New York State Voting Leave Rights

Section 3-110 of the New York State Election Law, which relates to providing employees in New York State time off to vote, was recently amended effective April 3, 2020.

Eligibility

Generally, New York State employees are eligible for up to two hours of paid time off to vote if they do not have "sufficient time to vote." An employee is deemed to have "sufficient time to vote" if an employee has four consecutive hours to vote either from the opening of the polls to the beginning of their work shift, or four consecutive hours between the end of a working shift and the closing of the polls.

For example, if an employee is scheduled from 9 am to 5 pm, and the polls are opened from 6 am to 9 pm, the employee is **not** eligible for paid time off to vote, because the polls are open for four consecutive hours after the employee's shift ends at 5 pm. However, if an employee is scheduled to work from 9 am to 6 pm, then the employee **is** eligible for paid time off to vote, because the employee only has three consecutive hours off in the beginning of their shift and end of their shift.

How much paid time off to vote are employees entitled to?

The Election Law provides for up to two hours of paid time off to enable an employee time to vote when added to their voting time outside their working hours. While two hours is the maximum paid time off allowed under the law, the amount of paid time off required for an employee to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis as waiting times at polling places, traffic conditions, and other factors may vary wildly.

How many days in advance must an employee notify their employer of their intention to take paid time off to vote?

An employee must notify an employer at least two working days prior to their intention to take paid time off to vote, but not more than ten working days.

Does the notice requirement of two "working" days mean two "business" days?

Generally, yes. The statutory language calls for employees to give notice of their intent to take the time off two "working days" prior to the election. "Working day" is not defined in the Election Law, nor is it defined in the General Construction Law. It has been held that "working days" means "days as they succeed each other, exclusive of Sundays and holidays." *Pedersen v Eugster*, 14 F 422, 422 (ED La 1882); *see also* 1915, Op.Atty. Gen. 139. However, it has also been recognized, in contract cases, that there is no

general rule with respect to the term "working days," since the term varies in different occupations, and hence, it should be determined in light of the circumstances of the particular case. *See F.J. Mumm Contr. Co. v Vil. of Kenmore*, 104 Misc 268, 268 (Erie Sup Ct 1918). As such, it is the general opinion of the Board that "working days" is determined in light of each individual employer. In other words, "working days" means any day that the employer is operating and/or open for business.

Can an employer require an employee to use their "personal time off" to vote to comply with § 3-110 of the Election Law?

No. Employees cannot be required to utilize any other form of earned leave time to vote.

What remedies are available to employees that are not provided with paid time off to vote?

Employees are encouraged to first speak with their employer to inform them of the requirements of the Election Law. If the employer fails or otherwise refuses to provide the employee with paid time off to vote, the employee may wish to speak with a private attorney and/or contact the following entities:

For Wage Payment Purposes:

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Labor Standards
Bldg. 12, Rm. 185C,
State Office Campus, Albany NY 12240
Tel. 888-4-NYSDOL (469-7365)

New York State Attorney General's Office Labor Bureau
28 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10005
Tel. (212) 416-8700

For Election Law Compliance Purposes:

Contact your County Board of Elections

NYS Board of Elections
40 North Peal St, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12207-2729
Tel. (518) 474-6220
INFO@elections.ny.gov

BLOOD DONATION LEAVE

Section 202-j of the Labor Law mandates that employers provide leave time to employees for the purpose of donating blood.

The two types of blood donation leaves are Off-Premises Blood Donation and Donation Leave Alternatives. Compensation for Leave - Leave granted to employees for off-premises blood donation is not required to be paid leave. leave taken by employees for donation leave alternatives shall be paid leave given without requiring the employee to use accumulated vacation, personal, sick, or other already existing leave time. Off-Premises Donation - Employees taking leave for off-premises blood donation shall be permitted at least one leave period per calendar year of three hours duration during the employee's regular work schedule. Employers are not required to allow off-premises blood donation leave under Labor Law § 202-j to accrue if it is not used during the calendar year. Leave granted to employees for off-premises blood donation is not required to be paid leave.

Donation Leave Alternatives –

Leave for blood donation leave alternatives shall be given twice per calendar year and it shall be paid leave given without use of vacation, personal, sick, or other already existing leave accruals. Under the Donation Leave Alternatives, the donating of blood should be at a convenient time and place set by the employer. The time shall not be a time outside an employee's normal work hours nor shall the location be not reasonable travel distance for an employee. If an employee provides prompt notice that he or she is not or was not able to participate in a blood donation leave alternative because the employee is or was on leave (such as sick or vacation leave), and if as a result the employer has not provided the employee with the opportunity to participate in at least two blood leave alternatives during working hours in a calendar year, the employer must either make available another such alternative to the employee, or allow the employee to take leave to make an off-premises donation. Employees donating blood during a blood donation leave alternative must be allowed sufficient leave time necessary to donate blood, to recover, including partaking nourishment after donating, and to return to work. Our company's blood donation will occur:

VETERAN BENEFITS AND SERVICES

The following resources and hotlines are available at no-cost to help veterans understand their rights, protections, benefits, and accommodations:

dol.ny.gov/veteran-benefits-and-services

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESOURCES

All calls and texts are free and confidential

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Crisis Line: www.veteranscrisisline.net
Call: 988, press 1 Text: 838255
Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: www.veteranscrisisline.net
Call: 988 Text: 988
Crisis Textline:
Text: 741741 Chat: crisistextline.org
NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH): www.omh.ny.gov
NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS): www.oasas.ny.gov/hopeline
Call: 1-877-8-HOPENY (467469)
Text: HOPENY (467369)

LEGAL SERVICES

Veterans Treatment Courts (VTC): ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/problem_solving/vet/courts.shtml
Email: ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us
NYS Defenders Association Veteran Defense Program: www.nysda.org/page/AboutVDP

TAX BENEFITS

NYS Department of Tax and Finance

- Information for military personnel and veterans: tax.ny.gov/pit/file/military_page.htm
- Property tax exemptions: tax.ny.gov/pit/property/exemption/vetexempt.htm

EDUCATION, WORKFORCE, AND TRAINING RESOURCES

Veteran Readiness and Employment (VR&E) Program: www.benefits.va.gov/vocrehab
New York State Civil Service Credits for Veterans Program: www.cs.ny.gov

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline:
Call: 800-942-6906 Text: 844-997-2121
NYS Workplace Sexual Harassment Hotline:
Call: 1-800-HARASS-3
NYS Department of Motor Vehicles:

- Veteran Status Designation Photo Document: **dmv.ny.gov/more-info/veteran-status-designation-photo-document**
- Veteran License Plate: **dmv.ny.gov/plates/military-and-veterans**

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF VETERANS' SERVICES

Website: **veterans.ny.gov**
Help Line: 1-888-838-7697
Email: DVSInfo@veterans.ny.gov

Services: Legal, education, employment and volunteer, financial, health care, and more.

NEW YORK STATE | **Division of Veterans' Services**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR VETERANS' PROGRAM

Website: **dol.ny.gov/services-veterans**
Help Line: 1-888-469-7365
Email: Ask.Vets@labor.ny.gov

Services: Workforce and training resources, unemployment insurance, the Experience Counts program, and more.

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE | **Department of Labor**

Division of Labor Standards
Harriman State Office Campus
Building 12, Albany, NY 12226

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Labor

www.labor.ny.gov

Notice of Employee Rights, Protections, and Obligations Under Labor Law Section 740

Prohibited Retaliatory Personnel Action by Employers Effective January 26, 2022

§ 740. Retaliatory action by employers; prohibition.

1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise:

(a) "Employee" means an individual who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration, including former employees, or natural persons employed as independent contractors to carry out work in furtherance of an employer's business enterprise who are not themselves employers.

(b) "Employer" means any person, firm, partnership, institution, corporation, or association that employs one or more employees.

(c) "Law, rule or regulation" includes: (i) any duly enacted federal, state or local statute or ordinance or executive order; (ii) any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to such statute or ordinance or executive order; or (iii) any judicial or administrative decision, ruling or order.

(d) "Public body" includes the following:

(i) the United States Congress, any state legislature, or any elected local governmental body, or any member or employee thereof;

(ii) any federal, state, or local court, or any member or employee thereof, or any grand or petit jury;

(iii) any federal, state, or local regulatory, administrative, or public agency or authority, or instrumentality thereof;

(iv) any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutorial office, or police or peace officer;

(v) any federal, state or local department of an executive branch of government; or

(vi) any division, board, bureau, office, committee, or commission of any of the public bodies described in subparagraphs (i) through (v) of this paragraph.

(e) "Retaliatory action" means an adverse action taken by an employer or his or her agent to discharge, threaten, penalize, or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or former employee exercising his or her rights under this section, including (i) adverse employment actions or threats to take such adverse employment actions against an employee in the terms of conditions of employment including but not limited to discharge, suspension, or demotion; (ii) actions or threats to take such actions that would adversely impact a former employee's current or future employment; or (iii) threatening to contact or contacting United States immigration authorities or otherwise reporting or threatening to report an employee's suspected citizenship or immigration status or the suspected citizenship or immigration status of an employee's family or household member, as defined in subdivision two of section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law, to a federal, state, or local agency.

To Be Posted Conspicuously in easily accessible and well-lighted places customarily frequented by employees and applicants for employment.

(f) "Supervisor" means any individual within an employer's organization who has the authority to direct and control the work performance of the affected employee; or who has managerial authority to take corrective action regarding the violation of the law, rule or regulation of which the employee complains.

2. Prohibitions. An employer shall not take any retaliatory action against an employee, whether or not within the scope of the employee's job duties, because such employee does any of the following:

(a) discloses, or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of law, rule or regulation or that the employee reasonably believes poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety;

(b) provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any such activity, policy or practice by such employer; or

(c) objects to, or refuses to participate in any such activity, policy or practice.

3. Application. The protection against retaliatory action provided by paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section pertaining to disclosure to a public body shall not apply to an employee who makes such disclosure to a public body unless the employee has made a good faith effort to notify his or her employer by bringing the activity, policy or practice to the attention of a supervisor of the employer and has afforded such employer a reasonable opportunity to correct such activity, policy or practice. Such employer notification shall not be required where:

(a) there is an imminent and serious danger to the public health or safety;

(b) the employee reasonably believes that reporting to the supervisor would result in a destruction of evidence or other concealment of the activity, policy or practice;

(c) such activity, policy or practice could reasonably be expected to lead to endangering the welfare of a minor;

(d) the employee reasonably believes that reporting to the supervisor would result in physical harm to the employee or any other person; or

(e) the employee reasonably believes that the supervisor is already aware of the activity, policy or practice and will not correct such activity, policy or practice.

