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# NOTICE

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IN CASE OF  
EMERGENCY

DIAL

911



# 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>	<b>Minimum Wage \$14.20</b>
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$21.30
<b>Tipped workers \$15.00</b>	<b>Tipped workers \$14.20</b>
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$21.30
Remainder of New York State	

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.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

### FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

# \$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

**OVERTIME PAY** At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

**CHILD LABOR** An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

**TIP CREDIT** Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

**NURSING MOTHERS** The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother employee who is subject to the FLSA’s overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

**ENFORCEMENT** The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA’s child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)



# EQUAL PAY NOTICE



## Equal Pay Provision of the New York State Labor Law

Article 6, Section 194

Division of Labor Standards

www.labor.ny.gov

§ 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; or
  - (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

#### 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

#### Garden City District

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

LS 603 (08/20)

**PRINT**

## **Restrictions on Consecutive Hours of Work for Nurses**

Part 177 of Title 12 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the state of New York (Cited as NYCRR 177)



Effective October 12, 2011

## Part 177

### Restrictions on Consecutive Hours of Work for Nurses

(Statutory authority: Labor Law §167)

#### Sec.

- 177.1 Application
- 177.2 Definitions
- 177.3 Mandatory Overtime Prohibition
- 177.4 Nurse Coverage Plans
- 177.5 Report of Violations
- 177.6 Conflicts with Law and Regulation; Collective Bargaining Rights Not Diminished
- 177.7 Waiver of Rights Prohibited

#### § 177.1 Application.

In accordance with Labor Law, Section 167, this Part shall apply to health care employers, who shall be prohibited from assigning mandatory overtime to nurses except in certain circumstances as described in this regulation.

#### § 177.2 Definitions.

- (a) "Emergency" shall mean an unforeseen event that could not be prudently planned for by a health care employer and does not regularly occur, including an unanticipated staffing emergency.
- (b) "Health care disaster" shall mean a natural or other type of disaster that increases the need for health care personnel, unexpectedly affecting the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county, as more fully explained in Section 177.3 of this Part.
- (c) "Health care employer" shall mean any individual, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly on behalf of or in the interest of the employer, who provides health care services (i) in a facility licensed or operated pursuant to article twenty-eight of the public health law, including any facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation as defined by section sixty-six of the general construction law, or (ii) in a facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation as defined by section sixty-six of the general construction law, operated or licensed pursuant to the mental hygiene law, the education law or the correction law.  
  
Examples of a health care facility include, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient clinics, comprehensive rehabilitation hospitals, residential health care facilities, residential drug and alcohol treatment facilities, adult day health care programs, and diagnostic centers.
- (d) "Nurse" shall mean a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse as defined by article one hundred thirty-nine of the education law who provides

direct patient care, regardless of whether such nurse is employed full-time, part-time, or on a per diem basis. Nurses who provide services to a health care employer through contracts with third party staffing providers such as nurse registries, temporary employment agencies, and the like, or who are engaged to perform services for health care employers as independent contractors shall also be covered by this Part.

(e) "On call" shall mean when an employee is required to be ready to perform work functions and required to remain on the employer's premises or within a proximate distance, so close thereto that s/he cannot use the time effectively for his or her own purposes. An employee who is not required to remain on the employer's premises or within a proximate distance thereto but is merely required to leave information, at his or her home or with the health care employer, where he or she may be reached is not on call.

(f) "Overtime" shall mean work hours over and above the nurse's regularly scheduled work hours. Determinations as to what constitutes overtime hours for purposes of this Part shall not limit the nurse's receipt of overtime wages to which the nurse is otherwise entitled.

(g) "Patient care emergency" shall mean a situation which is unforeseen and could not be prudently planned for, which requires nurse overtime in order to provide safe patient care as more fully explained in Section 177.3 of this Part.

(h) "Regularly scheduled work hours" shall mean the predetermined number of hours a nurse has agreed to work and is normally scheduled to work pursuant to the budgeted hours allocated to the nurse's position by the health care employer.

(1) For purposes of this Part, for full-time nurses, "the budgeted hours allocated to the nurses position" shall be the hours reflected in the employer's full-time employee (FTE) level for the unit in which the nurse is employed.

(2) If no such allocation system exists, regularly scheduled work hours shall be determined by some other measure generally used by the health care employer to determine when an employee is minimally supposed to work.

(3) The term regularly scheduled work hours shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with any relevant collective bargaining agreement and other statutes or regulations governing the hours of work, if any.

(4) Regularly scheduled work hours shall include pre-scheduled on-call time subject to the exceptions set forth in Section 177.3(b)(1) of this Part and the time spent for the purpose of communicating shift reports regarding patient status necessary to ensure patient safety.

(5) For a part-time nurse, regularly scheduled work hours mean those hours a part-time nurse is normally scheduled to work pursuant to the employer's budgeted hours allocated. If advance scheduling is not used for part-time nurses, the percentage of full-time equivalent, which shall be established by the health care employer (e.g. a 50% part-time employee), shall serve as the measure of regularly scheduled work hours for a part-time nurse.

(6) For per diem, privately contracted, or employment agency nurses, the employment contract and the hours provided therein shall serve as the basis for determining the nurse's regularly scheduled work hours.

**§ 177.3 Mandatory Overtime Prohibition.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a health care employer shall not require a nurse to work overtime. On call time shall be considered time spent working for purposes of determining whether a health care employer has required a nurse to work overtime. No employer may use on-call time as a substitute for mandatory overtime.

(b) The following exceptions shall apply to the prohibition against mandatory overtime for nurses:

(1) **Health Care Disaster.** The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a health care disaster, such as a natural or other type of disaster unexpectedly affecting the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county that increases the need for health care personnel or requires the maintenance of the existing on-duty personnel to maintain staffing levels necessary to provide adequate health care coverage. A determination that a health care disaster exists shall be made by the health care employer and shall be reasonable under the circumstances. Examples of health care disasters within the meaning of this Part include unforeseen events involving multiple serious injuries (e.g. fires, auto accidents, a building collapse), chemical spills or releases, a widespread outbreak of an illness requiring hospitalization for many individuals in the community served by the health care employer, or the occurrence of a riot, disturbance, or other serious event within an institution which substantially affects or increases the need for health care services.

(2) **Government Declaration of Emergency.** The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a federal, state or local declaration of emergency in effect pursuant to State law or applicable federal law in the county in which the nurse is employed or in a contiguous county.

(3) **Patient Care Emergency.** The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of a patient care emergency, which shall mean a situation that is unforeseen and could not be prudently planned for and, as determined by the health care employer, that requires the continued presence of the nurse to provide safe patient care, subject to the following limitations:

(i) Before requiring an on-duty nurse to work beyond his or her regularly scheduled work hours in connection with a patient care emergency, the health care employer shall make a good faith effort to have overtime covered on a voluntary basis or to otherwise secure nurse coverage by utilizing all methods set forth in its Nurse Coverage Plan required pursuant to Section 177.4 of this Part. The health care employer shall document attempts to secure nurse coverage through use of phone logs or other records appropriate to this purpose.

