required unless it is impossible, unreasonable or precluded by military necessity. Upon re-employment, an employee returning

from military leave is entitled to seniority, and other rights and benefits determined by seniority, as the employee had on the date service began, plus the additional seniority which would have been attained had the employee remained continuously employed. Continuous coverage under the medical plan is available to the employee and eligible dependents for up to 24 months; provided, however, that if the absence is for more than 30 days, the employee will be required to pay 102% of the group rate premium.

The Company shall provide employees who have been employed for more than 2 years with one week's regular base salary for the two-week period they are away serving reserve duty. Employees may elect to use accrued vacation days for the second week that they are at training, if desired. If employees are employed for less than 6 months, leave will be granted without pay for the time away for reserve duty.

Blood Donation Leave

Employees taking leave for "off-premises blood donation" shall be permitted at least one leave period per calendar year of up to three hours duration during the employee's regular work schedule and may not be carried over. "Off-premises blood donation" shall mean blood donation which is not made in connection with a blood drive at the employee's place of employment or in connection with some other convenient time and place set by the employer. Such blood donation leave is not required to be paid leave.

New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act (NJ Safe Act or SAFE Act)

The NJ SAFE Act provides employees up to 20 days of unpaid leave to address circumstances resulting from domestic violence or a sexually violent offence. Leave may also be taken by an employee whose child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner is a victim of domestic violence or sexual violent offense. To be eligible, the employee must have worked at least 1,000 hours during the immediately preceding 12-month period.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act may be taken for the purpose of engaging in any of the following activities as they relate to the above:

- Seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by the incident;
- Obtaining services from a victim services organization;
- Obtaining psychological or other counseling;
- Participating in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to increase the victim's safety or to ensure his or her economic security;
- Seeking legal assistance, including preparing for, or participating in, any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or derived from domestic or sexual violence; or

- Attending, participating in, or preparing for a criminal or civil court proceeding relating to an incident of domestic or sexual violence.

For more information, please contact the HR department.

Working While on Leave

Employees on any leave of absence are prohibited from working elsewhere during the leave period. Violations of this policy may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Working from Home

Elite Healthcare Consultants prohibits employees to work from home, unless prior approved by their Director.

Health Insurance

Full-time employees are eligible for enrollment in the health insurance plan upon completion of at least three months of continuous employment with the Company. Employee contributions to the premiums are withheld from paychecks as a pre-tax deduction.

Employees can enroll in the Company's group policy with a monthly contribution that is deducted from payroll for their single policy plan. Employees are also eligible to sign up for a Flexible Spending Account, which the Company contributes to. Please speak with Staff HR for further details.

Dental and Vision Insurance

The company offers Dental and Vision Insurance plans that employees can enroll in once they have completed three months of continuous service. Employee contributions to the premiums are withheld from paychecks as a pre-tax deduction. Please speak with Human Resources to learn more about the cost and plan information.

401K

The company participates in a 401(k) plan so that employees may save a portion of their earnings for retirement that's not taxed. Regular employees who have passed their

probationary period of 90 days are eligible to participate. Employees may elect to make regular contributions to the 401(k) plan up to the maximum amount allowed by federal law. Contact Staff HR for detailed information regarding eligibility, employee contributions or vesting period. More information can also be found in the plan summary description, which is available from Staff HR.

If there are any inconsistencies between this handbook and any of the Summary Plan Descriptions, the Summary Plan Descriptions shall govern. The company reserves the right to modify or terminate any or all its retirement benefits or to change benefit providers at any time with or without notice.

Supplemental Life Insurance and Disability Insurance

The company offers employee-paid Life Insurance and Disability Insurance. Please speak with Human Resources to learn more about the costs and plan information.

Short Term Disability

All employers subject to the state unemployment insurance law are required to provide temporary disability benefits (TDB) to an employee who sustains a nonwork-related sickness or injury that results in the employee's inability to perform his or her regular job duties. TDB benefits are paid for by a mandatory payroll tax to which both the employer and employee contribute.

Employees may receive up to 26 weeks of TDB. The weekly benefit amount is two-thirds of the employee's average weekly wage, up to a maximum amount set by the state each year. Please consult with Staff HR for further information.

Workers' Compensation

Employees may be eligible for state workers' compensation benefits for job-related injuries. If you are injured while performing a job-related duty, you must immediately report the accident to your supervisor. If your injury results in absence from work, a letter from a doctor stating that you are physically well enough to return to work is required prior to, or on, the date of return.