4. Violation; remedy.

(a) An employee who has been the subject of a retaliatory action in violation of this section may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in subdivision five of this section within two years after the alleged retaliatory action was taken.

(b) Any action authorized by this section may be brought in the county in which the alleged retaliatory action occurred, in the county in which the complainant resides, or in the county in which the employer has its principal place of business. In any such action, the parties shall be entitled to a jury trial.

(c) It shall be a defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that the retaliatory action was predicated upon grounds other than the employee's exercise of any rights protected by this section.

5. Relief. In any action brought pursuant to subdivision four of this section, the court may order relief as follows:

(a) an injunction to restrain continued violation of this section;

(b) the reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the retaliatory action, or to an equivalent position, or front pay in lieu thereof;

(c) the reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority rights;

(d) the compensation for lost wages, benefits and other remuneration;

(e) the payment by the employer of reasonable costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees;

(f) a civil penalty of an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars; and/or

(g) the payment by the employer of punitive damages, if the violation was willful, malicious or wanton.

6. Employer relief. A court, in its discretion, may also order that reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs and disbursements be awarded to an employer if the court determines that an action brought by an employee under this section was without basis in law or in fact.

7. Existing rights. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any other law or regulation or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.

8. Publication. Every employer shall inform employees of their protections, rights and obligations under this section, by posting a notice thereof. Such notices shall be posted conspicuously in easily accessible and well-lighted places customarily frequented by employees and applicants for employment.

NEW YORK CORRECTION LAW
ARTICLE 23-A

LICENSURE AND EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OF ONE OR MORE CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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§750. Definitions. For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Public agency" means the state or any local subdivision thereof, or any state or local department, agency, board or commission.

(2) "Private employer" means any person, company, corporation, labor organization or association which employs ten or more persons.

(3) "Direct relationship" means that the nature of criminal conduct for which the person was convicted has a direct bearing on his fitness or ability to perform one or more of the duties or responsibilities necessarily related to the license, opportunity, or job in question.

(4) "License" means any certificate, license, permit or grant of permission required by the laws of this state, its political subdivisions or instrumentalities as a condition for the lawful practice of any occupation, employment, trade, vocation, business, or profession. Provided, however, that "license" shall not, for the purposes of this article, include any license or permit to own, possess, carry, or fire any explosive, pistol, handgun, rifle, shotgun, or other firearm.

(5) "Employment" means any occupation, vocation or employment, or any form of vocational or educational training. Provided, however, that "employment" shall not, for the purposes of this article, include membership in any law enforcement agency.

§751. **Applicability.** The provisions of this article shall apply to any application by any person for a license or employment at any public or private employer, who has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses in this state or in any other jurisdiction, and to any license or employment held by any person whose conviction of one or more criminal offenses in this state or in any other jurisdiction preceded such employment or granting of a license, except where a mandatory forfeiture, disability or bar to employment is imposed by law, and has not been removed by an executive pardon, certificate of relief from disabilities or certificate of good conduct. Nothing in this article shall be construed to affect any right an employer may have with respect to an intentional misrepresentation in connection with an application for employment made by a prospective employee or previously made by a current employee.

§752. Unfair discrimination against persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses prohibited. No application for any license or employment, and no employment or license held by an individual, to which the provisions of this article are applicable, shall be denied or acted upon adversely by reason of the individual's having been previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses, or by reason of a finding of lack of "good moral character" when such finding is based upon the fact that the individual has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses, unless:

(1) There is a direct relationship between one or more of the previous criminal offenses and the specific license or employment sought or held by the individual; or

(2) the issuance or continuation of the license or the granting or continuation of the employment would involve an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

§753. Factors to be considered concerning a previous criminal conviction; presumption. 1. In making a determination pursuant to section seven hundred fifty-two of this chapter, the public agency or private employer shall consider the following factors:

(a) The public policy of this state, as expressed in this act, to encourage the licensure and employment of persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses.

(b) The specific duties and responsibilities necessarily related to the license or employment sought or held by the person.

(c) The bearing, if any, the criminal offense or offenses for which the person was previously convicted will have on his fitness or ability to perform one or more such duties or responsibilities.

(d) The time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses.

(e) The age of the person at the time of occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses.

(f) The seriousness of the offense or offenses.

(g) Any information produced by the person, or produced on his behalf, in regard to his rehabilitation and good conduct.

(h) The legitimate interest of the public agency or private employer in protecting property, and the safety and welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

2. In making a determination pursuant to section seven hundred fifty-two of this chapter, the public agency or private employer shall also give consideration to a certificate of relief from disabilities or a certificate of good conduct issued to the applicant, which certificate shall create a presumption of rehabilitation in regard to the offense or offenses specified therein.

§754. Written statement upon denial of license or employment. At the request of any person previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses who has been denied a license or employment, a public agency or private employer shall provide, within thirty days of a request, a written statement setting forth the reasons for such denial.

§755. Enforcement. 1. In relation to actions by public agencies, the provisions of this article shall be enforceable by a proceeding brought pursuant to article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules.

2. In relation to actions by private employers, the provisions of this article shall be enforceable by the division of human rights pursuant to the powers and procedures set forth in article fifteen of the executive law, and, concurrently, by the New York city commission on human rights.

NEW YORK STATE | Division of Human Rights

1-888-392-3644
WWW.DHR.NY.GOV

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (EXECUTIVE LAW, ARTICLE 15)

DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON AGE, RACE, CREED, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, MILITARY STATUS, SEX, PREGNANCY, GENDER IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION, DISABILITY OR MARITAL STATUS IS PROHIBITED BY THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW. SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR HARASSMENT BASED UPON ANY OF THESE PROTECTED CLASSES ALSO IS PROHIBITED.

ALL EMPLOYERS (until February 8, 2020, only employers with 4 or more employees are covered), EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS

Also prohibited: discrimination in employment on the basis of Sabbath observance or religious practices; hairstyles associated with race (also applies to all areas listed below); prior arrest or conviction record; predisposing genetic characteristics; familial status; pregnancy-related conditions; domestic violence victim status.

Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and pregnancy-related conditions including lactation may be required. A reasonable accommodation is an adjustment to a job or work environment that enables a person with a disability to perform the essential functions of a job in a reasonable manner.

Also covered: domestic workers are protected from harassment and retaliation; interns and nonemployees working in the workplace (for example temp or contract workers) are protected from all discrimination described above.

RENTAL, LEASE OR SALE OF HOUSING, LAND AND COMMERCIAL SPACE, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALES PEOPLE

Also prohibited: discrimination on the basis of lawful source of income (for example housing vouchers, disability benefits, child support); familial status (families with children or being pregnant); prior arrest or sealed conviction; commercial boycotts or blockbusting

Reasonable accommodations and modifications for persons with disabilities may also be required.

Does not apply to:

(1) rental of an apartment in an owner-occupied two-family house

(2) restrictions of all rooms in a housing accommodation to individuals of the same sex

(3) rental of a room by the occupant of a house or apartment

(4) sale, rental, or lease of accommodations of housing exclusively to persons 55 years of age or older, and the spouse of such persons

ALL CREDIT TRANSACTIONS INCLUDING FINANCING FOR PURCHASE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF HOUSING

PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION SUCH AS RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL OFFICES, CLUBS, PARKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Exception:

Age is not a covered classification relative to public accommodations. Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities may also be required.

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

All public schools and private nonprofit schools, at all education levels, excluding those run by religious organizations.

ADVERTISING AND APPLICATIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT, REAL ESTATE, PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS MAY NOT EXPRESS ANY DISCRIMINATION

If you wish to file a formal complaint with the Division of Human Rights, you must do so within one year after the discrimination occurred. The Division's services are provided free of charge.

If you wish to file a complaint in State Court, you may do so within three years of the discrimination. You may not file both with the Division and the State Court.

Retaliation for filing a complaint or opposing discriminatory practices is prohibited. You may file a complaint with the Division if you have been retaliated against.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE OR CALL THE DIVISION'S NEAREST OFFICE. HEADQUARTERS:
ONE FORDHAM PLAZA, 4TH FLOOR, BRONX, NY 10458

ESTE ESTABLECIMIENTO ESTÁ SUJETO A LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK (LEY EJECUTIVA, SECCIÓN 15)

LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK PROHÍBE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN POR EDAD, RAZA, CREDO, COLOR, ORIGEN NACIONAL, ORIENTACIÓN SEXUAL, ESTATUS MILITAR, SEXO, EMBARAZO, IDENTIDAD O EXPRESIÓN DE GÉNERO, DISCAPACIDAD O ESTADO CIVIL. TAMBIÉN ESTÁ PROHIBIDO EL ACOSO SEXUAL O EL ACOSO POR CUALQUIERA DE ESTAS CLASES PROTEGIDAS.

TODOS LOS EMPLEADORES (hasta el 8 de febrero de 2020, solo los empleadores de cuatro o más personas), AGENCIAS DE EMPLEO, ORGANIZACIONES DE TRABAJO Y PROGRAMAS DE CAPACITACIÓN DE APRENDICES

Asimismo, está prohibida la discriminación en el empleo sobre la base de la observancia del Shabat o prácticas religiosas; peinados asociados con la raza (también se aplica a las áreas enumeradas a continuación) arresto previo o antecedentes penales; las características genéticas predisponentes; el estado civil; las condiciones relacionadas con el embarazo.

Es posible que sea necesario hacer acomodos razonables para personas con discapacidades y condiciones relacionadas con el embarazo incluyendo lactación. Un arreglo razonable es una adaptación a un trabajo o entorno laboral que permita que una persona con discapacidad realice las tareas esenciales de un trabajo de manera razonable.

También están cubiertos: trabajadores domésticos están protegidos en casos acoso y represalias; internos y no empleados cuales trabajan en el lugar de trabajo (por ejemplo trabajadores temporarios o contratantes) están protegidos de toda discriminación descrita arriba.