(ii) A patient care emergency cannot be established in a particular circumstance if that circumstance is the result of routine nurse staffing needs due to typical



staffing patterns, typical levels of absenteeism, and time off typically approved by the employer for vacation, holidays, sick leave, and personal leave, unless a Nurse Coverage Plan which meets the requirements of Section 177.4 is in place, has been fully implemented and utilized, and has failed to produce staffing to meet the particular patient care emergency. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to limit an employer's right to deny discretionary time off (e.g., vacation time, personal time, etc.) where the employer is contractually or otherwise legally permitted to do so.

(iii) A patient care emergency will not qualify for an exception to the provisions of this Part if it was caused by the health care employer's failure to develop or properly and fully implement a Nurse Coverage Plan as required under Section 177.4 of this Part.

(4) Ongoing Medical or Surgical Procedure. The prohibition against mandatory overtime shall not apply in the case of an ongoing medical or surgical procedure in which the nurse is actively engaged and in which the nurse's continued presence through the completion of the procedure is needed to ensure the health and safety of the patient. Determinations with regard to whether the nurse's continued active engagement in the procedure is necessary shall be made by the nursing supervisor or nurse manager supervising such nurse.

(c) Nothing in this Part shall prohibit a nurse from voluntarily working overtime. A nurse may signify his or her willingness to work overtime by either: a) agreeing to work a particular day or shift as requested, b) agreeing to be placed on a voluntary overtime list or roster, or c) agreeing to prescheduled on-call time pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or other written contract or agreement to work.

#### **§ 177.4 Nurse Coverage Plans.**

(a) Every health care employer shall implement a Nurse Coverage Plan, taking into account typical patterns of staff absenteeism due to illness, leave, bereavement and other similar factors. Such plan should also reflect the health care employer's typical levels and types of patients served by the health care facility.

(b) The Plan shall identify and describe as many alternative staffing methods as are available to the health care employer to ensure adequate staffing through means other than use of mandatory overtime including contracts with per diem nurses, contracts with nurse registries and employment agencies for nursing services, arrangements for assignment of nursing floats, requesting an additional day of work from off-duty employees, and development and posting of a list or roster of nurses seeking voluntary overtime.

(c) The Plan must identify the Supervisor(s) or Administrator(s) at the health care facility or at another identified location who will make the final determination as to when it is necessary to utilize mandatory overtime. The Plan may require a nurse to assist in making telephone calls consistent with the Nurse Coverage Plan to find his or her own shift replacement, but may not require a nurse to self-mandate overtime.

(d) The Plan shall require documentation of all attempts to avoid the use of mandatory overtime during a patient care emergency and seek alternative staffing through the

methods identified in subdivision (b) of this Section. In the event that the health care employer does utilize mandatory overtime, the documentation of such efforts to avoid the use of mandatory overtime shall be made available, upon request, to the nurse who was required to work the mandatory overtime and/or to the nurse's collective bargaining representative, provided, however, that the names and other personal identifying information about patients shall not be included unless authorized under State and federal law and regulations.

(e) The Plan shall be in writing and upon completion or amendment of such plan, it shall:

(i) be made readily available to all nursing staff through distribution to nursing staff, or conspicuously posting the Plan in a physical location accessible to nursing staff, or through other means that will ensure availability to nursing staff, e.g. posting on the employer's intranet site or its functional equivalent.

(ii) be provided to any collective bargaining representative representing nurses at the health care facility.

(iii) be provided to the Commissioner of Labor, or his or her designee, upon request.

(f) Nothing herein shall be read to establish the Nurse Coverage Plans required herein as standards to be used in assessing the health care employer's compliance with any other obligation or requirement, including facility accreditation.

(g) All such Plans were to have been prepared by October 13, 2009 in accordance with emergency regulations that were in effect. For health care employers who were not operating covered facilities on October 13, 2009, a Nurse Coverage Plan shall be in place prior to the time they commence operations.

#### **§ 177.5 Report of Violations**

Parties who wish to file complaints of violations of this Part shall follow procedures and utilize the forms set forth for this purpose on the Department's website.

#### **§ 177.6 Conflicts with Law and Regulation; Collective Bargaining Rights Not Diminished**

The provisions of this Part shall not be construed to diminish or waive any rights or obligations of any nurse or health care provider pursuant to any other law, regulation, or collective bargaining agreement.

#### **§ 177.7 Waiver of Rights Prohibited.**

A health care employer covered by this Part may not utilize employee waivers of the protections afforded under Labor Law §167 or this Part as an alternative to compliance with such law or regulation. A health care employer who seeks such a waiver from a nurse in its employ shall be considered to have violated this Part.

## **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.



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

INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS

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

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

# DISCRIMINATION IS! AGAINST THE LAW!

**F**ederal laws protect you, and other people, from discrimination by some or all of the programs of the business, organization, or office where you are reading this poster. The Civil Rights Center (known as "CRC"), in the U.S. Department of Labor, is in charge of overseeing many of these laws. It does not matter if you are a customer wanting or needing services; an employee of the business, organization, or office; a person applying for a job;

or a member of the general public. If you have contact with a program that is covered by one of the laws, the program cannot discriminate against you. CRC has designed this poster to explain:

- what your rights are, and
- where you can file a complaint if you believe the law has been violated.

## These types of discrimination are against the law

A program that is covered by one of the laws mentioned at the top of this poster is not allowed to discriminate on any of the following bases (types of discrimination):

For customers, applicants, employees, and the general public:

- race • color • national origin • religion
- sex • age • disability • political affiliation or belief

For customers only:

- citizenship or status to work legally in the US
- being part of any program that gets a specific type of "financial assistance" from the Federal government under a specific law (the Workforce Investment Act).

## How can I file a discrimination complaint?

If you think:

- a program of this business, organization, or office has discriminated against you, or against any specific group of people, and
- the type of discrimination you think happened is on the list you will find elsewhere on this poster, then you have the right to file a discrimination complaint.

Is there a time limit for filing a complaint? Yes. You must file a discrimination complaint within 180 days of the day on which the discrimination took place. The only person who can let you file your complaint late is the Director of the Civil Rights Center (CRC), in Washington, DC. If you want to file a complaint more than 180 days after the discrimination, you must write to the CRC Director, explain why you should be allowed to file your complaint late, and ask for permission. Look for the address for CRC on this poster.

## What should the complaint include?

The complaint must be filed in writing. It should include this information:

- Your name
- Your address
- Your signature
- The name and address of the program, business, organization, or office you think discriminated against you or against a specific group of people.
- The date when you think the discrimination took place.
- The types of discrimination you think are involved in the case (for example, race, sex, disability, age).
- The names of any people who were involved in the discrimination, including any witnesses.

