



# Attention Miscellaneous Industry Employees

Minimum Wage hourly rates effective 12/31/2022 – 12/30/2023

New York City	
Large Employers (11 or more employees)	Small Employers (10 or less employees)
<b>Minimum Wage \$15.00</b>	<b>Minimum Wage \$15.00</b>
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50
<b>Tipped workers \$15.00</b>	<b>Tipped workers \$15.00</b>
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50

Long Island and Westchester County	
<b>Minimum Wage \$15.00</b>	
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	
<b>Tipped workers \$15.00</b>	
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	

Remainder of New York State	
<b>Minimum Wage \$14.20</b>	
Overtime after 40 hours \$21.30	
<b>Tipped workers \$14.20</b>	
Overtime after 40 hours \$21.30	

If you have questions, need more information or want to file a complaint, please visit [www.labor.ny.gov/minimumwage](http://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.

# WE ARE YOUR DOL



Division of Labor Standards

## **Guidelines Regarding the Rights of Nursing Mothers to Express Breast Milk in the Work Place**

Section 206-c of the New York State Labor Law provides as follows:

### Right of Nursing Mothers to Express Breast Milk.

An employer shall provide reasonable unpaid break time or permit an employee to use paid break time or meal time each day to allow an employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for up to three years following child birth. The employer shall make reasonable efforts to provide a room or other location, in close proximity to the work area, where an employee can express milk in privacy. No employer shall discriminate in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace.

This law is applicable to all public and private employers in New York State, regardless of the size or nature of their business. In administering this statute, the Department applies the following interpretations and guidelines:

#### I. Notice

A. Employers shall provide written notification of the provisions of Labor Law §206-c to employees who are returning to work, following the birth of a child, and their right to take unpaid leave for the purpose of expressing breast milk. Such notice may either be provided individually to affected employees or to all employees generally through publication of such notice in the employee handbook or posting of the notice in a central location.

B. An employee wishing to avail herself of this benefit is required to give her employer advance notice. Such notice shall preferably be provided to the employer prior to the employee's return to work following the birth of the child in order to allow the employer an opportunity to establish a location and schedule leave time amongst multiple employees if needed.

#### II. Reasonable Unpaid Break Time

A. Reasonable unpaid break time is sufficient time to allow the employee to express breast milk. Each break shall generally be no less than twenty minutes. If the room or other location is not in close proximity to the employee's work station (e.g. as in a shared work location with a common lactation room) each break shall generally be no less than thirty minutes. Employees can elect to take shorter unpaid breaks for this purpose.

B. The number of unpaid breaks an employee will need to take for expression purposes varies depending on the amount of time the employee is separated from the nursing infant and the mother's physical needs. In most circumstances, employers shall provide unpaid break time at least once every three hours if requested by the employee.

C. Upon election of the employee, unpaid break time may run concurrently with regularly scheduled paid break or meal periods.

D. Upon election of the employee, an employer shall allow the employee to work before or after her normal shift to make up the amount of time used during the unpaid break time(s) for the expression of breast milk so long as such additional time requested falls within the employer's normal work hours.

E. This benefit is available to the employee during their basic work week and any overtime or additional hours worked.

F. An employee may be required to postpone scheduled unpaid break time for no more than thirty minutes if she cannot be spared from her duties until appropriate coverage arrives.

### III. Reasonable Efforts and Privacy

A. All employers are required to make reasonable efforts to provide a private room or other location for the purpose of expression of breast milk. "Reasonable effort" requires that the room or other location must be provided for use of employees expressing breast milk so long as it is neither significantly impracticable, inconvenient, or expensive to the employer to do so. Relevant factors in determining significant impracticability, inconvenience, or expense include but are not limited to:

1. The nature of work performed at the business;
2. The overall size and physical layout of the business;
3. The type of facility where the business is housed;
4. The size and composition of the employer's workforce;
5. The business' general hours of operation and the employees' normal work shifts;
6. The relative cost of providing a room or other space for the dedicated purpose.