ALQUILER, ARRENDAMIENTO O VENTA DE VIVIENDA, TERRENO O ESPACIO COMERCIAL INCLUYENDO ACTIVIDADES DE AGENTE DE BIENES RAÍCES Y VENDEDORES

También esta prohibido: la discriminación a base de fuente de ingreso legal (por ejemplo vales, beneficios de discapacidad, manutención de niños); estado familiar (familias con niños o en estado de embarazo); arresto previo o condena sellada; boicot comercial o acoso inmobiliario.

También es posible que sea necesario realizar modificaciones y arreglos razonables para personas con discapacidades.

Excepciones:

(1) alquiler de un apartamento en una casa para dos familias ocupada por el dueño

(2) restricciones de todas las habitaciones en una vivienda para individuos del mismo sexo

(3) alquiler de una habitación por parte del ocupante de una casa o apartamento

(4) venta, alquiler o arrendamiento de alojamiento en una casa exclusivamente a personas mayores de 55 años y al cónyuge de dichas personas

También se prohíbe: discriminación en vivienda sobre la base del estado civil (por ejemplo, familias con hijos).

TODAS TRANSACCIONES CREDITICIAS INCLUYENDO FINANCIAMENTO PARA LA COMPRA, MANTENIMIENTO Y REPARACION DE VIVIENDAS

LUGARES DE ALOJAMIENTO PÚBLICO, COMO RESTAURANTES, HOTELES, HOSPITALES Y CONSULTORIOS MÉDICOS, CLUBS, PARQUES Y OFFICINAS DEL GOBIERNO.

Excepción:

La edad no es una clasificación cubierta respecto a los alojamientos públicos. Es posible que sea necesario realizar arreglos razonables para personas con discapacidades.

INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS

Todas las escuelas publicas y escuelas privadas sin ánimo de lucro, en todos los niveles, excluyendo escuelas dirigidas por organizaciones religiosas.

PUBLICIDAD Y SOLICITUDES RELACIONADAS CON EL EMPLEO, LOS INMUEBLES, LOS LUGARES DE ALOJAMIENTO PÚBLICO Y LAS TRANSACCIONES CREDITICIAS NO DEBEN EXPRESAR NINGUN ACTO DISCRIMINATORIO

Si desea presentar una demanda formal ante la División de Derechos Humanos, debe hacerlo dentro de un año desde que ocurra la discriminación. Los servicios de la División se ofrecen sin cargo.

Si desea presentar una demanda ante el Tribunal Estatal, puede hacerlo dentro de los tres años desde que ocurriera la discriminación. No puede presentar una demanda ante la División y ante el Tribunal Estatal.

Se prohíben las represalias por presentar una demanda u oponerse a prácticas discriminatorias. Puede presentar una demanda ante la División si sufrió represalias.

PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN, ESCRIBA O LLAME A LA OFICINA MÁS CERCANA DE LA DIVISIÓN. OFICINA CENTRAL:
ONE FORDHAM PLAZA, 4TH FLOOR, BRONX, NY 10458

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Labor

Attention Miscellaneous Industry Employees

Minimum Wage hourly rates effective 1/1/2024 – 12/31/2024

New York City

Large Employers (**11 or more** employees)		Small Employers (**10 or less** employees)	
Minimum Wage	**$16.00**	**Minimum Wage**	**$16.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00	Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00
Tipped workers	**$16.00**	**Tipped workers**	**$16.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00	Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00

Long Island and Westchester County

Minimum Wage	**$16.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00
Tipped workers	**$16.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$24.00

Remainder of New York State

Minimum Wage	**$15.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$22.50
Tipped workers	**$15.00**
Overtime after 40 hours	$22.50

If you have questions, need more information or want to file a complaint, please visit www.labor.ny.gov/minimumwage or call: **1-888-469-7365.**

Credits and Allowances that may reduce your pay below the minimum wage rates shown above:

- **Tips** – Beginning December 31, 2020, your employer must pay the full applicable minimum wage rate, and cannot take any tip credit.
- **Meals and lodging** – Your employer may claim a limited amount of your wages for meals and lodging that they provide to you, as long as they do not charge you anything else. The rates and requirements are set forth in wage orders and summaries, which are available online.

Extra Pay you may be owed in addition to the minimum wage rates shown above:

- **Overtime** – You must be paid 1½ times your regular rate of pay (no less than amounts shown above) for weekly hours over 40 (or 44 for residential employees).

  Exceptions: Overtime is not required for salaried professionals, or for executives and administrative staff whose weekly salary is more than 75 times the minimum wage rate.
- **Call-in pay** – If you go to work as scheduled and your employer sends you home early, you may be entitled to extra hours of pay at the minimum wage rate for that day.
- **Spread of hours** – If your workday lasts longer than ten hours, you may be entitled to extra daily pay. The daily rate is equal to one hour of pay at the minimum wage rate.
- **Uniform maintenance** – If you clean your own uniform, you may be entitled to additional weekly pay. The weekly rates are available online.

Labor Law Information Relating to

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Public Employee Safety and Health

Public Employees Job Safety & Health Protection

The New York State Public Employee Safety and Health Act of 1980 provides job safety and health protection for workers through the promotion of safe and healthful working conditions throughout the State. Requirements of the Act include the following:

Employers
Employers must provide employees with a workplace that is:

- free from recognized hazards,
- in compliance with the safety and health standards that apply to the workplace, and
- in compliance with any other regulations issued under the PESH Act by the Commissioner of Labor.

Employees
Employees must comply with all safety and health standards that apply to their actions on the job. Employees must also comply with any regulations issued under the PESH Act that apply to their job.

Enforcement
The New York State Department of Labor administers and enforces the PESH Act. The Commissioner of Labor issues safety and health standards. The Department's Division of Safety and Health (DOSH) has Inspectors and Hygienists who inspect workplaces to make sure they are following the PESH Act.

Inspection
When DOSH staff inspect a workplace, a representative of the employer and a representative approved by the employees must be allowed to help with the inspection. When there is no employee-approved representative, DOSH staff must speak with a fair number of employees about the safety and health conditions in the workplace.

Order to Comply
If the Department believes an employer has violated the PESH Act, we will issue an order to comply notice to the employer. The order will list dates by which each violation must be fixed. If violations are not fixed by those dates, the employer may be fined.

The order to comply must be posted at or near the place of violation, where it can be easily seen. This is to warn employees that a danger may exist.

Complaint
Any interested person may file a complaint if they believe there are unsafe or unhealthful conditions in a public workplace. This includes:

- An employee
- A representative of an employee
- Groups of employees
- A representative of a group of employees

Make this complaint in writing to the nearest DOSH office or by email to: Ask.SHNYPESH@labor.ny.gov. On request, DOSH will not release the names of any employees who file a complaint. The Department of Labor will evaluate each complaint. The Department will notify the person who made the complaint of the results of the investigation.

These complaints may also be made to the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration online at: www.osha.gov.

Discrimination
Employees may not be fired or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

If an employee believes that they have been discriminated against, he or she may file a complaint with the nearest DOSH office. File this complaint within 30 days of the discrimination incident.

Voluntary Activity
The Department of Labor encourages employers and employees to voluntarily:

- reduce workplace hazards, and
- develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces.

The Division of Safety and Health can provide free help with identifying and correcting job site hazards. Employers may request this assistance on a voluntary basis by emailing: Ask.SHNYPESH@labor.ny.gov.

Additional information may be obtained from the nearest DOSH District Office below:

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12, Rm. 158
Albany, NY 12240
Tel: (518) 457-5508

Binghamton District
44 Hawley St., Rm. 901
Binghamton, NY 13901
Tel: (607) 721-8211

Buffalo District
65 Court Street
Buffalo, NY 14202
Tel: (716) 847-7133

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Garden City, NY 11550
Tel: (516) 228-3970

New York City District
75 Varick St., 7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
Tel: (212) 775-3554

Rochester District
109 S. Union St., Rm. 402
Rochester, NY 14607
Tel: (585) 258-8806

Syracuse District
450 South Salina Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
Tel: (315) 479-3212

Utica District
207 Genesee Street
Utica, NY 13501
Tel: (315) 793-2258

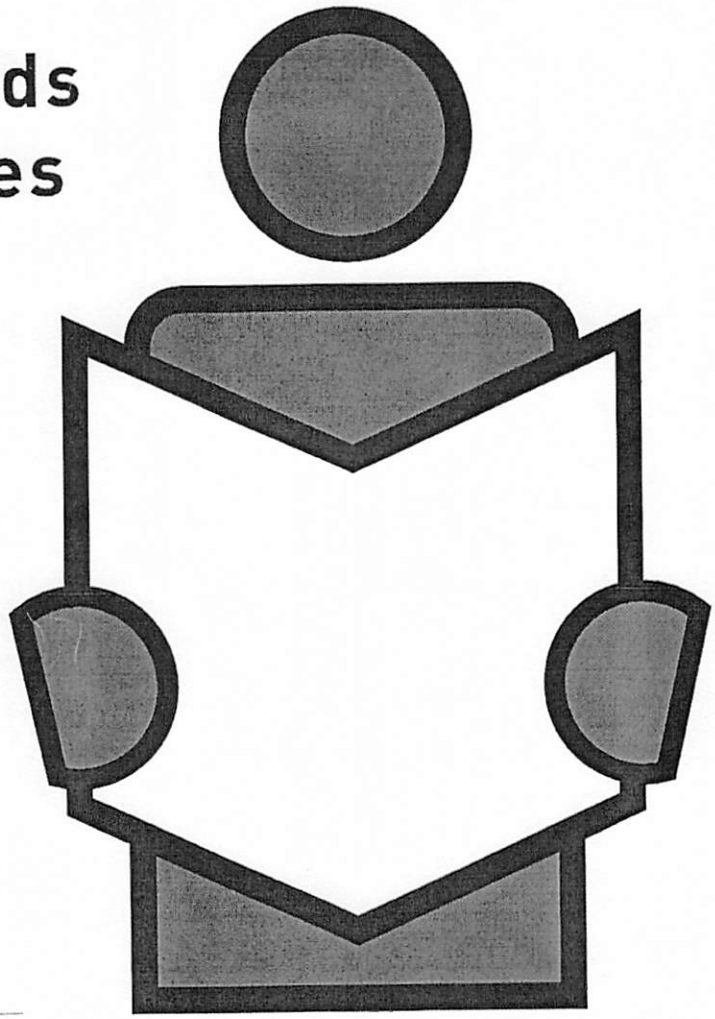
White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
Tel: (914) 997-9514

Post Conspicuously

A Division of the New York State Department of Labor

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW!