Benefits Continuation (COBRA)

The federal Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA) gives employees and their qualified beneficiaries the opportunity to continue health insurance coverage under Elite's health plan when a "qualifying event" would normally result in the loss of eligibility. Some common qualifying events are: resignation, termination of employment, death of an employee, a reduction in an employee's hours or a leave of absence, an employee's divorce or legal separation, and a dependent child no longer meeting eligibility requirements.

Under COBRA, the employee or beneficiary pays the full cost of coverage of the Company's group rates plus an administration fee.

Elite provides each eligible employee with a written notice describing rights under COBRA when the employee becomes eligible for coverage under the Company's health insurance plan. The notice contains important information about the employee's rights and obligations.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

Commitment to Safety

Protecting the safety of our employees and visitors is the most important aspect of running our business. All employees have the opportunity and responsibility to contribute to a safe work environment by using commonsense rules and safe practices and by notifying management when any health or safety issues are present. All employees are encouraged to partner with management to ensure maximum safety for all. In the event of a true emergency, please dial 911.

Safety and Accident Rules

Safety is everyone's job at Elite. The Company provides a clean, hazard free, healthy, safe environment in which to work in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. As an employee, you are expected to take an active part in maintaining this environment. You should observe all posted safety rules, adhere to all safety instructions provided by your supervisor and use safety equipment where required. Your workspace should be kept neat, clean and orderly.

It is your responsibility to know the location of all safety and emergency equipment, as well as the appropriate safety contact phone numbers. A copy of the Emergency Procedures will be posted in each work area. Any problems with or defects in equipment should be reported immediately to your supervisor.

As an employee, you have a duty to comply with the safety rules of Elite, to assist in maintaining a hazard-free environment, to report any accidents or injuries, and to report any unsafe equipment, working condition, process or procedure, immediately to a supervisor.

Employees may report safety violations or injuries anonymously to Human Resources, if they are not the injured or violating party. No employee will be punished or reprimanded for reporting safety violations or hazards. However, any deliberate or ongoing safety violation, or creation of hazard, by an employee will be dealt with through disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Alcohol & Drug Policy

To help insure a safe, healthy and productive work environment for all Elite employees, the Company has adopted a policy maintaining a workplace free from alcohol and drugs. This policy restricts certain items and substances from being brought to the workplace and prohibits employees from reporting to work and/or working under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, and other controlled substances which may affect their ability to perform work safely. An employee who feels that he/she has a substance abuse problem is encouraged to seek professional help. The Company will also offer referral service to any employee who voluntarily requests help.

This policy may include post-incident, reasonable suspicion and annual testing as well as searches and investigations to the extent permissible by law.

Policy Rules

1. Processing, manufacturing, distribution, dispensing and/or the use of illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, unauthorized controlled substances, illegal use of legal drugs and other intoxicants during work hours or in work areas is prohibited.
2. Reporting to or being at work under the influence of illegal drugs or unauthorized controlled substances is prohibited. Reporting to and being under the influence of alcohol or other legal intoxicant that can adversely affect an employee's performance or the safety of the employee, as well as those surrounding the employee is also prohibited.
3. Legally prescribed drugs may be permitted provided that the drugs are prescribed to the employee by an authorized medical practitioner for current use by the employee. Reporting to and being at work under the influence of prescribed or over-the-counter drugs, where such use prevents an employee from performing the duties of the job or poses a safety risk to other persons or property is prohibited. Employees taking a prescription over-the-counter drug are personally responsible for confirming with their physician that they may safely perform any job duties while taking such items. Employees taking a legal substance that could impair their safety at work must advise their immediate supervisor, who may assign the employee to non-hazardous duties or send them home. An employee's failure to

notify their supervisor at the start of their work shift of the above will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

4. The possession or use of alcohol during work hours is prohibited.
5. Nothing set forth in this policy shall be construed as a limitation upon the right to terminate an employee at any time and upon any reason and the right of the employee to resign at any time for any reason.
6. Any employee who is found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Screening Tests

An employee, to the extent consistent with applicable federal, state and local laws, will be required to undergo a screening test for the use of alcohol, illegal and non-prescription drugs, or other substances under any of the following or other circumstances which may be determined by the Company under this policy:

1. Post Incident – If an employee is involved in a workplace incident resulting in personal injury to the employee, or others, or damage to property or workplace, or circumstances which could have resulted in personal injury to either the employee or others, or damage to property when there is a reasonable suspicion to believe that the incident has occurred due to drug or alcohol use.
2. Reasonable Suspicion – When there is reasonable suspicion, satisfactory to the Company's management, to believe that an employee is under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, unauthorized controlled substance, or other intoxicants during work hours or while in the workplace or that the employee has reported to work under the influence of illegal drugs, unauthorized controlled substances, alcohol or other intoxicants which could affect the safety of the employee and/or others.
3. Random – When the Company, upon its discretion, requires random screenings. The percentage to be randomly screened shall not exceed 10% of the entire workforce.
4. Annual – When the Company, upon its discretion, requires screenings on a yearly basis in addition to any other screening test that was given in that year.

Any employee who tests positive for drugs or alcohol and who believes the test results are incorrect, may request a retest of the original specimen at his/her cost.

The Company reserves the right to search any employee or property for illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, unauthorized controlled substance, alcohol or other intoxicants. The Company may have a third party complete the search(es). This shall include, but is not limited to, clothing, personal effects, vehicles, buildings, offices, parking lots, desks, cabinets, locker, closets, lunch boxes and equipment.

Employee who refuse to submit to testing as required by the Company or who fail to complete the test will be subject to discipline, up to and including immediate termination of employment.

Smoke-Free Workplace

Smoking is not allowed in company buildings or work areas at any time. "Smoking" includes the use of any tobacco products (including chewing tobacco), electronic smoking devices, and e-cigarettes.

Smoking is only permitted during break times in designated outdoor areas. Employees using these areas are expected to dispose of any smoking debris safely and properly.

Discipline, Company Rules of Conduct and Termination

To function effectively, every organization must develop policies and procedures to protect its clients and to ensure that co-workers' and the Company's rights are respected. Elite is no exception. Conduct that is disruptive, unproductive, immoral, unethical or illegal will be not tolerated.

The Rules of Conduct described in this section are not exclusive and are in addition to the conduct related provisions contained elsewhere in this manual. If employees become aware of a violation of this policy, they must bring it to the attention of their supervisor, or if the supervisor is the problem, you must notify the next level of management.

The following list includes, but is not limited to, violations of our Rules of Conduct that may lead to disciplinary action which, based on the circumstances of the individual case, could result in termination of employment.

- Suspension, revocation or other legal impairment to employee's professional license.
- Insubordination; or immoral conduct of any kind.
- Theft or dishonesty.
- Falsifying application for employment.
- Falsifying time records.
- Fighting or horse playing.
- Threatening, bullying, intimidating or assaulting other employees, including but not limited to the use of abusive language.
- Harassing other employees, vendors, or individuals we conduct business with.
- Acting in in an unprofessional manner.
- Revealing or discussing confidential information with non-employees.
- Revealing or discussing confidential client information of any kind unless required by law.

- Possessing or reporting to work under the influence of intoxicants or non-prescribed drugs, or the use of intoxicating beverages or non-prescribed drugs while on the job.
- Theft, fraud or unauthorized possession or use of property belonging to the Company.
- Falsifying any documentation regarding clients or employee's charts/records.
- Unauthorized alteration or destruction of agency records including patients' charts.
- Coding or billing which violates Medicaid rules or regulations or other federal rules or regulations.

The above is a non-exclusive list of examples of prohibited employee conduct. Employment with Elite is at will, terminable by either party at any time with or without cause.

Discipline

Any violation of any of the policies stated in this handbook may be treated with a verbal warning, written warning, and/or final notice. Violations may also include termination at the company's discretion on the first offense.

Resignation of Employment

All employees who resign from employment with the Company are expected to give two weeks' notice in writing. The final paycheck will be given on the regular pay day. Once an employee submits their resignation, they will no longer be able to request or use accrued time off. A resigning employee will not be paid for their accrued, unused vacation time.

Integrity of Records and Compliance with Account Procedures

Accuracy and reliability in the preparation of all records is mandated by law and is of critical importance to the proper discharge of Elite's reporting obligations. All bills and duty sheets rendered must accurately reflect the services provided. All business records, expense accounts, vouchers, payroll and service records and other reports are to be prepared with care and honesty. False or misleading entries are not permitted. Compliance with accounting procedures and internal control procedures is required at all times.

Elite endeavors to give prompt, courteous and accurate response to client inquiries and complaints received. When adjustments are warranted due to billing or administrative errors, employees must make them promptly and courteously.