You must also explain what happened, and why you think discrimination took place.

Do I have to file the complaint myself? You may file the complaint through a "representative." Your representative may be a lawyer, a family member, a social worker, a union steward, or anyone else you choose to file the complaint for you. If a representative files your complaint for you, these three things must be on the complaint.

- First, your representative's name must be on the complaint.
- Second, the complaint must say that your representative is filing the complaint for you.
- Third, you must personally sign the complaint.

## Where may I file a complaint? You can choose one of two possible places to file your complaint.

The state or local level. If you would like to file your complaint at the state or local level, here is the contact information for the correct office:

[INSERT IN THIS SPACE

THE ADDRESS AND OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION  
FOR FILING A COMPLAINT AT  
THE STATE OR LOCAL LEVEL]

The Federal government's Civil Rights Center. If you would like to file your complaint with the Civil Rights Center, please send it to this address:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
CIVIL RIGHTS CENTER  
200 CONSTITUTION AVE. NW  
ROOM N4123  
WASHINGTON, DC 20210

If you have any questions, you may contact CRC by phone or e-mail:

Phone: (202) 693-6500

TTY/TDD: (202) 693-6516

Email: [CivilRightsCenter@dol.gov](mailto:CivilRightsCenter@dol.gov)

Or check CRC's website: <http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/crc>

CRC's business hours are 9 am to 5 pm, Eastern Time.

## Do I need to use a special form to file the complaint?

- If you file your complaint with CRC, you do not have to use a special form at first. You just need to make sure to send us all of the information on the list in the "What should the complaint include?" section of this poster. But if you do not use our complaint form, we will ask you to fill out a copy of the form before we begin working on your complaint.
- If you would like to file your complaint at the State or local level, you also do not need to use a special form at first. But the office where you file your complaint may also ask you to fill out one or more forms before its staff begins working on your complaint. Please use the contact information above to check with that office.

## Where can I get a copy of CRC's complaint form?

- Are you able to use the Internet to print forms? If yes, CRC's website has copies of the complaint form, in either English or Spanish.
  - This is the Web address for the form in English:  
[http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/crc/CIFEng\(Wd\)08.doc](http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/crc/CIFEng(Wd)08.doc)
  - This is the Web address for the form in Spanish:  
[http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/crc/CIF\(Span\)08.doc](http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/crc/CIF(Span)08.doc)
- If you are not able to use the Internet to print forms, you may get a copy of CRC's complaint form in one of these ways:
  - You may write to CRC to ask for a copy of the form. Look for CRC's mailing address on this poster.
  - The business, organization, or office where you are reading this poster should be able to give you a copy of the form.

# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!



# Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

## Who is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

## What Organizations are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

## What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding.

## What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding.

## What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

**Submit** an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal:  
<https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

**Call** 1-800-669-4000 (toll free)  
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)  
1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

**Visit** an EEOC field office (information at [www.eeoc.gov/field-office](http://www.eeoc.gov/field-office))

**E-Mail** [info@eeoc.gov](mailto:info@eeoc.gov)

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at [www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov).





## EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

### Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

### Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

### Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

### Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

### Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)  
U.S. Department of Labor  
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20210  
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

## PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

### Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

### Individuals with Disabilities

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

The NLRRA guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity. Employees covered by the NLRRA\* are protected from certain types of employer and union misconduct. This Notice gives you general information about your rights, and about the obligations of employers and unions under the NLRRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.

### Under the NLRRA, you have the right to:

- **Organize a union** to negotiate with your employer concerning your wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.
- **Form, join or assist a union.**
- **Bargain collectively** through representatives of employees' own choosing for a contract with your employer setting your wages, benefits, hours, and other working conditions.
- **Discuss your terms and conditions of employment** or union organizing with your co-workers or a union.

### Under the NLRRA, it is illegal for a union or for the union that represents you in bargaining with your employer to:

- **Threaten** you that you will lose your job unless you support the union.
- **Refuse to process a grievance** because you have criticized union officials or because you are not a member of the union.
- **Use or maintain discriminatory standards or procedures** in making job referrals from a hiring hall.
- **Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against you** because of your union-

### Under the NLRRA, it is illegal for your employer to:

- **Prohibit you from soliciting for a union during non-work time,** such as before or after work or during break times; or from distributing union literature during non-work time, in non-work areas, such as parking lots or break rooms.
- **Question you about your union** support or activities in a manner that discourages you from engaging in that activity.
- **Fire, demote, or transfer you, or reduce your hours or change your shift,** or otherwise take adverse action against you, or

- **Take action** with one or more co-workers to improve your working conditions by, among other means, raising work-related complaints directly with your employer or with a government agency, and seeking help from a union.
- **Strike and picket**, depending on the purpose or means of the strike or the picketing.
- **Choose not to do any of these activities**, including joining or remaining a member of a union.

Illegal conduct will not be permitted. If you believe your rights or the rights of others have been violated, you should contact the NLRB promptly to protect your rights, generally within six months of the unlawful activity. You may inquire about possible violations without your employer or anyone else being informed of the inquiry. Charges may be filed by any person and need not be filed by the employee directly affected by the violation. The NLRB may order an employer to rehire a worker fired in violation of the law and to pay lost wages and benefits, and may order an employer or union to cease violating the law. Employees should seek assistance from the nearest regional NLRB office, which can be found on the Agency's website: [www.nlrb.gov](http://www.nlrb.gov).



related activity.

- **Take other adverse action against you** based on whether you have joined or support the union.

*If you and your coworkers select a union to act as your collective bargaining representative, your employer and the union are required to bargain in good faith in a genuine effort to reach a written, binding agreement setting your terms and conditions of employment. The union is required to fairly represent you in bargaining and enforcing the agreement.*

You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: 1-844-762-NLRB (6572). Language assistance is available. Hearing impaired callers who wish to speak to an NLRB representative should send an email to [relay.service@nlrb.gov](mailto:relay.service@nlrb.gov). An NLRB representative will email the requestor with instructions on how to schedule a relay service call.



**SCAN TO LEARN MORE**

threaten to take any of these actions, because you join or support a union, or because you engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection, or because you choose not to engage in any such activity.

- **Threaten to close your workplace** if workers choose a union to represent them.
- **Promise or grant promotions, pay raises, or other benefits** to discourage or encourage union support.
- **Prohibit you from wearing union hats, buttons, t-shirts, and pins in the workplace** except under special circumstances.
- **Spy on or videotape peaceful union activities** and gatherings or pretend to do so.

\*The National Labor Relations Act covers most private-sector employers. Excluded from coverage under the NLRA are public-sector employees, agricultural and domestic workers, independent contractors, workers employed by a parent or spouse, employees of air and rail carriers covered by the Railway Labor Act, and supervisors (although supervisors that have been discriminated against for refusing to violate the NLRA may be covered).