Your employer must inform you of the health effects and hazards of toxic substances at your worksite.



Learn all you can about toxic substances on your job.

For more information, contact:

Name

Location & Phone Number

THE RIGHT TO KNOW LAW WORKS FOR YOU.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2706

4/00

STATE OF NEW YORK
WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS

TO ALL WORKERS WHO ARE INJURED WHILE WORKING OR WHO SUFFER FROM AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS

1. You should file a claim for benefits within two years of the date you are injured, unless your injury is very minor, requiring no medical treatment and causing no lost time from work. If you do not file within two years your right to benefits may be lost. Obtain and file a claim form (Form C-3, or VF-3 for volunteer firefighters, or VAW-3 for volunteer ambulance workers) with the nearest Workers' Compensation Board office (see addresses below).
2. You may be entitled to lost time benefits if your work-related injury keeps you from work for more than seven days, compels you to work at lower wages or results in permanent disability to any part of your body. You may be entitled to rehabilitation services if you need help returning to work. (In volunteer firefighters' and volunteer ambulance workers' cases, compensation for lost time or loss of earning capacity may be payable from date of injury.)
3. You are entitled to obtain any necessary medical treatment related to your injury and you should do so immediately.
4. For the treatment of your work-related injury or illness, you may choose any physician, podiatrist, chiropractor, or psychologist (upon referral from an authorized physician) who is Board authorized and who is accepting workers' compensation patients. If, however, your employer is involved in a certified preferred provider organization (PPO) arrangement, you must obtain initial treatment for any workers' compensation injury or illness from the preferred provider organization. Employers participating in this statutory program are required to provide their employees with written notification describing their employees' rights and obligations under the program.
5. You should inform your doctor to file copies of medical reports concerning your claim with the Workers' Compensation Board and your employer's insurance company, which is indicated at the bottom of this form.
6. You should not pay any medical providers directly for treatment of your work-related injury or illness. They should send their bills to your employer's insurance carrier. If there is a dispute, the provider must wait until the Board makes a decision before it attempts to collect payment from you. If you do not pursue your claim or the Board rules that your injury is not work-related, you may be responsible for the payment of the bills.
7. The employer is liable for the replacement or repair of an employee's prosthesis (e.g., artificial members, false teeth, eyeglasses), which has been lost or damaged in the course of employment, whether or not there was bodily injury to the employee. You are also entitled to be reimbursed for drugs, crutches or any apparatus properly prescribed by your doctor, and transportation and other necessary expenses going to and from your doctor's office or hospital. (You should get receipts for all such expenses.)
8. You are entitled to be represented by an attorney or licensed representative, but it is not required. If you do hire an attorney or licensed representative, you should not pay him/her directly. Any fee will be set by the Board and will be deducted from your award.
9. Lost time and medical benefits are payable directly without a formal direction from the Board, unless your claim is disputed. If your claim is disputed on the grounds that your injury is not work-related or did not arise in the line of volunteer firefighter or ambulance worker duties, then you may qualify for disability benefits for non-work injuries. For more information on entitlement to disability benefits, contact the Workers' Compensation Board office nearest you.
10. You should go back to work as soon as you are able; compensation is never as high as your wage. If you need help returning to work, or with family or financial problems because of your injury, you should contact the nearest Board office and ask for a rehabilitation counselor or social worker.
11. Your employer may not ask you to waive your right to compensation nor may your employer deduct any money from your pay to contribute to the payment of workers' compensation insurance premiums. Further, you cannot be discharged or discriminated against because you filed a claim for workers' compensation benefits.

IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A CLAIM FORM OR NEED HELP IN FILLING IT OUT, OR IF YOU HAVE ANY OTHER QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS ABOUT A JOB-RELATED INJURY OR DISEASE, CONTACT ANY OFFICE OF THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD.

This information is a simplified presentation of your rights under the Workers' Compensation Law. It is provided, as required by Section 110 of the Workers' Compensation Law, by your employer's insurance carrier:

Sentry Casualty Company
1800 North Point Drive PO Box 8045
Stevens Point, WI 54481-8045

CHAIR
WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

NYS Workers' Compensation Board, Centralized Mailing, PO Box 5205, Binghamton, NY 13902-5205

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD EMPLOYS AND SERVES PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

C-430S (9-16) ESTE RESUMEN ESTÁ ESCRITO EN ESPAÑOL AL DORSO *www.wcb.ny.gov*

WC-80-31-0020 (Ed. 09-16)

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Sentry Casualty Company
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09/27/2022

STATE OF NEW YORK - WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD
ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK - JUNTA DE COMPENSACIÓN OBRERA

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE
TO EMPLOYEES
IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INJURED OR SUFFER AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE WHILE WORKING.

1. By posting this notice and information concerning your rights as an injured worker, your employer is in compliance with the Workers' Compensation Law.
2. If you do not notify your employer within 30 days of the date of your injury your claim may be disallowed, so do so immediately.
3. You are entitled to obtain any necessary medical treatment and should do so immediately.
4. You may choose any doctor, podiatrist, chiropractor or psychologist referred by a medical doctor that accepts NY State Workers' Compensation patients and is Board authorized. However, if your employer is involved in a certified preferred provider organization (PPO) you must first be treated by a provider chosen by your employer and your employer must give you a written statement of your rights concerning further medical care.
5. You should tell your doctor to file copies of medical reports concerning your claim with the Workers' Compensation Board and with your employer's insurance company, which is indicated at the bottom of this form.
6. You may be entitled to lost time benefits if your work-related injury keeps you from work more than seven days, compels you to work at lower wages or results in permanent disability to any part of your body. You may be entitled to rehabilitation services if you need help returning to work.
7. You should not pay any medical providers directly. They should send their bills to your employer's insurance carrier. If there is a dispute, the provider must wait until the Board makes a decision before it attempts to collect payment from you. If you do not pursue your claim or the Board rules that your injury is not work-related, you may be responsible for the payment of the bills.
8. You are entitled to be represented by an attorney or licensed representative, but it is not required. If you do hire a representative do not pay him/her directly. Any fee will be set by the Board and will be deducted from your award.
9. If you have difficulty in obtaining a claim form or need help in filling it out, or if you have any other questions or problems about a job-related injury, contact any office of the Workers' Compensation Board.

NYS Workers' Compensation Board
Centralized Mailing
PO Box 5205
Binghamton, NY 13902-5205

Customer Service Line: 877-632-4996

AVISO DE CUMPLIMIENTO
A EMPLEADOS
INFORMACION IMPORTANTE PARA EMPLEADOS QUE SEAN LESIONADOS O SUFRAN UNA ENFERMEDAD OCUPACIONAL MIENTRAS TRABAJAN.

1. Su patrono está cumpliendo la Ley de Compensación Obrera cuando despliega este comunicado concerniente a sus derechos como trabajador lesionado.
2. Si usted no notifica a su patrono dentro del término de 30 dias de haber sufrido su lesión su reclamación podría ser desestimada, por eso notifique inmediatamente.
3. Usted tiene derecho a recibir cualquier tratamiento médico necesario relacionado con su lesión y debe gestionarlo inmediatamente.
4. Para el tratamiento de cualquier lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo, usted puede escoger cualquier médico, podiatra, quiropractico ó psicologo (si es referido por un médico autorizado) que esté autorizado y acepte pacientes de la Junta de Compensación Obrera. Sin embargo, si su patrono está autorizado a participar en una organización certificada de proveedores preferidos (PPO), usted deberá obtener tratamiento inicial para cualquier lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo de la correspondiente entidad. Patronos que participen en cualquiera de estos programas establecidos por ley estan obligados a proveer a sus empleados notificación escrita explicando sus derechos y obligaciones bajo el programa a que esté acogido.
5. Usted deberá requerir de su Médico que radique copias de los informes médicos de su caso en la Junta de Compensación Obrera y en la compañia de seguros de su patrono, que se indica al final de esta forma.
6. Usted tiene derecho a compensación si su lesión relacionada con el trabajo le impide trabajar por más de siete días, le obliga a trabajar a sueldo más bajo ó resulta en incapacidad permanente de cualquier parte de su cuerpo. Usted puede tener derecho a servicios de rehabilitación si necesita ayuda para regresar al trabajo.
7. No pague a ningun proveedor médico directamente por tratamiento de su lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo. Ellos deben enviar sus facturas al asegurador de su patrono. Si el caso es cuestionado, el proveedor deberá esperar hasta que la Junta decida el caso, antes de iniciar gestión de cobro alguna contra usted. Si usted no tramita su caso ó la Junta falla que su lesión o enfermedad no está relacionada con el trabajo, usted podría ser responsable del pago de las facturas .
8. No es obligatorio el estar representado en ninguno de los procedimientos de la Junta, pero es un derecho que usted tiene, el estar representado por abogado ó por representante licenciado si usted así lo desea. Si es representado, no pague al abogado ó al representante licenciado. Cuando la Junta decida su caso, los honorarios seran determinados por la Junta y descontados de sus beneficios.
9. Si tiene dificultad en conseguir un formulario de reclamación o necesita ayuda para llenarlo ó tiene dudas sobre cualquier situación relacionada con una lesión o enfermedad comuniquese con la oficina mas cercana de la Junta

CHAIR/PRESIDENTE
Workers' Compensation Board

Workers' Compensation benefits, when due, will be paid by (Los beneficios de Compensación Obrera, cuando debidos, seran pagados por):

Name, address and telephone number of licensed insurance carrier, authorized group self-insurer or main office of authorized self-insurer
Sentry Casualty Company
1800 North Point Drive PO Box 8045
Stevens Point, WI 54481-8045
1-800-473-6879

For Insurance Carriers ONLY: Policy No. 9021173001

Policy in Force from 10/29/2022 *to* 10/29/2023

Name of employer (Nombre del patrono)
Parallel Employment Group Inc

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN AND ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S PLACE OR PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Failure by an employer to post this notice in and about the employer's place or places of business may result in a $250 penalty for each violation.

C-105 (9-17) Workers' Compensation Board Prescribed by Chairman State New York *www.wcb.ny.gov*

WC-80-31-0005 (Ed. 09-17)

09/27/2022

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NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
DIVISION

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEES OF THIS FIRM ARE COVERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW.