Use of Computer Hardware and Software

Business Use:

The use of Elite's computer hardware, software and network services for personal purposes is strictly prohibited. If any damage occurs due to violation of the above, the employee will be held responsible for the damage. The software furnished by Elite is the only software that employees are authorized to use. Adding, copying or downloading any other software onto the Elite computer system is strictly prohibited.

Access:

Elite is entitled to access your computer at any time.

Computer Software:

- Legitimate software will be provided to all employees as necessary. Employees may not make any unauthorized copies of any software provided by the Company under any circumstances. Anyone found copying software other than for backup purposes is subject to discipline, up to and including termination.
- Elite will not tolerate the use of any unauthorized copies of licensed software. Any person illegally reproducing software may be subject to penalties. Elite does not condone illegal copying of software under any circumstances. Anyone who makes, uses, or acquires unauthorized software shall be appropriately disciplined up to and including termination.
- Employees may not give software to outsiders, including clients, customers, or any other individuals.
- Any employee who determines that there may be a misuse of software within the Company must immediately notify his or her supervisor or the Administrator.

Use of E-mail and the Internet

E-Mail and Internet Use for Private Purposes Strictly Prohibited:

The use of the Elite's e-mail system and the Internet for private purposes, including, but not limited to, solicitation of outside business ventures, divulging of confidential or privileged information, or personal, political or religious causes is strictly prohibited.

Monitoring of Employee E-Mail and Internet Usage:

All electronic communication systems and all communications transmitted by, received from, or stored in these systems are the property of the Company. Elite reserves the right to monitor, review, access and disclose all matters on the Company's e-mail system at any time, with or without employee notice. The Company similarly reserves the right to monitor employee e-mail and Internet usage to ensure that employee use is consistent with the Company's legitimate business interests.

Monitoring Calls:

Please be advised that calls may be monitored and recorded for quality and training purposes.

E-Mail, the Internet and Equal Employment Opportunity:

Elite's Equal Employment Opportunity and workplace harassment policies apply to the e-mail system and the Internet.

Accordingly, employees are prohibited from using the Company's e-mail system or the Internet to display or transmit sexually explicit images, messages or cartoons, communications containing ethnic slurs or racial epithets or any other communication or image that may be construed as harassment of others based on their race, national origin, sex, age, disability or religious beliefs. The Company does not tolerate actions that may create a hostile work environment.

Social Media:

In the event that you choose to identify yourself as an Elite's employee on a website or blog, or to discuss matters related to the Company, you must adhere to the following guidelines:

1. You may not violate any guidelines set forth in this handbook.
2. You must include the following disclaimer notice in a prominent location on your site:
"The opinions expressed here are the personal opinions of [your name]. Content published here is not read or approved by Elite Healthcare Consultants before it is posted and does not necessarily represent the views and opinions Elite Healthcare Consultants."
3. You may not disclose any sensitive, confidential, proprietary or financial information of the Company. This includes, but is not limited to, comments or information about any specific customer, partner, vendor, supplier or product.
4. You may not post any material that is obscene, defamatory, profane, libelous, threatening, harassing, abusive, hateful or embarrassing to any person or entity.
5. You must act in accordance with laws governing copyright and fair use of copyrighted materials owned by others, including the Company's own copyrighted materials.
6. To the extent you believe that content contained on an employee website or blog is prohibited by the Company's Policy Prohibiting Workplace Harassment, you are required to follow the complaint procedure set forth in the Workplace Harassment policy.

Violations of the E-Mail, Social Media and Internet Policy:

Any employee in violation of Elite's policy on e-mail, social media and/or Internet use, will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. Any conduct in violation of this policy will be considered in material conflict of interest with the business interests of the Company.

Solicitation and Distribution

To avoid distractions, solicitation by an employee of another employee is prohibited during working time in working areas. The distribution of materials such as handbills or printed or written material of any kind is prohibited at all times in work areas. Solicitation, trespass and/or distribution of materials by non-employees on Elite's premises are prohibited at all times.

At all times, please try to use the phone and email (instant message) for internal communication and avoid getting up your desk and interrupting other people's focus.

Our telephone communications are an important reflection of our image to customers and the community. Always use proper telephone etiquette. The following are some examples of good telephone etiquette: use the approved greeting, speak courteously and professionally, repeat information back to the caller, and only hang up after the caller hangs up.

Cell Phones/Camera Phones

While at work, employees are expected to adhere and follow Elite Healthcare's cellphone policy.