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within one year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;\* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

\*Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

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

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

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

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

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

## BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

## REQUESTING LEAVE

## EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

## ENFORCEMENT

For additional information or to file a complaint:

**1-866-4-USWAGE**

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

**www.dol.gov/whd**

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division





Department of the Treasury  
**Internal Revenue Service**

## **Notice 797**

(Rev. December 2022)

### **Possible Federal Tax Refund Due to the Earned Income Credit (EIC)**

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#### **What Is the EIC?**

The EIC is a refundable tax credit for certain workers.

#### **What Is the Purpose of This Notice?**

Your employer sent you this notice to make you aware of an important federal tax benefit. Even if you had no income tax withheld from your wages during the year, you may be eligible for the EIC.

#### **How Much Is the EIC?**

For 2022, the EIC can be as much as \$3,733 if you have one qualifying child who has a valid SSN; \$6,164 if you have two qualifying children who have valid SSNs; \$6,935 if you have three or more qualifying children who have valid SSNs; and \$560 if you have no qualifying children who have a valid SSN.

#### **How Do You Claim the EIC?**

To claim the EIC, you must:

1. Be eligible for the EIC, and
2. File a 2022 tax return (including Schedule EIC if you have a qualifying child).

To figure out if you are eligible, see Pub. 596 or visit [IRS.gov/EITC](https://www.irs.gov/EITC).

If eligible, you can claim the EIC to get a refund even if you had no tax withheld from your pay or owe no tax. For example, if you had no tax withheld in 2022 and owe no tax but are eligible for a credit of \$800, you must file a 2022 income tax return to get the \$800 refund.

Most people qualify for free tax preparation. If you earned less than \$73,000, you can file for free online at [IRS.gov/FreeFile](https://www.irs.gov/FreeFile). In addition, IRS-certified volunteers can prepare your return for free in person if you earned less than \$60,000 or are age 60 or older. To find locations, visit [IRS.gov/VITA](https://www.irs.gov/VITA) or call 800-906-9887.

#### **More Information**

Refer to instructions for the tax return you are filing, Pub. 596, or [IRS.gov/EITC](https://www.irs.gov/EITC) for details on the EIC. You can download IRS forms and publications at [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms), and you can get printed copies mailed to you by going to [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) or by calling 800-829-3676.

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Department of the Treasury  
**Internal Revenue Service**

## Notice 1015

(Rev. December 2022)

### Have You Told Your Employees About the Earned Income Credit (EIC)?

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#### What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a refundable tax credit for certain workers.

#### Which Employees Must I Notify About the EIC?

You must notify each employee who worked for you at any time during the year and from whose wages you did not withhold income tax. However, you do not have to notify any employee who claimed exemption from withholding on Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Certificate.

**Note:** You are encouraged to notify all employees whose wages for 2022 are less than \$59,187 that they may be eligible for the EIC.

#### How and When Must I Notify My Employees?

You must give the employee one of the following.

- The IRS Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, which has the required information about the EIC on the back of Copy B.
- A substitute Form W-2 with the same EIC information on the back of the employee's copy that is on Copy B of the IRS Form W-2.
- Notice 797, Possible Federal Tax Refund Due to the Earned Income Credit (EIC).
- Your written statement with the same wording as Notice 797.

If you give an employee a Form W-2 on time, no further notice is necessary if the Form W-2 has the required information about the EIC on the back of the employee's copy. If you give an employee a substitute Form W-2, but it does not have the required information, you

must notify the employee within 1 week of the date the substitute Form W-2 is given. If Form W-2 is required but is not given on time, you must give the employee Notice 797 or your written statement by the date Form W-2 is required to be given. If Form W-2 is not required, you must notify the employee by February 6, 2023.

You must hand the notice directly to the employee or send it by first-class mail to the employee's last known address. You will not meet the notification requirements by posting Notice 797 on an employee bulletin board or sending it through office mail. However, you may want to post the notice to help inform all employees of the EIC. You can download copies of the notice at [www.irs.gov/FormsPubs](http://www.irs.gov/FormsPubs). Or you can go to [www.irs.gov/OrderForms](http://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to order it.

#### How Will My Employees Know if They Can Claim the EIC?

The basic requirements are covered in Notice 797. For more detailed information, the employee needs to see Pub. 596, Earned Income Credit (EIC), or the Instructions for Forms 1040 and 1040-SR.

#### How Do My Employees Claim the EIC?

Eligible employees claim the EIC on their 2022 tax return. Even an employee who has no tax withheld from wages and owes no tax may claim the EIC and ask for a refund, but they must file a tax return to do so. For example, if an employee has no tax withheld in 2022 and owes no tax but is eligible for a credit of \$800, they must file a 2022 tax return to get the \$800 refund.

New York State Election Law  
(As amended by Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2020)

§ 3-110. Time allowed employees to vote. 1. If a registered voter does not have sufficient time outside of his or her scheduled working hours, within which to vote on any day at which he or she may vote, at any election, he or she may, without loss of pay for up to two hours, take off so much working time as will, when added to his or her voting time outside his or her working hours, enable him or her to vote.

2. If an employee has four consecutive hours either between the opening of the polls and the beginning of his or her working shift, or between the end of his or her working shift and the closing of the polls, he or she shall be deemed to have sufficient time outside his or her working hours within which to vote. If he or she has less than four consecutive hours he or she may take off so much working time as will, when added to his or her voting time outside his or her working hours enable him or her to vote, but not more than two hours of which shall be without loss of pay, provided that he or she shall be allowed time off for voting only at the beginning or end of his or her working shift, as the employer may designate, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

3. If the employee requires working time off to vote the employee shall notify his or her employer not more than ten nor less than two working days before the day of the election that he or she requires time off to vote in accordance with the provisions of this section.

4. Not less than ten working days before every election, every employer shall post conspicuously in the place of work where it can be seen as employees come or go to their place of work, a notice setting forth the provisions of this section. Such notice shall be kept posted until the close of the polls on election day.

**ATTENTION ALL EMPLOYEES**  
**TIME ALLOWED EMPLOYEES TO VOTE ON ELECTION DAY**  
N.Y. ELECTION LAW SECTION 3-110<sup>1</sup> STATES THAT:

- **IF YOU DO NOT HAVE 4 CONSECUTIVE HOURS TO VOTE, EITHER FROM THE OPENING OF THE POLLS TO THE BEGINNING OF YOUR WORKING SHIFT, OR BETWEEN THE END OF YOUR WORKING SHIFT AND THE CLOSING OF THE POLLS, YOU MAY TAKE OFF UP TO 2 HOURS, WITHOUT LOSS OF PAY, TO ALLOW YOU TIME TO VOTE IF YOU ARE A REGISTERED VOTER.**
  
- **YOU MAY TAKE TIME OFF AT THE BEGINNING OR END OF YOUR WORKING SHIFT, AS YOUR EMPLOYER MAY DESIGNATE, UNLESS OTHERWISE MUTUALLY AGREED.**
  
- **YOU MUST NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER NOT LESS THAN 2 DAYS, BUT NOT MORE THAN 10 DAYS, BEFORE THE DAY OF THE ELECTION THAT YOU WILL TAKE TIME OFF TO VOTE.**

Revised 4.14.2020

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<sup>1</sup> Employers: Not less than ten working days before any Election Day, every employer shall post conspicuously in the place of work where it can be seen as employees come or go to their place of work, a notice setting forth the provisions of this law. Such notice shall be kept posted until the close of the polls on Election Day.