NO DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES MAY BE MADE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

IF YOU ARE LAID OFF, WORK LESS THAN FOUR DAYS A WEEK, OR RESIGN, GET A "RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT" FORM FROM YOUR EMPLOYER. KEEP THIS FORM.

RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT FORMS REQUIRED BY REGULATION WILL CONTAIN YOUR EMPLOYER'S NAME, REGISTRATION NUMBER AND ADDRESS WHERE PAYROLL RECORDS ARE KEPT.

IF YOU WISH TO FILE AN APPLICATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

CONTACT THE NEAREST DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OFFICE THAT PROVIDES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICES, REGISTER FOR WORK AND FILE FOR BENEFITS. (SEE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION, IN THE STATE OFFICES SECTION OF YOUR LOCAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.)

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A Guide to the New York State Clean Indoor Air Act

In 2017, New York State expanded Article 13-E of the Public Health Law, also known as the Clean Indoor Air Act (the Act). The Act prohibits smoking and vaping in almost all public and private indoor workplaces, including restaurants and bars, to protect workers and the public from exposure to harmful secondhand tobacco smoke and vaping aerosols. Localities may continue to adopt and enforce local laws regulating smoking and vaping; however, these regulations must be at least as strict as the Act.

Since 2003, the Act has protected millions of New Yorkers from daily exposure to deadly secondhand smoke and the illnesses it causes. The Act saves lives and money. Studies show that in the first year alone, the expansion of the Act resulted in about 3,800 fewer hospital admissions for heart attack, which saved an estimated $56 million in health care costs.[1,2]

What is secondhand smoke, and why it harmful?

Secondhand smoke is a mixture of the smoke from burning tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars or pipes and the smoke exhaled by a smoker. Exposure to secondhand smoke is unsafe. Even brief exposure can be harmful. Tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including about 70 that can cause cancer.[3] Exposure to secondhand smoke can cause illness and death in infants, children and adults. It can cause bronchitis, pneumonia and ear infections in children and more frequent attacks in children who have asthma.[3,4]

Secondhand smoke is a cause of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and in nonsmoking adults, it causes almost 50,000 deaths from heart disease, stroke and lung cancer in the U.S. every year.[3]

Is it true that vaping aerosol is harmless?

No, vaping aerosol is **not** harmless. [5] The emissions created by e-cigarettes can contain ingredients that are harmful and potentially harmful to the public's health, including nicotine, ultrafine particles, flavorings (such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to serious lung disease), volatile organic compounds (such as benzene, which is found in car exhaust) and heavy metals (such as nickel, tin and lead).[5]

Where is smoking prohibited?

The Clean Indoor Air Act prohibits smoking and vaping in the following indoor areas:

- Places of employment;
- Bars;
- Restaurants, except as stated in Article 13-E, Section 1399-q of the NYS Public Health Law;
- Enclosed indoor areas open to the public that contain a swimming pool;
- Public means of mass transportation, including subways, underground subway stations, and, when occupied by passengers, buses, vans, taxicabs and limousines;
- Ticketing, boarding and waiting areas in public transportation terminals;
- All places of employment where services are offered to children including youth centers, detention facilities, child care facilities, child day care centers, group homes for children, public institutions for children and residential treatment facilities for children and youth;
- All schools and school grounds;
- All public and private colleges, universities and other educational and vocational institutions;
- General hospitals;

- Residential health-care facilities, except separately designated smoking and vaping rooms for adult patients;
- Commercial establishments used for the purpose of carrying on or exercising any trade, profession, vocation or charitable activity;
- All indoor arenas;
- Zoos; and
- Bingo facilities.

If a business or other establishment organization is not listed in the above lists, does Act apply?

Yes. Unless specified otherwise in the Act, all businesses, establishments and organizations with employees must prohibit indoor smoking and vaping as set forth in the Act.

Where are smoking and vaping permitted?

Smoking and vaping are permitted in the following areas or businesses:

- Private homes and residences when not used for day care;
- Private automobiles;
- Hotel or motel rooms rented to one or more guests;
- Retail tobacco businesses where the primary activity is the retail sale of tobacco products and accessories, and the sale of other products is merely incidental;
- Retail electronic cigarette stores (vaping only);
- Membership associations where all duties related to the operation of the association are performed by member volunteers who are not compensated in any manner;
- Cigar bars in existence prior to January 1, 2003, where 10% or more of total annual gross income is from the sale of tobacco products; and
- Up to 25% of seating in outdoor areas of restaurants with no roof or ceiling enclosure. This area must be at least three feet away from the nonsmoking area. Both the smoking/vaping and nonsmoking areas must be clearly designated with signs.

Are there any special circumstances where indoor smoking and vaping may also be permitted?

Yes. Smoking and vaping are allowed in restaurants, bars, hotel and motel conference rooms, catering halls, convention halls and other similar establishments ONLY when the enclosed areas are being used for the sole purpose of inviting the public to sample tobacco products or electronic cigarettes and serving food and drink is incidental to such purpose. A business establishment may schedule no more than two days in a calendar year for these events.

Does the Act apply to private offices?

Yes. The Act prohibits smoking and vaping in all private offices and anywhere in the building.

Are workplaces required to provide a smoking or vaping break room for employees?

No. The Act prohibits employers from providing a smoking or vaping break room for employees. Businesses may not allow smoking or vaping anywhere in the building.

Should signs be posted?

Yes. "No Smoking" or "Smoking" signs, or "No Vaping" or "Vaping" signs, or a sign with the international "No Smoking" symbol, which consists of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a circle with a bar across it, must be prominently posted and properly maintained by the owner, operator, manager or other person in control of an area where smoking and vaping are prohibited or permitted. Click here for downloadable smoking and no smoking signs.

Does the Act restrict smoking and vaping outside?

Yes, the Act restricts smoking and vaping in the following areas:

- Ticketing, boarding or platform areas of railroad stations operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) or its subsidiaries;
- On the grounds of general hospitals and residential health care facilities or within fifteen feet of their building entrances or exits.* Note: residential health care facilities may designate a smoking or vaping area on the grounds provided they are not within thirty feet of any facility building structure;
- Within one hundred feet of entrances, exits or outdoor areas of public or private elementary or secondary schools, or licensed or registered afterschool programs during the days and hours of operation;*
- Between sunrise and sunset and when one or more persons under age twelve are present at any playground outside of New York City.

*These restrictions do not apply to smoking or vaping in a residence or within residential property lines in proximity to the outdoor areas.

What does the Act require business and establishments to do?

Business and establishments must inform customers and patrons who are smoking or vaping that smoking and vaping are not permitted indoors.

What should businesses or establishments do if customers patrons insist on smoking and vaping?

Owners, managers or staff must remind them of the Act and explain they must step outside to smoke or vape. If a customer refuses to comply with the Act, use common sense. The purpose of the Act is to protect others from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke.

Can businesses choose not to comply with the Act?

No. If a business fails to comply with the Act, an employee or member of the public may contact the local health department or district health office to file a complaint.

How is the Act enforced?

Owners, managers or operators of an area open to the public, food service establishment, bar or other business covered by the Act must make a reasonable effort to prevent smoking and vaping.

How can people file a complaint?

Employers, employees and the public may confidentially report violations of the Act. Click on the link to find the contact information for the district office or local health department where the business or establishment is located.

What is the penalty for a violation of Act?

The enforcement officer for a city or county health department or State Health Department can assess a fine of up to $2,000 for each violation.

How can I find more information?

For more information about the Act, call (518) 402-7600 or email bcehfp@health.ny.gov. Click on the link to learn about the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act (SFAA).

Where can I get information on quitting?

If you smoke or vape and want to quit, talk to your health care provider. Or, contact the New York State Smokers' Quitline at 1-866-NY-QUITS (1-866-697-8487) or www.nysmokefree.com for free information, quit coaching and resources.

References:

1. Loomis, B. R., Juster, H. R. (2012). Association of indoor smoke-free air laws with hospital admissions for heart attack and stroke in three states. Journal of Environmental Public Health, Volume 2012, Article ID 589018, 5 pages.
2. Juster, H. R., Loomis, B. R., Hinman, T. M., et al. (2007). Declines in hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction in New York following implementation of a statewide comprehensive smoking ban. American Journal of Public Health, 97(11), 2035-2039.
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006.
5. 5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2016.

Publication 3402 Ver 5/2018

Translation Services

This page is available in other languages

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  Translate Translate

Division of Labor Standards
Harriman State Office Campus
Building 12, Albany, NY 12240

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Labor

www.labor.ny.gov

Guidelines for Employers: Requirements to Notify Employees About Time Off and Work Hours

Section 195.5 of the New York State Labor Law effective December 12, 1981 provides as follows:

"Every employer shall notify his employees in writing or by publicly posting the employer's policy on sick leave, vacation, personal leave, holidays and hours."

To assist employers in complying with this provision, the Division of Labor Standards has issued the following guidelines:

1. An employer shall distribute in writing to each employee, the employer's policy on the above- enumerated items. The employer upon the request of the Department must be able to affirmatively demonstrate that such written notification was provided to employees by means, which may include, but not be limited to, distribution through company newspapers or newsletters or by inclusion in a company payroll.

   Or

   An employer shall post and keep posted in each establishment in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted, a notice that states where on the employer's premises they may see such information in writing. Such information may be contained in a union contract, employee handbook, personnel manual, or in other written form. Deviations for an employee from such stated policy must be given to said employee in writing.

2. As used in the provision above, "hours" means the hours which constitute a standard workday and workweek for the establishment, and any other regular schedule, such as for part-time employees. Deviations should be given to the affected employee in writing.

For more information, call or write the nearest office of the Division of Labor Standards, of the New York State Department of Labor, listed below:

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12 Room 185A
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2730

Binghamton
Sub-District
44 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13901
(607) 721-8014

New York City District
75 Varick Street
7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 775-3880

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Suite 101
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

Buffalo District
65 Court Street
Room 202
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7141

Rochester
Sub-District
276 Waring Road
Room 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550

Syracuse District
333 East Washington Street
Room 121
Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 428-4057

White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521

Division of Labor Standards
Harriman State Office Campus
Building 12, Albany, NY 12240

WE ARE YOUR DOL

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Labor

www.labor.ny.gov

Deductions from Wages

Section 193 of the New York State Labor Law

§ 193. Deductions from wages.