B. The room or location provided by the employer for this purpose cannot be a restroom or toilet stall.

C. An employer may dedicate one room or other location for the expression of breast milk and establish a schedule to accommodate the needs of multiple employees needing access thereto.

D. An employer who is unable to provide a dedicated lactation room or other location under these guidelines, may allow the use of a vacant office or other available room on a temporary basis for the expression of breast milk, provided the room is not accessible to the public or other employees while the nursing employee is using the room for expression purposes.

E. As a last resort, an employer who is unable to provide a dedicated lactation room or other location under these guidelines may make available a cubicle for use by individuals expressing breast milk, provided the cubicle is fully enclosed with a partition and is not otherwise accessible to the public or other employees while it is in use for expression purposes. The cubicle walls shall be at least seven feet tall to insure the nursing employee's privacy.

F. Each room or other location used for the expression of breast milk under these guidelines shall be well lit at all times through either natural or artificial light. If the room has a window, it shall be covered with a curtain, blind, or other covering to ensure privacy for the mother as she is expressing

breast milk. The room shall contain, at a minimum, a chair and small table, desk, counter, or other flat surface. In addition, employers are encouraged to provide an outlet, clean water supply, and access to refrigeration for the purposes of storing the expressed milk.

G. An employer is not responsible for insuring the safekeeping of expressed milk stored in any refrigerator on its premises. The employee is required to store all expressed milk in closed containers, regardless of the method of storage and to bring such milk home with her each evening.

H. The employer must maintain the cleanliness of the room or location set aside for the use of employees expressing breast milk at work.

I. An employer may not deny an employee this benefit due to difficulty in finding a location for purposes of the same.

J. For the purposes of this provision: "Private" shall mean that the room or other location shall not be open to other individuals frequenting the business, whether as employees, customers, or other members of the public. To insure privacy, the room or location should have a door equipped with a functional lock. If a door with a functional lock is not available (in the case of a fully enclosed cubicle) as a last resort an employer must utilize a sign advising the room or location is in use and not accessible to other employees or the public.

#### IV. Close Proximity

A. Any room or location provided for the expression of breast milk must be in close proximity to the work area of the employee(s) using it for the expression of breast milk.

B. Close proximity means the room or location must be in walking distance and the distance to the location should not appreciably lengthen the break time.

C. Should an employer have more than one employee at a time needing access to a lactation room or other location, the employer may dedicate a centralized location for use by all such employees, provided however, that the employer shall make every effort to locate such space at a reasonable distance from the employees using it.

D. Employers located in shared work areas such as office buildings, malls, and similar premises may cooperate with one another to establish and maintain a dedicated lactation room, provided however, that such rooms must be located at a reasonable distance from the employees using the room. Each employer utilizing such common dedicated lactation room will retain individual responsibility for ensuring that it meets all the requirements of these guidelines with regard to their employees. Use of a common dedicated lactation room pursuant to this paragraph will not reduce, mitigate, or otherwise affect the employer's obligations under these guidelines.

#### V. Non-Discrimination

No employer shall discriminate in any way against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace. Encouraging or allowing a work environment that is hostile to the right of nursing mothers to take leave for the purpose of expressing breast milk could constitute discrimination within the meaning of this section of the guidelines.

#### VI. Suggested Employer Activities

A. In addition to the activities set forth in the guidelines above, an employer may consider implementing one or more of the following activities in connection with the needs of employees who are breast feeding children:

1. Providing educational information in the lactation room or area regarding the benefits of breastfeeding and tips on expressing and storing breast milk including posters, newsletters, books, and referral information to health education programs about breastfeeding.
2. Allowing flexible work hours, job sharing, and/or part-time scheduling to accommodate employees with children of nursing age.
3. Providing an easily accessible sink to wash tubing used for pumping breast milk.
4. Allowing mothers of nursing children attending on-site day care to take breaks to breast feed in lieu of pumping.
5. Providing a listing of lactation consultants whom breastfeeding mothers could contact for assistance.
6. Including protection for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers in the company's sexual harassment policy.
7. Designation of a breastfeeding coordinator to allow consistent and coordinated implementation of this benefit in the workplace.