# NURSING MOTHERS

## WORKPLACE PROTECTIONS

### What rights do I have to take breaks to pump at work?

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requires employers to provide eligible employees with **reasonable break time to pump** breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth. Under the law, employers are required to allow eligible employees reasonable break time to pump whenever needed. Employers are also required to provide eligible employees with a private place to pump—space that is shielded from view, free from intrusion, and NOT in a bathroom.

**However, the FLSA break time requirements apply only to certain employees.**

### How do I know if I'm eligible to take breaks to pump at work?

The FLSA break time requirements apply only to employees who are eligible for **overtime pay**.

For example, **some salaried managers and office workers, school teachers, over-the-road truckers and helpers, airline employees, and farmworkers** may not be eligible.

Talk to your employer to find out if you are among the workers eligible for break time to pump at work.

If employees are not eligible to take breaks to pump under the FLSA, they may be able to take breaks under state laws providing protections to nursing mothers.

**Even if an employee is not eligible to take breaks to pump at work, an employer cannot retaliate against an employee for asking about their rights.**

### Where can I learn more?

If you need help determining whether you have the right to take breaks to pump at work, **contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division** (WHD) for more information.

**To contact your local WHD office call the WHD toll-free information and helpline at 1-866-4USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).**



Women's Bureau  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# **WE ARE YOUR DOL**



## **New York State Department of Labor 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 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

DOL WEBSITE HOMEPAGE

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



U.S. Department of Labor



# Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

## All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

*This poster is available free from OSHA.*

**Contact OSHA. We can help.**

## Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



## 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**



# 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 DIVISION 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.



**Division of  
Veterans' Services**

**WE ARE YOUR DOL**



**Department  
of Labor**





# YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

## THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

**USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.**

### REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- ☆ you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- ☆ you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- ☆ you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ☆ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

### RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- ☆ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ☆ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ☆ are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- ☆ initial employment;
- ☆ reemployment;
- ☆ retention in employment;
- ☆ promotion; or
- ☆ any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

### HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ☆ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ☆ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

### ENFORCEMENT

- ☆ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>
- ☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ☆ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster> Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.



**U.S. Department of Labor**  
1-866-487-2365



**U.S. Department of Justice**



**Office of Special Counsel**



**1-800-336-4590**

Publication Date – May 2022

# 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.

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.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

## EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

### PROHIBITIONS

Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

### EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

### EXAMINEE RIGHTS

Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

### ENFORCEMENT

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

**THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243  
TTY: 1-877-889-5627  
[www.dol.gov/whd](http://www.dol.gov/whd)





# Medicare Shared Savings Program Accountable Care Organizations

*Working together to give you the best care*

## Crouse Medical Practice

**is part of an Accountable Care Organization (ACO). We've teamed up with other doctors, hospitals, and health care providers to make sure you get the best care.**

*We provide coordinated care for you to get well & stay well*

- ▶ You get patient-centered care focused on YOUR needs.
- ▶ Your health care providers can see the same test results, treatments, and prescriptions.
- ▶ More coordination helps prevent medical errors and drug interactions.
- ▶ You may save time, money, and frustration by avoiding repeated tests and appointments.
- ▶ Better communication can help protect against Medicare fraud and waste.

*Get the most from your care with our communication & support*

- ▶ When you choose a health care provider that participates in an ACO, they'll help you get the right care at the right time. You can visit **Medicare.gov** and log into (or create) your secure Medicare account to choose a primary care doctor.
- ▶ Medicare protects the privacy of your health information. If you don't want Medicare to share your health information with your doctors for care coordination, call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). Medicare may still share general information to measure provider quality. For more information on how Medicare may use and give out your information, visit Medicare.gov and search for "privacy."

*Want more information?*

**Ask our front desk, or call us at 315-218-5557** . You can also visit Medicare.gov or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

Learn more about Accountable Care Organizations here:



MEDICARE  
SHARED SAVINGS  
PROGRAM

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*Want more information?*


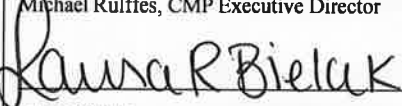
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To report a Medicare-related concern or complaint, call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227).

Learn more about Accountable Care Organizations here:



MEDICARE  
SHARED SAVINGS  
PROGRAM

Policy Title:	Sexual Harassment Complaint/Investigation
Policy Number:	600-018
Effective Date:	02/05/2018
Revised Date(s):	11/28/2022
Purpose:	To define workplace sexual harassment, prohibit it in all forms, and assign the appropriate disciplinary measure in the case of violations. To outline the procedure for lodging and investigating complaints about conduct that may violate this policy.
Regulation Reference (if applicable):	Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, NYS Senate Bill S5870/A.7101 NYS Senate Bill S812B/A.2035B New York State Labor Law - LAB § 201-g. Prevention of sexual harassment N.Y. Executive Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq.
Reviewed/Approved By:	
 11/30/22 Michael Rulffes, CMP Executive Director      Date	
 11/29/22 Laura Bielak, CMP Human Recourse Manager      Date	

**Administration:**

This policy will be administered through Crouse Medical Practice's Human Resource Manager.

**Policy:**

Crouse Medical Practice strives to maintain a work environment that fosters mutual respect and team work and promotes professional conduct. Therefore, Crouse Medical Practice (CMP) prohibits sexual harassment in all forms as defined below. This policy applies to employees, patients, guests, vendors and anyone else doing business with Crouse Medical Practice.

**Definition:**

"Sexual harassment" is the unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently persistent or offensive to unreasonably interfere with an employee's job performance or create an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment. Sexual harassment is defined by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Guidelines as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when, for example: a) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; b) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or c) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, there are two types of sexual harassment: 1) quid pro quo and 2) hostile work environment. Sexual harassment can be physical and/or psychological in nature. An aggregation of a series of incidents can constitute sexual harassment even if one of the incidents considered on its own would not be harassing. Incidents of harassment that occur outside of normal working hours or not on CMP premises are prohibited.