Personal calls, as well as, but is not limited to, text messages, facetime, social media networking etc. during the workday can interfere with employee's performance and be distracting to others. Any form of personal communication by phone, text social media etc. should be attended to during Non-Work time. In the event of an emergency, employees should clock out and take their call outside of the workspace. Employees are expected to inform their family members of Elite's policy.

Except with specific advance written authorization from management, the Company prohibits employee possession or use of cameras in the workplace, including cell phones with built- in cameras, as a preventative step necessary to secure employee privacy, patient confidences and other confidential business information.

Use of Electronic Devices

To provide for the safety and security of all employees and the facilities at and to assure proper attention on the job, the use of personal electronic devices is prohibited in work areas during working time. Restricting use of personal electronic devices helps maintain safety standards, safeguards employee welfare, and avoids potential distractions and disturbances that can cause injury, damage or quality issues.

Personal electronic devices include the following (for personal/non-business use) but are not limited to: cell phones, blue tooth and/or hands-free devices, iPod's, MP3 players, earphones headphones (Directors' discretion), radios, tape players, CD players, cameras, heaters and/or fans.

Lap top computers that are not company issued are not permitted on company property.

If an employee is observed using any personal electronic device in work areas during working time, he/she will be disciplined immediately. Employees are responsible for the safety of themselves and others in the work place.

Authorized use of personal electronics is permitted during breaks or lunch in non-work areas such as break/lunch rooms or designated break areas located around the facility or the parking lot.

The Company is not responsible for loss, theft or damage to any personal electronic devices.

Company Email on Mobile Device

Having the company email on your mobile device requires approval from your Director. Company emails may not be responded to after hours without approval.

Cameras in Office

Please be advised that Elite and its affiliates may have cameras in the office that are monitoring and recording activity.

FACT-FINDING & ISSUE RESOLUTION ("FAIR") PROGRAM

The Company values each employee and looks forward to good relations with and among all of its employees. Occasionally, however, disagreements may arise between you and our company or between Employees in a context that involves the Company. To facilitate expeditious and impartial resolution of any such disagreements, the Company has adopted this Fact-finding and Issue Resolution Program (the "FAIR Program").

The FAIR Program is an essential element of your employment and/or continued employment with the Company and it constitutes a binding agreement between you and the Company. You indicate your agreement to be bound by the FAIR Program's terms and

conditions by signing your name at the end of this employee handbook and beginning or continuing your employment with the Company after receiving the Employee Handbook (“Effective Date”).

The FAIR Program will cover any Claim between You and the Company (as these terms are defined below) that is asserted after the Effective Date, regardless of whether any such Claim arose before or after the Effective Date, and regardless of whether such Claim was initially raised before the Effective Date. The FAIR Program also applies to Claims made after your employment with the Company ends.

For purposes of the FAIR Program, “*the Agency*” means Elite Healthcare Consultants, each of its subsidiaries, affiliates, and successor entities, as well each of their partners, officers, directors, owners, principals, members, agents, and employees against whom a Claim is asserted in connection with their duties for or in relation to the Company.

“*You*” and “*Your*” refers to you and any other person who may assert your rights.

“*Claim*” means any claim, cause of action, controversy, or other dispute between the Company and You that arises out of or relates to Your employment with the Company and/or the termination of Your employment, and that is based on a legally protected right that could otherwise be resolved by a court, excluding only Non-Covered Disputes (as defined below). Covered Dispute includes any disputes about Your hiring, firing, wages or compensation, discipline, leaves of absence, accommodations, and workplace treatment as well as the Company’s policies and practices (including any pattern, practice, act, or omissions) relating to such matters. For example, and not as a limitation, “Covered Dispute” refers to any claims arising under Title VII, the Fair Labor Standards Act (or New York Labor Law), the Family and Medical Leave Act, the New York Paid Family Leave Law, the New York Human Rights Law, the New York City Human Rights Law, the New York City Earned Sick Time Act, the Public Health Law (including Wage Parity Law), the Domestic Workers’ Bill of Rights, and any other law that relates to terms and conditions of employment. “Covered Dispute” means not only initial claims but also counterclaims, cross-claims and third-party claims, regardless of whether such claims seek legal, equitable, or declaratory relief. A legally protected right means any right that is guaranteed to You or protected for You by statute, regulation, ordinance, constitution, contract, common law, or other law. Examples of a Covered Dispute include, but are not limited to, those alleging discrimination, harassment, hostile work environment, retaliation, failure to provide leave, or failure to pay wages in accordance with the law.