1. No employer shall make any deduction from the wages of an employee, except deductions which:

   a) are made in accordance with the provisions of any law or any rule or regulation issued by any governmental agency including regulations promulgated under paragraph c and paragraph d of this subdivision; or

   b) are expressly authorized in writing by the employee and are for the benefit of the employee, provided that such authorization is voluntary and only given following receipt by the employee of written notice of all terms and conditions of the payment and/or its benefits and the details of the manner in which deductions will be made. Whenever there is a substantial change in the terms or conditions of the payment, including but not limited to, any change in the amount of the deduction, or a substantial change in the benefits of the deduction or the details in the manner in which deductions shall be made, the employer shall, as soon as practicable, but in each case before any increased deduction is made on the employee's behalf, notify the employee prior to the implementation of the change. Such authorization shall be kept on file on the employer's premises for the period during which the employee is employed by the employer and for six years after such employment ends. Notwithstanding the foregoing, employee authorization for deductions under this section may also be provided to the employer pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. Such authorized deductions shall be limited to payments for:

      (i) insurance premiums and prepaid legal plans;

      (ii) pension or health and welfare benefits;

      (iii) contributions to a bona fide charitable organization;

      (iv) purchases made at events sponsored by a bona fide charitable organization affiliated with the employer where at least twenty percent of the profits from such event are being contributed to a bona fide charitable organization;

      (v) United States bonds;

      (vi) dues or assessments to a labor organization;

      (vii) discounted parking or discounted passes, tokens, fare cards, vouchers, or other items that entitle the employee to use mass transit;

      (viii) fitness center, health club, and/or gym membership dues;

      (ix) cafeteria and vending machine purchases made at the employer's place of business and purchases made at gift shops operated by the employer, where the employer is a hospital, college, or university;

      (x) pharmacy purchases made at the employer's place of business;

      (xi) tuition, room, board, and fees for pre-school, nursery, primary, secondary, and/or post-secondary educational institutions;

      (xii) day care, before-school and after-school care expenses;

      (xiii) payments for housing provided at no more than market rates by non-profit hospitals or affiliates thereof; and

      (xiv) similar payments for the benefit of the employee.

c) are related to recovery of an overpayment of wages where such overpayment is due to a mathematical or other clerical error by the employer. In making such recoveries, the employer shall comply with regulations promulgated by the commissioner for this purpose, which regulations shall include, but not be limited to, provisions governing: the size of overpayments that may be covered by this section; the timing, frequency, duration, and method of such recovery; limitations on the periodic amount of such recovery; a requirement that notice be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such recovery; a requirement that the employer implement a procedure for disputing the amount of such overpayment or seeking to delay commencement of such recovery; the terms and content of such a procedure and a requirement that notice of the procedure for disputing the overpayment or seeking to delay commencement of such recovery be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such recovery.

d) repayment of advances of salary or wages made by the employer to the employee. Deductions to cover such repayments shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the commissioner for this purpose, which regulations shall include, but not be limited to, provisions governing: the timing, frequency, duration, and method of such repayment; limitations on the periodic amount of such repayment; a requirement that notice be provided to the employee prior to the commencement of such repayment; a requirement that the employer implement a procedure for disputing the amount of such repayment or seeking to delay commencement of such repayment; the terms and content of such a procedure and a requirement that notice of the procedure for disputing the repayment or seeking to delay commencement of such repayment be provided to the employee at the time the loan is made.

2. Deductions made in conjunction with an employer sponsored pre-tax contribution plan approved by the IRS or other local taxing authority, including those falling within one or more of the categories set forth in paragraph b of subdivision one of this section, shall be considered to have been made in accordance with paragraph a of subdivision one of this section.

3. a. No employer shall make any charge against wages, or require an employee to make any payment by separate transaction unless such charge or payment is permitted as a deduction from wages under the provisions of subdivision one of this section or is permitted or required under any provision of a current collective bargaining agreement.

b. Notwithstanding the existence of employee authorization to make deductions in accordance with subparagraphs (iv), (ix), and (x) of paragraph b of subdivision one of this section and deductions determined by the commissioner to be similar to such deductions in accordance with subparagraph (xiv) of paragraph b of subdivision one of this section, the total aggregate amount of such deductions for each pay period shall be subject to the following limitations: (i) such aggregate amount shall not exceed a maximum aggregate limit established by the employer for each pay period; (ii) such aggregate amount shall not exceed a maximum aggregate limit established by the employee, which limit may be any amount (in ten dollar increments) up to the maximum amount established by the employer under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph; (iii) the employer shall not permit any purchases within these categories of deduction by the employee that exceed the aggregate limit established by the employee or, if no limit has been set by the employee, the limit set by the employer; (iv) the employee shall have access within the workplace to current account information detailing individual expenditures within these categories of deduction and a running total of the amount that will be deducted from the employee's pay during the next applicable pay period. Information shall be available in printed form or capable of being printed should the employee wish to obtain a listing. No employee may be charged any fee, directly or indirectly, for access to, or printing of, such account information.

c. With the exception of wage deductions required or authorized in a current existing collective bargaining agreement, an employee's authorization for any and all wage deductions may be revoked in writing at any time. The employer must cease the wage deduction for which the employee has revoked authorization as soon as practicable, and, in no event more than four pay periods or eight weeks after the authorization has been withdrawn, whichever is sooner.

4. Nothing in this section shall justify noncompliance with article three-A of the personal property law relating to assignment of earnings, with section two hundred twenty-one of this chapter relating to company stores or with any other law applicable to deductions from wages.

5. There is no exception to liability under this section for the unauthorized failure to pay wages, benefits or wage supplements.

For more information, call or write the nearest office of the Division of Labor Standards:

Albany District
State Office Campus
Building 12
Room 185A
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2730

Buffalo District
290 Main Street
Room 226
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7141

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Suite 101
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521

New York City District
75 Varick Street
7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 775-3880

Rochester
Sub-District
276 Waring Road
Room 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550

Syracuse District
333 East Washington Street
Room 121
Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 428-4057

POLICY ON THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES TO EXPRESS BREAST MILK

in the Workplace

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

New York State Labor Law Section 206-c gives all employees in New York the right to express breast milk in the workplace. This law applies to all public and private employers in New York State, regardless of size or the nature of their business.

The New York State Department of Labor has developed the official policy on breast milk expression in the workplace as required by the law, ensuring that all employees know their rights and all employers understand their responsibilities. This policy is the minimum required standard, but employers are encouraged to include additional accommodations tailored to their workplace.

With the information provided below, employees will learn how much time they are allowed for breast milk expression, the kind of space employers are required to provide for breast milk expression, how to notify employers about the need to express breast milk in the workplace, and how to notify the Department of Labor if these rights are not honored.

Employers are required to provide this policy in writing to all employees when they are hired and again every year after. Employers are also required to provide the policy to employees as soon as they return to work following the birth of a child.

USING BREAK TIME FOR BREAST MILK EXPRESSION

Employers must provide thirty (30) minutes of paid break time for their employees to express breast milk when the employee has a reasonable need to express breast milk. Employees must be permitted to use existing paid break or meal time if they need additional time for breast milk expression beyond the paid 30 minutes. This time must be provided for up to three years following childbirth. Employers must provide paid break time as often as an employee reasonably needs to express breast milk. The number of paid breaks an employee will need to express breast milk is unique to each employee and employers must provide reasonable break times based on the individual. Employers are prohibited from discriminating in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace.

An employer is prohibited from requiring an employee to work before or after their normal shift to make up for any time used as paid break time to express breast milk.

All employers must continue to follow existing federal and state laws, regulations, and guidance regarding mealtimes and paid break time regardless of whether the employee uses such time to express breast milk. For additional information regarding what constitutes a meal period or a break period under state and federal law, please see the following resources:

- NY Department of Labor Website on Day of Rest, Break Time, and Meal Periods: **dol.ny.gov/day-rest-and-meal-periods**
- NY Department of Labor FAQs on Meal and Rest Periods: **dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2021/03/meal-and-rest-periods-frequently-asked-questions.pdf**
- U.S. Department of Labor FLSA FAQ on Meal and Rest Periods: **dol.gov/agencies/whd/fact-sheets/22-flsa-hours-worked**
- U.S. Department of Labor FLSA Fact Sheet on Compensation for Break Time to Pump Breast Milk: **dol.gov/agencies/whd/fact-sheets/73-flsa-break-time-nursing-mothers**

While an employer cannot require that an employee works while expressing breast milk, Labor Law 206-c does not otherwise prevent an employee from voluntarily choosing to do so if they want to.

Paid breaks provided for the expression of breast milk must be 30 minutes. An employee must be allowed to use regular break or meal time to take a longer paid break if needed. Employees may also opt to take shorter paid breaks.

Employees who work remotely have the same rights to paid time off for the purpose of expressing breast milk, as all other employees who perform their work in-person.

MAKING A REQUEST TO EXPRESS BREAST MILK AT WORK

If an employee wants to express breast milk at work, they must give the employer reasonable advance notice, generally before returning to the workplace if the employee is on leave. This advance notice is to allow the employer time to find an appropriate location and adjust schedules if needed.

Employees wishing to request a room or other location to express breast milk in the workplace should do so by submitting a written request to their direct supervisor or individual designated by their employer for processing requests. Employers must respond to this request for a room or other location to express breast milk in writing within five days.

Employers must notify all employees in writing through email or printed memo when a room or other location has been designated for breast milk expression.

LACTATION ROOM REQUIREMENTS

In addition to providing the necessary time during the workday, employers must provide a private room or alternative location for the purpose of breast milk expression. **The space provided for breast milk expression cannot be a restroom or toilet stall.**

The room or other location must:

- Be close to an employee's work area
- Provide good natural or artificial light
- Be private – both shielded from view and free from intrusion
- Have accessible, clean running water nearby
- Have an electrical outlet (if the workplace is supplied with electricity)
- Include a chair
- Provide a desk, small table, desk, counter or other flat surface

There does not need to be a separate space for every nursing employee. An employer may dedicate a single room or other location for breast milk expression. Should there be more than one employee at a time needing access to a lactation room, an employer may dedicate a centralized location to be used by all employees.

Any space provided for breast milk expression must be close to the work area of the employee(s) using the space. The space must be in walking distance, and the distance to the location should not significantly extend an employee's needed break time.