B. Not all questions can be anticipated; therefore these guidelines may not cover all situations that may arise. For additional assistance or information please contact the Division of Labor Standards office nearest you.

**Albany District**  
 State Office Campus  
 Bldg. 12 Room 185A  
 Albany, NY 12226  
 (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

DOL WEBSITE HOMEPAGE

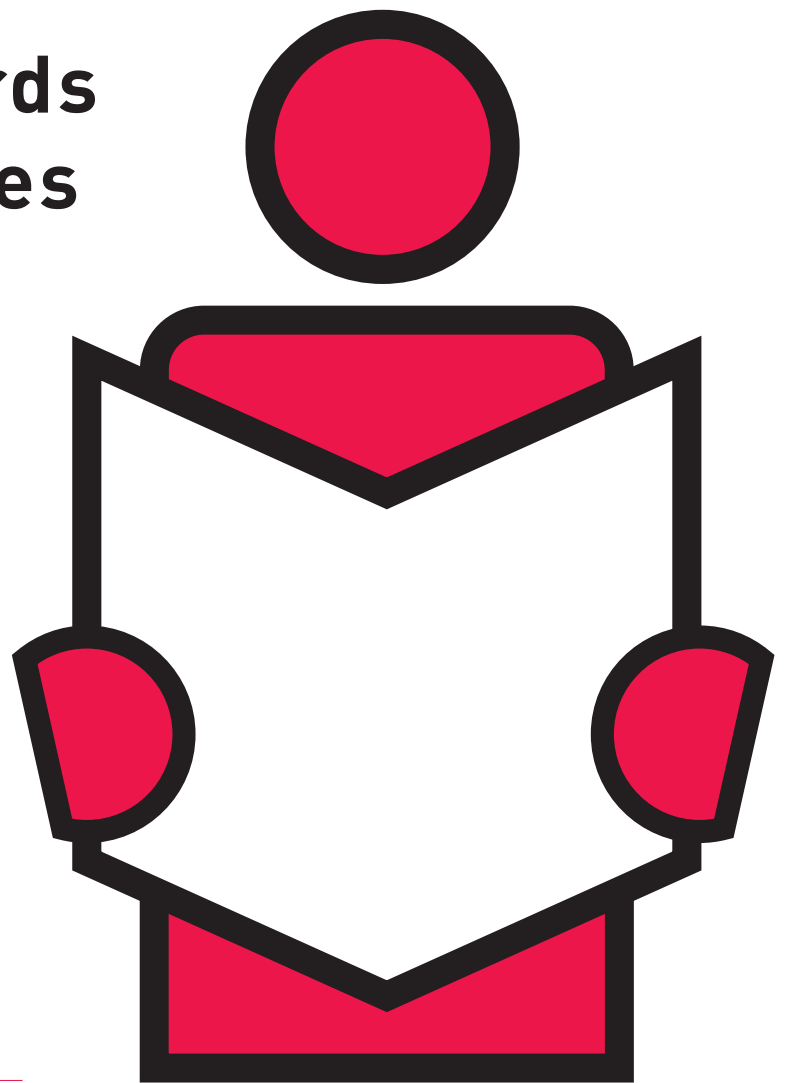
<http://www.labor.ny.gov>

# 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:



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Name

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Location & Phone Number

**THE RIGHT TO KNOW LAW WORKS FOR YOU.**  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



# 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](http://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](http://www.veteranscrisisline.net)

Call: 988, press 1      Text: 838255

### Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: [www.veteranscrisisline.net](http://www.veteranscrisisline.net)

Call: 988      Text: 988

### Crisis Textline:

Text: 741741      Chat: [crisistextline.org](http://crisistextline.org)

### NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH):

[www.omh.ny.gov](http://www.omh.ny.gov)

### NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports

**(OASAS):** [www.oasas.ny.gov/hopeline](http://www.oasas.ny.gov/hopeline)

Call: 1-877-8-HOPENY (467469)

Text: HOPENY (467369)