**Examples of Prohibited Conduct:**

Sexual harassment includes many forms of offensive behavior. Though sexual harassment encompasses a wide range of conduct, some examples of specifically prohibited conduct include the following:

- Physical assaults of a sexual nature, such as rape, sexual battery, molestation or attempts to commit these assaults, and intentional physical conduct that is sexual in nature, such as touching, pinching, patting, grabbing, brushing against another employee/individual's body or poking another employee/individual's body.
- Unwelcome sexual advances, propositions or other sexual comments, such as sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes or comments about a person's sexuality or sexual experience.
- Preferential treatment or promises of preferential treatment to an employee/individual for submitting to sexual conduct, including soliciting or attempting to solicit any employee/individual to engage in sexual activity for compensation or reward.
- Subjecting, or threats of subjecting, an employee to unwelcome sexual attention or conduct or intentionally making performance of the employee's job more difficult because of that employee's sex.
- Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in Crouse Medical Practice's workplace; including any display of electronic media.
- Retaliation for sexual harassment complaints. Retaliation against individuals who complain of sexual harassment or who testify or assist in any investigation or proceeding involving sexual harassment is unlawful. In addition, disclosure of an employee's personnel files because he or she filed a complaint or testified/assisted in any proceedings related to alleged unlawful discriminatory practice can be considered retaliation and is deemed unlawful, unless the disclosure of said records are necessary to comply with an investigation.

**Procedure: Lodging & Investigating Complaints**

**I. Employees:**

- a. If an employee believes that he or she has been subject to sexual harassment or has witnessed sexual harassment he or she should directly and immediately inform the alleged harasser that conduct is unwelcome and that he/she must stop.
- b. Management must be made aware of the situation so that it can conduct an immediate and impartial investigation and take appropriate action to remediate or prevent the prohibited conduct from continuing. The employee will immediately report the

incident to his or her own supervisor or manager, or to the Human Resource (HR) Manager by way of completing form 600-18A which can be found attached to this policy. If you are seeking to file a complaint related to non-sexual harassment and/or discrimination, please see *Policy 600-009 Complaint of Harassment, Discrimination, and Retaliation*.

- c. To ensure the prompt and thorough investigation of a sexual harassment complaint, the employee should provide as much of the following information:
  - The name, office location/department and position of the person or persons allegedly causing the harassment.
  - A description of the incident(s), including the date(s), location(s) and the presence of any witnesses.
  - The effect of the incident(s) on the employee's ability to perform his or her job, or on other terms or conditions of his or her employment.
  - The names of other individuals who might have been subject to the same or similar harassment, by the alleged harasser(s).
  - What, if any, steps the employee has taken to try to stop the harassment.
  - Any other information the employee believes to be relevant to the harassment complaint.

#### **External Reporting Availability for Employees:**

1. **New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR)**
  - a. The New York State Division of Human Rights has established a toll-free, confidential hotline for complaints of workplace sexual harassment. Employees can call the hotline and receive advice on their legal rights as applied to their specific circumstances from attorneys, who staff the hotline pro bono. The hotline is operational from 9AM-5PM and can be reached at 1-800-HARASS-3 (1-800-427-2773).
  - b. The Human Rights Law (HRL) 15 § 290 applies to employers in NYS with regard to sexual harassment and protects individuals. Complaints may be filed at any time within one year of the alleged harassment, or sue directly in state court under the HRL within 3 years of the alleged discrimination. You do not need an attorney to file a complaint and there is no cost. DHR's main office contact information is:

NYS Division of Human Rights

One Fordham Plaza

Fourth Floor

Bronx, NY 10458

(718) 741-8400

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

## **2. United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)**

The EEOC enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (42 UCS § 2000). An individual can file a complaint at any time within 300 days of the alleged harassment. There is no cost. A complaint must be filed with the EEOC before an individual can file in federal court. An individual can file a ‘Charge of Discrimination’ by:

1-800-669-4000 (1-800-669-6820 TTY)

[www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov)

## **3. Law Enforcement**

Syracuse Police Department may be called in cases where there is; physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts. They can be reached at:

Non-emergency - (315) 442-5111

Information Desk - (315) 442-5200

Abused Persons Unit - (315) 435-3016

## **II. Patients:**

1. Patients who feel they have been the subject of sexual harassment have the right to file a complaint internally; report the incident to the local or state law enforcement; or choose not to report. If a patient believes that he or she has been subject to sexual harassment and has notified CMP staff that such a situation occurred, or if CMP staff suspect or witness suspected sexual harassment of a patient, CMP staff are to complete the following steps:

- a. CMP will ensure patient safety and ask the patient in a confidential manner whether they would like to file a complaint. If the patient consents to filing a complaint, the investigation process will begin by having CMP staff notify their supervisor immediately of the complaint.
- b. The supervisor will discuss the occurrence with the Director of Clinical Operations who will begin an investigation in unison with Human Resources, which could include involvement of the Executive Director, Security, and/or the Compliance Officer. The investigation may include fact-finding, interviews, and document procurement to obtain the following information:
- c. The nature of the allegation
- d. Identity of the patient or patients who may have been victim(s)
- e. Physical and mental status of any person who may be the subject of abuse or neglect who made the complaint.
- f. Identity of CMP staff, visitor, or vendor who may have been responsible for the suspected harassment.

2. If the complaint identifies a specific provider, employee, or vendor, CMP will work with the patient to promptly remove the provider, employee, or vendor from the patient’s care while the investigation takes place. If the patient expresses the desire to remove the specific provider, employee, or vendor from their care team, CMP will work with the patient to meet this request which may include

transferring the patient to a preferred practice/provider if such accommodations are available and agreeable.

3. At the conclusion of the investigation, the participants of the investigation will keep all procured documentation and any relevant information obtained during the course of the investigation protected and confidential. If once a determination has been agreed upon and the conclusion reached that there is credible evidence of a criminal act, the appropriate law enforcement authority shall be notified (NYSDOH and/or law enforcement) as soon as possible. In addition, the CMP staff tasked with leading the investigation will report the findings to the Compliance Officer/Director of Risk

Management who will inform MLMIC of the findings. The patient will be notified of the results of the investigation and informed of the corrective action and/or reporting that has taken place. If it is determined that the notification was not required, the patient will be educated on their ability to report any concerns to law enforcement as outlined in the below section titled "Reporting Requirements".

### **External Reporting Availability for Patients:**

#### **1. Reporting to DOH:**

- a. Reporting to DOH is to be performed by a member of the investigating party. New York State Law requires any employee or licensed professional to report to the NYS Department of Health any abuse, mistreatment or neglect of patients. Failure to report may result in the employee or professional being found guilty of professional misconduct and potentially having the Department of Health recommend disciplinary action to the appropriate licensing board.
- b. Reporting can occur Monday through Friday 8:30AM-4:45PM by contacting 1-800-804-5447.
- c. Information that will be requested by DOH is as follows:
  - Identity of the person making the report
  - Name of facility
  - Name of CEO/Executive Director
  - Name of the subject of abuse/neglect
  - Name of the person committing the abuse/neglect
  - Nature of the abuse or neglect
  - Date, time and specific location of the abuse/neglect
  - Name of next of kin of the subject of the accusation.