Are any Claims not Covered by the FAIR Program? Yes. The term “Claim” does not include any claim, controversy, or other dispute between the Company and You: (a) for injunctive or equitable relief for breach of a restrictive covenant (e.g., non-competition covenant, non-solicitation covenant, anti-raiding covenant), unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential information or trade secrets, or similar unfair competition; (b) for workers’ compensation benefits (except for claims of interference or retaliation under the workers’ compensation law); (c) for unemployment compensation benefits; (d) for employee welfare or retirement benefits

governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”) (except for claims for interference or retaliation under ERISA); or (e) for unfair labor practice charges under the National Labor Relations Act (“NLRA”). The FAIR Program also does not prevent You from filing a charge, testifying, assisting, or otherwise participating in any investigation or proceeding conducted by the equal employment opportunity commission, or another government agency to the extent You have a protected right to do so. But if You take such action in relation to a claim, controversy, or other dispute that would constitute a Claim and You have not fully pursued such dispute through the FAIR Program, the Company may request that the government agency in question defer its processing or investigation of such charge until the FAIR Program has been completed.

Can A Claim Be Resolved in Court? No. Under the FAIR Program, You and the Company each waive your respective rights to have a Claim decided by a court, judge, jury and, where permitted by law, an administrative agency. Instead, You and the Company agree that arbitration under the FAIR Program is the sole and exclusive method for resolving Claims. If either You or the Company files an action in court or another forum not contemplated by the FAIR Program asserting one or more Claims and the other party successfully stays such action and/or compels arbitration of such Claim, the arbitrator may assess reasonable costs and expenses, including an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees, incurred in seeking such stay and/or order compelling arbitration against the party that filed the action in court or such other forum.

How Should You Raise a Claim Under the FAIR Program? If You believe You have a Claim against the Company, You should first give the Company a chance to investigate and resolve the Claim before You file a demand for arbitration (the arbitration process is explained further below). You do not need to use any specific form to submit a Claim. Simply write a letter explaining Your Claim and the relief sought, and submit the Claim statement to the Human Resources department. As part of this process, a Company representative might meet with You to discuss Your complaint. Or, depending on the nature of the Claim, the Company will investigate the Claim on its own, such as by reviewing its records. If You do not receive a satisfactory response from the Agency within 30 days, You must follow the arbitration procedure set forth below if You wish to pursue the Claim.

How Much Time do You Have to File a Claim? An arbitration proceeding under the FAIR Program must be commenced within the time period prescribed by the statute of limitations applicable to the Claim being asserted. For purposes of statute of limitations, an arbitration proceeding is deemed commenced when a demand for arbitration is filed with the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”). Filing an internal Claim under the FAIR Program will not extend the time period within which You must file a demand for arbitration.

How does the arbitration process begin? To start the arbitration process, the party wishing to file a Claim must file a written demand in accordance with the rules of the AAA for starting the arbitration process. More information about the AAA may be obtained at www.adr.org or by calling 1.800.778.7879.

How is the arbitrator selected? All arbitrators must be licensed attorneys or retired judges selected from the AAA's regional Employment Dispute Resolution Roster, or an equivalent list if such list is unavailable. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the arbitrator must be a retired or former judge or a lawyer who has at least 5 years of experience with employment-related claims. No person may serve as an arbitrator unless that person has confirmed in writing that he or she is bound by and will adhere to the requirements of the FAIR Program.

Can an attorney represent You? Yes. Any party may be represented by an attorney. But legal representation is not required, and You may represent yourself.

When and where will Arbitration take place? The arbitration will be conducted by the arbitrator in whatever manner will most expeditiously permit full presentation of evidence and arguments of the parties. The arbitrator will set the time, date, and place of the hearing, notice of which must be given to the parties at least 30 calendar days in advance, unless the parties agree otherwise. In the event the hearing cannot be reasonably completed in one day, the arbitrator will schedule the hearing to be continued on a mutually convenient date. Any arbitration hearing will take place within the county where you worked (e.g., Rockland County), but the parties may agree to schedule the arbitration at any other place that is mutually convenient for the parties. Consent to changing the place of the arbitration will not be unreasonably withheld.