## TAX BENEFITS

### NYS Department of Tax and Finance

- Information for military personnel and veterans: [tax.ny.gov/pit/file/military\\_page.htm](http://tax.ny.gov/pit/file/military_page.htm)
- Property tax exemptions: [tax.ny.gov/pit/property/exemption/vetexempt.htm](http://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](http://www.benefits.va.gov/vocrehab)

### New York State Civil Service Credits

**for Veterans Program:** [www.cs.ny.gov](http://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](http://dmv.ny.gov/more-info/veteran-status-designation-photo-document)
- Veteran License Plate: [dmv.ny.gov/plates/military-and-veterans](http://dmv.ny.gov/plates/military-and-veterans)

## LEGAL SERVICES

### Veterans Treatment Courts (VTC): [ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/problem\\_solving/vet/courts.shtml](http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/problem_solving/vet/courts.shtml)

Email: [ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us)

Email: [ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:ProblemSolving@courts.state.ny.us)

### NYS Defenders Association Veteran Defense Program:

[www.nysda.org/page/AboutVDP](http://www.nysda.org/page/AboutVDP)

## NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' SERVICES

Website: [veterans.ny.gov](http://veterans.ny.gov)

Help Line: 1-888-838-7697

Email: [DVSInfo@veterans.ny.gov](mailto:DVSInfo@veterans.ny.gov)

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

## NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR VETERANS' PROGRAM

Website: [dol.ny.gov/services-veterans](http://dol.ny.gov/services-veterans)

Help Line: 1-888-469-7365

Email: [Ask.Vets@labor.ny.gov](mailto:Ask.Vets@labor.ny.gov)

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



Department of  
Veterans' Services

WE ARE YOUR DOL



Department  
of Labor



# WE ARE YOUR DOL



## WAGE THEFT PREVENTION ACT

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.

STATE OF NEW YORK - WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK - JUNTA DE COMPENSACION OBRERA

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

AVISO DE CUMPLIMIENTO

TO EMPLOYEES

A EMPLEADOS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INJURED OR SUFFER AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE WHILE WORKING.

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE PARA EMPLEADOS QUE SEAN LESIONADOS O SUFRAN UNA ENFERMEDAD OCUPACIONAL MIENTRAS TRABAJAN.

- 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.
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 for more than seven days, compels you to work at lower wages or results in permanent disability to any part of your body.
7. You should not pay any medical providers directly. They should send their bills to your employer's insurance carrier.
8. You are entitled to be represented by an attorney or licensed representative, but it is not required.

- 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 días de haber sufrido su lesión su reclamación podría ser desestimada, por eso notifique inmediatamente.
3. 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.
4. 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 compañía de seguros de su patrono, que se indica al final de esta forma.
5. No pague a ningun proveedor médico directamente por tratamiento de su lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.
6. 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 comuníquese con la oficina mas cercana de la Junta.

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

Customer Service Line: 877-632-4996

Robert E. Beloten (Signature)

ROBERT E. BELOTEN, CHAIR/PRESIDENTE

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

Name, address and telephone number of licensed insurance carrier, authorized group self-insurer or main office of authorized self-insurer

Wesco Insurance Company C/O: AmTrust North America
P.O. Box 6935 Cleveland, OH 44101-6935
Toll Free (888) 239-3909 Toll Free

For Insurance Carriers ONLY: Policy No. WWC339621
Policy in Force from 1/1/2019 to 1/1/2020

Name of employer (Nombre del patrono)

TECHNEEDS LLC

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.

NEW YORK CORRECTION LAW  
ARTICLE 23-A

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

Section 750. Definitions.

751. Applicability.

752. Unfair discrimination against persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses prohibited.

753. Factors to be considered concerning a previous criminal conviction; presumption.

754. Written statement upon denial of license or employment.

755. Enforcement.

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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.

## **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

**New York City District**

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

**Buffalo District**

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

**Rochester**

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

**Garden City District**

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

**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



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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

Excepciones:

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

- (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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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

INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

## **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

## **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



## 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](mailto: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](http://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](mailto: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**

## **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.