#### **2. Reporting to Law Enforcement:**

- a. Law enforcement may need to be notified and involved when the following criteria are met: physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts. In addition, if the patient is offered and requests information on independently reporting their concern, CMP staff will provide them with the following information:

##### Syracuse City Police Department:

- Non-emergency line: (315) 442-5111

- Information Desk: (315) 442-5200
- Abused Persons Unit: (315) 435-3016

### **III. CMP Management:**

Practice Administrators, Office/Clinical Managers, and/or Directors must deal expeditiously and fairly with allegations of sexual harassment within their offices whether or not the employee has made a formal complaint. They must:

1. Take all complaints or concerns of alleged harassment seriously.
2. Ensure that any alleged harassment is immediately reported to the HR Manager so that a prompt investigation can occur.
3. Take appropriate action as directed by the HR Manager and/or CMP Leadership to prevent retaliation or prohibited conduct from recurring during and after any complaint investigation.

Practice Administrators, Office/Clinical Managers, or Directors who knowingly allow or tolerate sexual harassment or retaliation, including the failure to immediately report such misconduct to the HR Manager, are in violation of this policy and are subject to discipline.

### **IV. Human Resources:**

The HR Manager is responsible for ensuring that both the individual filing the complaint (hereafter referred to as the “complainant”) and the accused individual (hereafter referred to as the “respondent”) are aware of the seriousness of a sexual harassment complaint.

The HR Manager will:

1. Explain Crouse Medical Practice's sexual harassment policy and investigation procedures to both the complainant and the respondent.
2. Explore informal means of resolving the sexual harassment complaint if there has not been any illegal activity contained in the complaint.
3. Notify the police if illegal activities are alleged.
4. Arrange for an investigation of the alleged harassment and the preparation of a written report.
5. Submit a written report summarizing the results of the investigation and making recommendations to CMP's Executive and Medical Directors.
6. Notify the complainant and the respondent of the corrective action to be taken, if any, administering those actions.
7. Support the administration of any corrective action or discipline. CMP's HR Manager or Senior Leadership may retain legal counsel at any time during the investigation process.

### **V. Discipline/Corrective Action:**

A. Employees who have been found to be in violation of this policy after an investigation, are subject to the appropriate discipline, up to and including termination. Sanctions will be enforced not only against individuals engaging in sexual harassment but also against supervisory and managerial employees who knowingly allow such behavior to continue.





Employees may also be subject to civil damages or criminal penalties in relation to confirmed allegations.

B. Employees who have been found not to be in violation of this policy after an investigation may be subject to corrective action as mutually agreed to by employee and CMP Leadership, up to and including office transfer/schedule/shift change and referral to CMP's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The procedures available under this policy do not preempt or supersede any legal procedures or remedies otherwise available to a victim of sexual harassment under local, state or federal law.

C. CMP's HR Manager will review CMP's Retaliation Policy (600-009) with the employees involved.

#### **VI. Confidentiality:**

1. All inquiries, complaints and investigations will be treated confidentially, and information will be contained to only the parties required as part of the investigation or discipline/corrective action.
2. During the investigation the identity of the complainant will usually need to be revealed to the respondent and any witnesses.
3. The HR Manager and members of CMP Leadership will take adequate steps to ensure that the complainant is protected from retaliation during and after the period of the investigation.
4. The HR Manager will retain in secure files all information pertaining to a sexual harassment complaint or investigation.
5. The HR Manager will answer any questions relating to confidentiality during and after a complaint investigation.



# Complaint Form #600-18A: Reporting Sexual Harassment



Combating  
Sexual Harassment



New York State Labor Law requires all employers to adopt a sexual harassment prevention policy that includes a complaint form to report alleged incidents of sexual harassment.

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the Human Resources Department at Crouse Medical Practice either in person, via email to the HR Manager, or via interoffice mail. You will not be retaliated against for filing a complaint.

If you are more comfortable reporting verbally, your employer is still required to complete this form, provide you with a copy and follow its sexual harassment prevention policy by investigating the claims as outlined in *Policy 600-18: Sexual Harassment Complaint/Investigation*.

**For additional resources, visit: [ny.gov/programs/combating-sexual-harassment-workplace](https://ny.gov/programs/combating-sexual-harassment-workplace)**

## COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

Name:

Work Address:

Work Phone:

Job Title:

Email:

Select Preferred Communication Method:

Email  Phone  In person

## SUPERVISORY INFORMATION

Immediate Supervisor's Name:

Title:

Work Phone:

Work Address:

*Adoption of this form does not constitute a conclusive defense to charges of unlawful sexual harassment. Each claim of sexual harassment will be determined in accordance with existing legal standards, with due consideration of the particular facts and circumstances of the claim, including but not limited to the existence of an effective anti-harassment policy and procedure.*

## COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1. Your complaint of Sexual Harassment is made about:

Name:

Title:

Work Address:

Work Phone:

Relationship to you:  Supervisor  Subordinate  Co-Worker  Other

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

3. Date(s) sexual harassment occurred:

Is the sexual harassment continuing?  Yes  No

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

*The last question is optional, but may help the investigation.*

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

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Adoption of this form does not constitute a conclusive defense to charges of unlawful sexual harassment. Each claim of sexual harassment will be determined in accordance with existing legal standards, with due consideration of the particular facts and circumstances of the claim, including but not limited to the existence of an effective anti-harassment policy and procedure.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
**WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD**  
**NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE**

New York State Disability Benefits

**Disability Benefits For Employees**

1. If you are unable to work because of an illness or injury, not work-related, you may be entitled to receive weekly benefits from your employer, his or her insurance carrier, or from the Special Fund for Disability Benefits.
2. To claim benefits you must file a claim form within 30 days from the first date of your disability, but in no event more than 26 weeks from such date.
3. Complete claim form DB-450 (Notice and Proof of Claim for Disability Benefits)  
You may obtain the form from your employer, his or her insurance carrier, your health provider, any Unemployment Insurance Office, the Workers' Compensation Board's website ([www.wcb.ny.gov](http://www.wcb.ny.gov)) or any office of the Board.  
**IMPORTANT:** Before filing your claim, your health provider must complete the "Health Care Provider's Statement" on the form showing your period of disability.
  - If you are employed, or have been unemployed for four weeks or less when your disability begins, send the completed form to your employer or the insurance carrier named below.
  - If you have been unemployed more than four weeks when your disability begins, send the completed form to the Workers' Compensation Board, Disability Benefits Bureau, 328 State Street, Schenectady, New York 12305.
4. You are entitled to be treated by any physician, chiropractor, dentist, nurse-midwife, podiatrist or psychologist of your choice. However, unlike workers' compensation, your medical bills will not be paid unless your employer and/or union provide for the payment of such bills under a Disability Benefits Plan or Agreement.
5. If you are ill or injured during the time you are receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits, file a claim for Disability Benefits as soon as you sustain the injury or illness, by following the instructions outlined above.
6. If you are out of work in excess of seven days, your employer is required to send you a Disability Benefits Statement of Rights (Form DB-271S).
7. You may not take disability benefits at the same time as paid family leave benefits. The total amount of disability and paid family leave in a 52 week period cannot exceed 26 weeks.
8. Other information about disability benefits may be obtained by writing or calling the Workers' Compensation Board.