What law applies to the Arbitration? Arbitration under the FAIR Program will be conducted pursuant to the AAA's Employment Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures. If there is any conflict between the FAIR Program and the AAA rules and procedures, the FAIR Program terms will govern unless application of such terms would cause the AAA to decline to provide its services, in which case the AAA rules and procedures will govern (except that under no circumstance will an arbitrator have the authority to hear or decide any Claim on a class, collective, or other group or representative basis). The arbitrator must apply the substantive law, including the applicable burdens of proof and persuasion that would be applied by a court hearing the Claim in the venue of the arbitration. The arbitrator may grant relief that could be granted by a court hearing the Claim, but will not have any authority to grant any other relief.

Can Claims be heard or decided on a class, representative, or collective basis? No.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this is not permitted under any circumstance. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary: (a) no arbitrator is permitted to hear or decide any Claim on a class, collective, or other group or representative basis; (b) all Claims between You and the Company must be decided individually; and (c) the AAA's Supplementary Rules for Class Action Arbitration (and any similar rules) will not have any applicability to any Claim. This means that if You have a Claim, neither You nor the Company will have the right, with respect to that Claim, to do any of the following in court or before an arbitrator: (a) pursue or obtain any relief from a class, collective, or other group or representative action; (b) act as a private attorney general; or (c) join or consolidate a Claim with the Claim of any other person. Thus, the arbitrator shall have no authority or jurisdiction to process, conduct, or rule upon any class, collective, private attorney general, or other representative or group proceeding under any

circumstances. If there is more than one Claim between You and the Company, those Claims may be heard in a single arbitration hearing.

Who pays for the arbitration? The party claiming to be aggrieved is responsible for paying the applicable filing fee in effect and established by the AAA at the time the demand for arbitration is made. If You file the demand for arbitration and cannot obtain a waiver of the filing fee, You can ask the Company to bear such costs. The Company will review every such request in good faith and consider whether to cover all or part of such filing fee. The parties will equally share the arbitrator's fees and other costs of the arbitration. Each party will be responsible for its own attorneys' fees and costs, but the arbitrator may award either party reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, to the extent a court hearing such Claim could award attorneys' fees under applicable law. Any amounts required to be paid by You under this paragraph may be adjusted or eliminated to the extent necessary for the FAIR Program to be enforceable.

Will there be discovery or depositions? Except as modified by the FAIR Program, all discovery will be governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP").

Can You have witnesses testify at the arbitration? Yes. At the hearing, the parties will have the right to present proof through testimony and documentary evidence, and to cross-examine witnesses who testify at the hearing. The arbitrator will require all witnesses to testify under oath. The parties must exchange witness lists at least ten (10) calendar days prior to any hearing. A party may not present a witness at a hearing if the name of that witness was not provided to the opposing party at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing. The arbitrator will have the authority to sequester witnesses, other than a party and the party's representative(s), from the hearing during the testimony of any other witness. The arbitrator(s) will also have the authority to decide whether any person who is not a witness may attend the hearing.

Can the arbitrator determine a Claim before the arbitration hearing? Yes. Upon a party's motion and after giving due opportunity to the parties to present their positions, the arbitrator may grant or dismiss a Claim, or a portion thereof, if the arbitrator determines, in accordance with the standards that would be applied by a court hearing the Claim, that all or part of a party's Claim fails to state a legal claim or that there is no genuine issue of material fact as to all or part of a party's Claim. The moving party must file all motions with the arbitrator at a date set by the arbitrator. Parties may file such motions before or after discovery is complete. But no such motion may be filed 20 days before the arbitration hearing is scheduled to begin.

What if someone does not show up to the hearing? The arbitrator will have the discretion to allow a hearing to proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or obtain a postponement. An award, however, shall not be made solely on the default of a party; instead, the arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as may be required for the making of the award.

Can there be split hearings? The hearing cannot be bifurcated, which means that the same arbitrator must hear the evidence and render a judgment on the damages, if any, in one hearing.

Is arbitration confidential? Yes. You and the Company agree that all aspects of any arbitration, including any award and opinion issued, will be strictly confidential. Neither You, the Company, nor our respective attorneys in the arbitration proceeding will reveal or disclose any information regarding the arbitration proceeding to any other person, except that disclosure may be made to Your spouse, tax advisor, or attorney (each of whom You must ensure agrees to keep such information confidential), by the Company to its agents and employees, to comply with a valid court order, subpoena, or other direction by a court, to a relevant governmental entity to the extent You have a protected right to make such disclosure, or as otherwise required by law. If disclosure is compelled, You and the Company agree to notify each other as soon as notice of such compelled disclosure is received and before disclosure takes place. This confidentiality obligation does not apply to disclosures necessitated by a later proceeding between the parties.