Employers located in shared work areas, such as office buildings, malls and similar spaces may work together to establish and maintain a dedicated lactation room, as long as such space(s) are a reasonable distance from the employees using the room. Each employer utilizing this common space is individually responsible for making sure the room meets the needs of their employees.

If there is not a separate room or space available for lactation, an employer may use a vacant office or other available room on a temporary basis. This room must not be accessible to the public or other employees while an employee is using it for breast milk expression.

As a last resort, an available cubicle may be used for breast milk expression. A cubicle can only be used if it is fully enclosed with a partition and is not otherwise accessible to the public or other employees while being used for breast milk expression. The cubicle walls must be at least seven feet tall to insure the employee's privacy.

To ensure privacy, if the lactation room has a window, it must be covered with a curtain, blind or other covering.

In addition, the lactation space should have a door equipped with a functional lock. If this is not possible (such as in the case of a fully enclosed cubicle), as a last resort, an employer must utilize a sign advising the space is in use and not accessible to other employees or the public.

If the workplace has a refrigerator, employers must allow employees to use it to store breast milk. However, employers are not responsible for ensuring the safekeeping of expressed milk stored in any refrigerator in the workplace.

Employees are required to store all expressed milk in closed containers and bring milk home each evening.

The space designated for expressing breast milk must be maintained and clean at all times.

If an employer can demonstrate undue hardship in providing a space with the above requirements, the employer must still provide a room or other location - other than a restroom or toilet stall - that is in close proximity to the work area where an employee can express breast milk in privacy, that meets as many of the requirements as possible.

Undue hardship is defined in the statute as "causing significant difficulty or expense when considered in relation to the size, financial resources, nature, or structure of the employer's business." **However, an employer may not deny an employee the right to express breast milk in the workplace due to difficulty in finding a location.**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RESOURCES

If an employee believes that they are experiencing retaliation for expressing breast milk in the workplace, or that their employer is in violation of this policy, they should contact the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards. Call us at **1-888-52-LABOR**, email us at LSAsk@labor.ny.gov, or visit our website at **dol.ny.gov/breast-milk- expression-workplace to file a complaint**.

A list of our offices is available at **dol.ny.gov/location/contact-division-labor-standards**.

Complaints are confidential.

FEDERAL RESOURCES

The federal PUMP Act went into effect in 2023, expanding protections for almost all employees expressing breast milk at work. Under the PUMP Act, any covered workers not provided with breaks and adequate space for up to a year after the birth of a child are able to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or file a lawsuit against their employers. For more information, please visit **dol.gov/agencies/whd/pump-at-work**.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Labor

Division of Labor Standards
www.labor.ny.gov

Equal Pay Provision of the New York State Labor Law

Article 6, Section 194

§ 194. Differential in rate of pay because of protected class status prohibited.

1. No employee with status within one or more protected class or classes shall be paid a wage at a rate less than the rate at which an employee without status within the same protected class or classes in the same establishment is paid for: (a) equal work on a job the performance of which requires equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which is performed under similar working conditions, or (b) substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions; except where payment is made pursuant to a differential based on:

(i) a seniority system;

(ii) a merit system;

(iii) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production;

(iv) a bona fide factor other than status within one or more protected class or classes, such as education, training, or experience. Such factor:

(A) shall not be based upon or derived from a differential in compensation based on status within one or more protected class or classes and

(B) shall be job-related with respect to the position in question and shall be consistent with business necessity. Such exception under this paragraph shall not apply when the employee demonstrates

(1) that an employer uses a particular employment practice that causes a disparate impact on the basis of status within one or more protected class or classes,

(2) that an alternative employment practice exists that would serve the same business purpose and not produce such differential, and

(3) that the employer has refused to adopt such alternative practice.

2. For the purpose of subdivision one of this section:

(a) "business necessity" shall be defined as a factor that bears a manifest relationship to the employment in question, and

(b) "protected class" shall include age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, military status, sex, disability, predisposing genetic characteristics, familial status, marital status, or domestic violence victim status, and any employee protected from discrimination pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subdivision one of section two hundred ninety-six and any intern protected from discrimination pursuant to section two hundred ninety-six-c of the executive law.

3. For the purposes of subdivision one of this section, employees shall be deemed to work in the same establishment if the employees work for the same employer at workplaces located in the same geographical region, no larger than a county, taking into account population distribution, economic activity, and/or the presence of municipalities.

4. (a) No employer shall prohibit an employee from inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing the wages of such employee or another employee.

(b) An employer may, in a written policy provided to all employees, establish reasonable workplace and workday limitations on the time, place and manner for inquires about, discussion of, or the disclosure of wages. Such limitations shall be consistent with standards promulgated by the commissioner and shall be consistent with all other state and federal laws. Such limitations may include prohibiting an employee from discussing or disclosing the wages of another employee without such employee's prior permission.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision shall require an employee to disclose his or her wages. The failure of an employee to adhere to such reasonable limitations in such written policy shall be an affirmative defense to any claims made against an employer under this subdivision, provided that any adverse employment action taken by the employer was for failure to adhere to such reasonable limitations and not for mere inquiry, discussion or disclosure of wages in accordance with such reasonable limitations in such written policy.

(d) This prohibition shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the wage information of other employees as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the wages of such other employees to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a complaint or charge, or in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action under this chapter, including an investigation conducted by the employer.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an employee provided under any other provision of law or collective bargaining agreement.

For questions, write or call your nearest office, (listed below), of the:

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Labor Standards

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12, Rm. 185A
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2730

Buffalo District
290 Main Street, Rm. 226
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7141

Garden City District
400 Oak Street, Suite 101
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

New York City District
75 Varick Street, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 775-3880

Rochester Sub-District
276 Waring Road, Rm. 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550

Syracuse District
333 East Washington Street,
Rm. 121
Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 428-4057

White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521

SECTION 201-G

Prevention of sexual harassment

Labor (LAB) CHAPTER 31, ARTICLE 7

§ 201-g. Prevention of sexual harassment. 1. The department shall consult with the division of human rights to create and publish a model sexual harassment prevention guidance document and sexual harassment prevention policy that employers may utilize in their adoption of a sexual harassment prevention policy required by this section.

a. Such model sexual harassment prevention policy shall: (i) prohibit sexual harassment consistent with guidance issued by the department in consultation with the division of human rights and provide examples of prohibited conduct that would constitute unlawful sexual harassment; (ii) include but not be limited to information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment and a statement that there may be applicable local laws; (iii) include a standard complaint form; (iv) include a procedure for the timely and confidential investigation of complaints and ensure due process for all parties; (v) inform employees of their rights of redress and all available forums for adjudicating sexual harassment complaints administratively and judicially; (vi) clearly state that sexual harassment is considered a form of employee misconduct and that sanctions will be enforced against individuals engaging in sexual harassment and against supervisory and managerial personnel who knowingly allow such behavior to continue; and (vii) clearly state that retaliation against individuals who complain of sexual harassment or who testify or assist in any proceeding under the law is unlawful.

b. Every employer shall adopt the model sexual harassment prevention policy promulgated pursuant to this subdivision or establish a sexual harassment prevention policy to prevent sexual harassment that equals or exceeds the minimum standards provided by such model sexual harassment prevention policy. Such sexual harassment prevention policy shall be provided to all employees in writing as required by subdivision two-a of this section. Such model sexual harassment prevention policy shall be

publicly available and posted on the websites of both the department and the division of human rights.

2. The department shall consult with the division of human rights and produce a model sexual harassment prevention training program to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace.

a. Such model sexual harassment prevention training program shall be interactive and include: (i) an explanation of sexual harassment consistent with guidance issued by the department in consultation with the division of human rights; (ii) examples of conduct that would constitute unlawful sexual harassment; (iii) information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment; and (iv) information concerning employees' rights of redress and all available forums for adjudicating complaints.

b. The department shall include information in such model sexual harassment prevention training program addressing conduct by supervisors and any additional responsibilities for such supervisors.

c. Every employer shall utilize the model sexual harassment prevention training program pursuant to this subdivision or establish a training program for employees to prevent sexual harassment that equals or exceeds the minimum standards provided by such model training. Such sexual harassment prevention training shall be provided to all employees on an annual basis.

2-a. a. Every employer shall provide his or her employees, in writing in English and in the language identified by each employee as the primary language of such employee, at the time of hiring and at every annual sexual harassment prevention training provided pursuant to subdivision two of this section, a notice containing such employer's sexual harassment prevention policy and the information presented at such employer's sexual harassment prevention training program.

b. The commissioner shall prepare templates of the model sexual

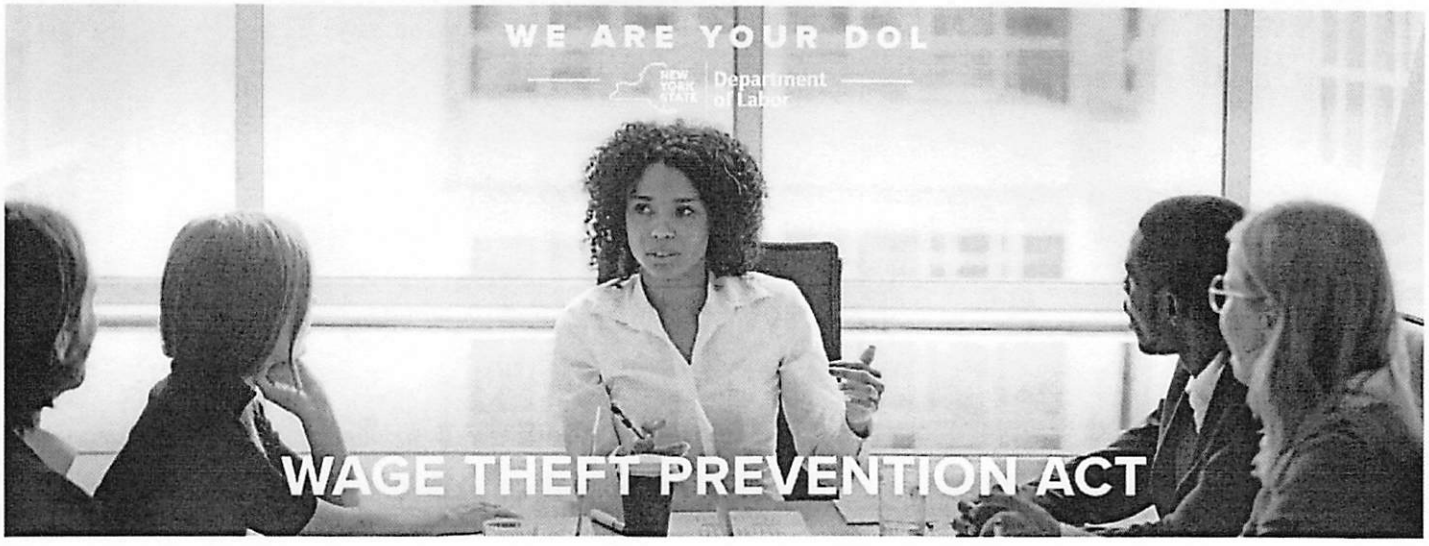
harassment prevention policy created and published pursuant to subdivision one of this section and the model sexual harassment prevention training program produced pursuant to subdivision two of this section. The commissioner shall determine, in his or her discretion, which languages to provide in addition to English, based on the size of the New York state population that speaks each language and any other factor that the commissioner shall deem relevant. All such templates shall be made available to employers in such manner as determined by the commissioner.

c. When an employee identifies as his or her primary language a language for which a template is not available from the commissioner, the employer shall comply with this subdivision by providing that employee an English-language notice.

d. An employer shall not be penalized for errors or omissions in the non-English portions of any notice provided by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner may promulgate regulations as he or she deems necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this section.