INSERT NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF INSURER OR MAIN OFFICE OF AUTHORIZED NEW YORK SELF-INSURER

HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT  
P.O. Box 2999, Hartford, CT 06104

Policy #: LNY709822

Effective From: 01-01-2023 to 12-31-2023

Statutory       Under a Plan or Agreement

Class(es) of Employees Covered:

**All employees eligible under New York State Disability Benefits Law**

NYS Workers' Compensation Board  
Customer Service: (877) 632-4996  
[www.wcb.ny.gov](http://www.wcb.ny.gov)

**PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAIR, WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD**  
**THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY IN AND ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S PLACE OR PLACES OF BUSINESS.**  
Employers must post DB-120 so that all classes of their employees know who will pay their benefits.



Department  
of Labor

Unemployment Insurance  
Division

## Notice to Employees

Employer Registration Number

ER #49-73114 5  
Crouse Medical Practice  
739 Irving Avenue  
Syracuse, NY 13210

**Employees of this firm you are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law.**

- Your employer may not deduct from your wages 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 it for your records to use if you file for Unemployment Insurance benefits.**
  - The "Record of Employment," form must have your employer's name, registration number, and address where payroll records are kept.
- **If you file an application for Unemployment Insurance:**
  - Call the Telephone Claims Center at (888) 209-8124 (translation services are available) or
  - Go to our website at [www.labor.ny.gov](http://www.labor.ny.gov)
  - Hearing impaired individuals who have telephone Device for the Deaf (TTY/TDD) equipment may file a claim by calling a relay operator at (800) 662-1220 and requesting the operator call (888) 783-1370. Service at this number is provided only to callers using TDD equipment.

Roberta Reardon

Commissioner, New York State Department of Labor

Lars Thompson

Associate Commissioner of Unemployment Insurance

**To Employer: You must post this poster conspicuously in each workplace.**

For additional posters, write to the: New York State Department of Labor, Liability and Determination Section, Harriman State Office Campus, Albany, NY 12240



# Paid Family Leave

# NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Paid Family Leave Insurance Coverage Provided by: HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSERT INSURER NAME HERE

CROUSE MEDICAL PRACTICE, PLLC

Covering Employees of:

INSERT EMPLOYER NAME HERE

### Paid Family Leave is insurance that provides job protected paid time off to:

- **Bond** with a newly born, adopted, or fostered child
- **Care** for a family member with a serious health condition
- **Assist** loved ones when a family member is deployed abroad on active military service

### How to File:

- **Notify** your employer at least 30 days in advance, if foreseeable, or as soon as possible
- **Submit** the Request for Paid Family Leave form to your employer
- **Complete** and attach the additional documentation as instructed on the request form and submit to the insurance carrier listed below

## Employers should NEVER discriminate or retaliate against anyone who requests or takes Paid Family Leave

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND HELP:  
 Visit [ny.gov/PaidFamilyLeave](https://ny.gov/PaidFamilyLeave)  
 or call **(844) 337-6303**

You can get forms to take Paid Family Leave from

- Your employer,
- The insurance carrier below, or
- [ny.gov/PaidFamilyLeave](https://ny.gov/PaidFamilyLeave)

INSERT NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF INSURER OR MAIN OFFICE OF AUTHORIZED NEW YORK SELF-INSURER  
 HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY  
 P.O. BOX 2999, HARTFORD, CT 06104  
 800-454-7020

Policy #: LNY709822 Effective From: 01-01-2023 to 12-31-2023

Statutory  Under a Plan or Agreement

Class(es) of Employees Covered:  
 All employees eligible under the New York Paid Family Leave Benefits Law

### NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAIR, WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

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

## 2023 Payroll Dates

Pay Date		Pay Period End	Payroll Processing Date
<b>1/6/2023</b>	12/18/2022	12/31/2022	(Tues) 1/3/2023
<b>1/20/2023</b>	1/1/2023	1/14/2023	1/16/2023
<b>2/3/2023</b>	1/15/2023	1/28/2023	1/30/2023
<b>2/17/2023</b>	1/29/2023	2/11/2023	2/13/2023
<b>3/3/2023</b>	2/12/2023	2/25/2023	2/27/2023
<b>3/17/2023</b>	2/26/2023	3/11/2023	3/13/2023
<b>3/31/2023</b>	3/12/2023	3/25/2023	3/27/2023
<b>4/14/2023</b>	3/26/2023	4/8/2023	4/10/2023
<b>4/28/2023</b>	4/9/2023	4/22/2023	4/24/2023
<b>5/12/2023</b>	4/23/2023	5/6/2023	5/8/2023
<b>5/26/2023</b>	5/7/2023	5/20/2023	5/22/2023
<b>6/9/2023</b>	5/21/2023	6/3/2023	6/5/2023
<b>6/23/2023</b>	6/4/2023	6/17/2023	6/19/2023
<b>7/7/2023</b>	6/18/2023	7/1/2023	7/3/2023
<b>7/21/2023</b>	7/2/2023	7/15/2023	7/17/2023
<b>8/4/2023</b>	7/16/2023	7/29/2023	7/31/2023
<b>8/18/2023</b>	7/30/2023	8/12/2023	8/14/2023
<b>9/1/2023</b>	8/13/2023	8/26/2023	8/28/2023
<b>9/15/2023</b>	8/27/2023	9/9/2023	9/11/2023
<b>9/29/2023</b>	9/10/2023	9/23/2023	9/25/2023
<b>10/13/2023</b>	9/24/2023	10/7/2023	10/9/2023
<b>10/27/2023</b>	10/8/2023	10/21/2023	10/23/2023
<b>11/10/2023</b>	10/22/2023	11/4/2023	11/6/2023
<b>11/24/2023</b>	11/5/2023	11/18/2023	11/20/2023
<b>12/8/2023</b>	11/19/2023	12/2/2023	12/4/2023
<b>12/22/2023</b>	12/3/2023	12/16/2023	12/18/2023

**Payroll at Crouse Medical Practice is paid bi-weekly and processed by Crouse Health.**

**If you have any questions regarding payroll please contact the following individuals:**

**Mary Regan, Payroll Processing Supervisor: [Maryregin@crouse.org](mailto:Maryregin@crouse.org)**

**Callie Pine, CMP Payroll Practicing Administrator: [CalliePine@crouse.org](mailto:CalliePine@crouse.org)**