What will the arbitrator's award say? The arbitrator must render a written award and opinion in the form typically rendered by employment arbitrators. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the arbitrator must issue his or her award within sixty (60) days from the date the arbitration hearing concludes or post-hearing briefs (if requested) are received, whichever is later. The arbitrator's award must set forth the factual and legal basis for the award, including his or her detailed legal reasoning, and contain a summary of the facts, the issues, the governing law applied, and the relief requested and awarded. It should also identify any other issues resolved and the disposition of any statutory claims. Disposition of any request for attorneys' fees must be addressed in the award. The arbitrator's award will be final and binding on the parties. Judgment on any award may be entered and enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction.

How Long Does the FAIR Program Apply to You? The FAIR Program will remain in effect and survive the cessation of Your employment relationship or affiliation with the Company, regardless of the reason for such cessation.

Choice of Law. Arbitration proceedings under the FAIR Program shall comply with and be governed by the provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act ("FAA") and not by any state law concerning arbitration. The parties acknowledge and agree that the FAIR Program evidences a transaction involving interstate commerce.

Severability. If any part or provision the FAIR Program is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, such holding will not affect the legality, validity, or enforceability of the remaining parts and each provision of the FAIR Program will be valid, legal, and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law. However, in the event the provision prohibiting class, collective, or representative actions is found to be unlawful or unenforceable, then the entire FAIR Program will be considered null and void.

Notices. Any notice required to be given to You will be directed to Your last known address as reflected in the records of the Company. Any notice You or your representative are required to give to the Agency under this FAIR Program will be directed to Staff HR Director at 663 E. Crescent Ave Ramsey, NJ 07446 with a copy sent by e-mail to egross@elitehc.net. Any notice provided to the Company under this FAIR Program will only be deemed received when it is received by email.

Amendment. The Company reserves the right to amend or terminate the FAIR Program. Such amendments may be made by providing notice to You, electronically or otherwise, of such amendment or termination. Any amendments will be prospective only. Your continuation of employment after receiving notice of any amendment to or termination of the FAIR Program will be deemed agreement to such amendment or termination.

Waiver. No waiver may be granted by either party, except in writing. No waiver of any provision of the FAIR Program will constitute a waiver of any other provision of the FAIR Program (whether or not similar), nor will such waiver constitute a continuing waiver unless otherwise expressly provided in such writing.

By signing the agreement at the end of this Handbook, you confirm that You have read and understand the terms and conditions of the FAIR Program, which require You to submit all Claims to binding arbitration on an individual basis. No provision of any other document You may receive from the Company will be construed as a waiver of the provision prohibiting class, collective, or representative actions.



ELITE HEALTHCARE CONSULTANTS HANDBOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge that I have received the **ELITE HEALTHCARE CONSULTANTS** (the “Company”) Employee Handbook (the “Handbook”) and have read and understand the terms and conditions discussed in the Handbook. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the policies contained in the Handbook. As a condition of my employment with the Company, I agree to comply with all the rules and procedures of the Company, as stated in this Handbook, and any other policy that may be issued to me during my employment. I understand that the Company has the maximum discretion permitted by law to interpret, administer, change, modify or delete the rules, policies, and procedures contained in the Handbook at any time. I will be notified of any changes to the Handbook by the Company and my continued employment with the Company after receiving notice of any changes to the Handbook policies will be deemed consent and agreement to comply with the new or revised Handbook policies.

I expressly acknowledge that I have read the Fact-finding and Issue Resolution (“FAIR”) Program terms and conditions, which requires me to submit any employment-related Claims to binding arbitration, and that I have to pursue such arbitration on an individual basis. I understand that the FAIR Program constitutes a binding agreement between the Company and me to individually arbitrate any claim. Any changes to the FAIR Program will be issued to me in writing and, before being bound to any such changes in the FAIR Program, I will execute a written agreement evidencing my consent to the changes in the FAIR Program.

I understand that nothing in this Handbook alters the at-will nature of my employment, as stated in this Handbook.

I understand and acknowledge that I may be terminated for violating any rules or procedures in this Handbook.

Employee Name (Printed)

Employee Name (Signature)

Date



ELITE HEALTHCARE CONSULTANTS
RECEIPT OF POLICY PROHIBITING WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

I have read and I understand the Company's Policy Prohibiting Workplace Harassment.

Employee Name (Printed)

Employee Name (Signature)

Date