4. Beginning in the year two thousand twenty-two, and every succeeding four years thereafter, the department in consultation with the division of human rights shall evaluate, using the criteria within this section, the impact of the current model sexual harassment prevention guidance document and sexual harassment prevention policy. Upon the completion of each evaluation the department shall update the model sexual harassment prevention guidance document and sexual harassment prevention policy as needed.



The Wage Theft Prevention Act (WTPA), which gives more protection to workers in New York State, took effect on April 9, 2011. Here are some key provisions of the law that employers need to know.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS

If an employer breaks certain parts of the law, the New York State Department of Labor may post the violation in a place where employees can see it for up to a year.

For a willful failure to pay all wages under this law, the New York State Department of Labor may post a summary of violations in a place where the public can see it, for up to 90 days. **It is a misdemeanor to remove or tamper with this notice without permission.**

ENHANCED RULES AGAINST RETALIATION

The WTPA extends the protections under Labor Law Section 215. It also gives the Department of Labor more power to enforce this law.

1. It was always illegal to discharge, penalize and/or discriminate against an employee who makes a complaint; threats are now included as a form of retaliation.
2. In the past, we could only cite employers for retaliation; now, it is illegal for any person within an organization/ company to retaliate.
3. In the past, penalties for breaking this rule meant we could fine an employer up to $10,000. Now, the Department of Labor can order the employer or the person who acted against the employee to pay liquidated damages. The payment can be up to $20,000.
4. The Department of Labor may order the employer to reinstate the worker's job. The employer may have to pay the person for lost salary, or pay a lump sum in lieu of reinstatement.
5. Retaliation carries criminal penalties for employee complaints about any section of the labor law.
6. The protection applies to any worker who alleges that the employer has done something that the employee thinks breaks a labor law or an order issued by the Commissioner. This applies even if the employee is mistaken about the law, if they acted in good faith. It applies even if the employee does not cite a specific part of the labor law.
7. This law protects employees even if the employer incorrectly believes they made a complaint.

WRITTEN NOTICE

The law already required employers to give notice to employees of their wage rates at the time of hire. Now, the WTPA requires employers to give a written notice to each new hire. The notice must include:

1. Rate or rates of pay, including overtime rate of pay (if it applies).
2. How the employee is paid – by the hour, shift, day, week, commission, etc.
3. Regular payday.
4. Official name of the employer and any other names used for business (DBA).
5. Address and phone number of the employer's main office or principal location.
6. Allowances taken as part of the minimum wage (tip, meal and lodging deductions).
7. In the past, the notices were in English; now, the notice must appear both in English and in the employee's primary language (if the Department of Labor offers a translation).
8. Employers must have each employee sign and date the completed notice; employers must provide a copy to each employee.

9. If any data in the notice changes, the employer must tell employees at least a week before it happens unless they issue a new paystub that carries the notice. The employer must notify an employee in writing before they reduce the employee's wage rate. Employers in the hospitality industry must give notice every time a wage rate changes.

10. Employers that do not give notice may have to pay damages of up to $50 per day, per employee, unless they paid employees all wages required by law (This stops at $5,000 per employee in civil lawsuits filed by workers.)

11. PAYROLL RECORDS

Under prior law, some of the recordkeeping requirements were in the statute, while others were in the regulations. Now, the requirements are part of the law, which makes it easier for employers to understand their obligations. However, industry-specific regulations will still have some additional requirements. Employers must:

- Keep records for six years; records include the new notice and acknowledgment and payroll records
- Keep accurate records of hours worked by employees and wages paid; now, the law clarifies that employers must keep the records on an ongoing basis; the employer may not make up the records after the fact at the end of the week, month or year

For each week an employee works, the payroll records must contain:

- Hours worked (regular and overtime)
- Rate or rates of pay (regular/overtime)
- How the employee is paid – by the hour, shift, day, week, commission, etc.
- Pay at the piece rate must show what rates apply and the number of pieces at each rate
- Employee's gross and net wages
- Itemized deductions
- Itemized allowances and credits claimed by the employer, if any (tip, meal and lodging allowances or credits)

WAGE STATEMENTS

Under the new law, employers must:

1. Give each employee a wage statement or pay stub each payday that lists all of the above payroll data plus:
   - Employee's name
   - Employer's name, address and phone number
   - Dates covered by the payment
2. Give any employee who asks a written explanation of how they computed wages.

Employers that do not give wage statements may have to pay damages of up to $250 per day, per employee, unless they paid employees all wages required by law. (This stops at $5,000 per employee in civil lawsuits filed by employees.)

DAMAGES AND OTHER PENALTIES

The WTPA provides for higher penalties when an employer fails to pay the wages required by law:

1. Under prior law, liquidated damages only covered up to 25% of the unpaid wages. Now, the law provides for liquidated damages on up to 100% of the unpaid wages. Once the Department of Labor issues an Order to Comply, it includes 100% liquidated damages, as well as other civil penalties and interest.
2. If the violation is for other than wages, benefits or wage supplements, the Department of Labor may assess civil penalties for each violation. This means up to $1,000 for a first violation, $2,000 for a second, and $3,000 for third and subsequent violations.
3. If the Labor Commissioner has issued an Order to Comply against an employer who does not pay the money owed, then 10 days after the appeal period ends, the Department of Labor can require them to post a bond and/or provide a list of their assets. If employers fail to do so, the Commissioner may bring a court case against them. For failure to provide the list of assets, the Department of Labor may impose a penalty of up to $10,000.
4. The WTPA permits the Department of Labor to add 15% in damages to a judgment if the employer fails to pay in full within 90 days of the final Order to Comply.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Labor

Division of Labor Standards
Worker Protection

Summary of New York State Child Labor Law, Permitted Working Hours for Minors Under 18 Years of Age

Age of Minor Girls and Boys		Industry or Occupation	Maximum			Permitted Hours
			Daily Hours	Weekly Hours	Days per Week	
Attending School, When school is in session:	14 and 15	All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades	3 hours on school days. 8 hours on other days.	18[1]	6	7 AM to 7 PM
	16 and 17	All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	4 hours on days preceding school days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday[2]. 8 hours on: Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.[4]	28[4]	6[4]	6 AM to 10 PM[3]
Attending School, When school is not in session (vacation):	14 and 15	All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades.	8 hours	40	6	7 AM to 9 PM June 21 to Labor Day
	16 and 17	All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades	8 hours[4]	48[4]	6[4]	6 AM to Midnight[4]
Not Attending School:	16 and 17	All occupations except farm work, newspaper carrier and street trades	8 hours[4]	48[4]	6[4]	6 AM to Midnight[4]
Farm Work:	12 and 13	Hand harvest of berries, fruits and vegetables.	4 hours	—	—	June 21 to Labor Day, 7 AM to 7 PM.
	14 to 18	Any farm work	_____	—	—	Day after Labor Day to June 20, 9 AM to 4 PM. _____
Newspaper Carriers:	11 to 18	Delivers, or sells and delivers newspapers, shopping papers or periodicals to homes or business places.	4 hours on school days. 5 hours on other days.	—	—	5 AM to 7 PM or 30 minutes prior to sunset, whichever is later
Street Trades:	14 to 18	Self-employed work in public places selling newspapers or work as a bootblack	4 hours on school days. 5 hours on other days.	—	—	6 AM to 7 PM

[1] Students 14 and 15 enrolled in an approved work/study program may work 3 hours on a school day, 23 hours in any one-week when school is in session.

[2] Students 16 and 17 enrolled in an approved Cooperative Education Program may work up to 6 hours on a day preceding a school day other than a Sunday or Holiday when school is in session, as long as the hours are in conjunction with the Program.

[3] 6 AM to 10 PM or until midnight with written parental and educational authorities consent on day preceding a school day and until midnight on day preceding a non-school day with written parental consent.

[4] This provision does not apply to minors employed in resort hotels or restaurants in resort areas.

LS 171 (09/20)

Additional Child Labor Law Information

The Employer must post a schedule of work hours for minors under 18 years old in the establishment.

An Employment Certificate (Working Paper) is required for all employed minors under 18 years old.

Penalties for Child Labor Laws violations:

- First violation: maximum $1,000*
- Second violation: maximum $2,000*
- Third or more violations: maximum $3,000*

*If a minor is seriously injured or dies while illegally employed, the penalty is three times the maximum penalty.

Also, Section 14A of the Workers' Compensation Law provides double compensation and death benefits for minors illegally employed.

Note: There are many prohibited occupations for minors in New York State.

For more information about New York State Child Labor Laws and provisions please visit the Department of Labor's website at http://www.labor.ny.gov. If you have questions, please send them to one of the offices listed below at:

New York State Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards:

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12 Room 185A
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2730

Buffalo District
290 Main Street
Room 226
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-7141

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Suite 101
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

New York City District
75 Varick Street
7th Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 775-3880

Rochester
Sub-District
276 Waring Road
Room 104
Rochester, NY 14609
(585) 258-4550

Syracuse District
333 East Washington Street
Room 121
Syracuse, NY 13202
(315) 428-4057

White Plains District
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-9521