



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, citizenship or immigration status, disability, domestic violence victim status, familial status, 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, ciudadanía o estatus migratorio, discapacidad, estado como víctima de violencia doméstica, estado familiar, o estado civil. También está prohibido el acoso sexual o el acoso por cualquiera de estas clases protegidas.

ALL EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does not apply to:

- (1) rental of an apartment in an owner-occupied two-family house
- (2) restrictions of all rooms in a housing accommodation to individuals of the same sex
- (3) rental of a room by the occupant of a house or apartment
- (4) sale, rental, or lease of accommodations of housing exclusively to persons 55 years of age or older, and the spouse of such persons

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

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

Exception:

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

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

All public schools and private nonprofit schools, at all education levels, excluding those run by religious organizations; also for-profit colleges, universities, licensed private career schools or certified English as a second language schools.

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

A complaint must be filed with the Division within one year for alleged acts of discrimination that occurred on or before 2/14/2024. Complaints for acts of discrimination that occur on or after 2/15/2024 may be filed within three years of the alleged act. A complaint alleging sexual harassment in employment that occurred on or after 08/12/2020 may be filed with three years of the alleged act. The Division's services are provided free of charge.

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

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

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

TODOS LOS EMPLEADORES, AGENCIAS DE EMPLEO, ORGANIZACIONES DE TRABAJO Y PROGRAMAS DE CAPACITACIÓN DE APRENDICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excepciones:

- (1) alquiler de un apartamento en una casa para dos familias ocupada por el dueño
- (2) restricciones de todas las habitaciones en una vivienda para individuos del mismo sexo
- (3) alquiler de una habitación por parte del ocupante de una casa o apartamento
- (4) venta, alquiler o arrendamiento de alojamiento en una casa exclusivamente a personas mayores de 55 años y al cónyuge de dichas personas

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

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

Excepción:

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

INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS

Todas las escuelas publicas y escuelas privadas sin ánimo de lucro, en todos los niveles, excluyendo escuelas dirigidas por organizaciones religiosas; también están cubiertos: escuelas profesionales autorizadas o escuelas certificadas de inglés como segundo idioma.

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

Para actos que ocurran el 14/02/2024 o antes, debe presentar su querrela en un plazo de un año a partir del acto más reciente de presunta discriminación. Para actos realizados a partir del 15/02/2024, debe presentar su querrela en un plazo de tres años posterior al acto más reciente de presunta discriminación. Una denuncia que alega acoso sexual en el empleo que ocurrió a partir del 12/08/2020 puede presentarse con tres años del presunto acto. Los servicios de la División se ofrecen sin cargo.

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

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

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

Equal Pay Provision of the New York State Labor Law

Article 6, Section 194

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

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

(i) a seniority system;

(ii) a merit system;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**New York State Department of Labor
Division of Labor Standards**

Albany District
State Office Campus
Bldg. 12, Rm. 185A
Albany, NY 12226
(518) 457-2730

Garden City District
400 Oak Street
Suite 102
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 794-8195

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

Bronx District
55 Hanson Place
11th Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11217
(212) 775-3719

New York City District
55 Hanson Place
11th Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11217
(212) 775-3880

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

Buffalo District
295 Main Street
Suite 914
Buffalo, NY 14203
(716) 847-7141

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

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.

§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.

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.

Attention Miscellaneous Industry Employees

Minimum Wage hourly rates effective 1/1/2025 – 12/31/2025

New York City

Large Employers (11 or more employees)	Small Employers (10 or less employees)
<p>Minimum Wage \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p> <p>Tipped workers \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p>	<p>Minimum Wage \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p> <p>Tipped workers \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p>

Long Island and Westchester County

<p>Minimum Wage \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p> <p>Tipped workers \$16.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$24.75</p>

Remainder of New York State

<p>Minimum Wage \$15.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$23.25</p> <p>Tipped workers \$15.50</p> <p>Overtime after 40 hours \$23.25</p>

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

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

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

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

- **Overtime** – You must be paid 1½ times your regular rate of pay (no less than amounts shown above) for weekly hours over 40 (or 44 for residential employees).
Exceptions: Overtime is not required for salaried professionals, or for executives and administrative staff whose weekly salary is more than 75 times the minimum wage rate.
- **Call-in pay** – If you go to work as scheduled and your employer sends you home early, you may be entitled to extra hours of pay at the minimum wage rate for that day.
- **Spread of hours** – If your workday lasts longer than ten hours, you may be entitled to extra daily pay. The daily rate is equal to one hour of pay at the minimum wage rate.
- **Uniform maintenance** – If you clean your own uniform, you may be entitled to additional weekly pay. The weekly rates are available online.

WE ARE YOUR DOL



Department
of Labor

POLICY ON THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES TO EXPRESS BREAST MILK

in the Workplace

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

USING BREAK TIME FOR BREAST MILK EXPRESSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAKING A REQUEST TO EXPRESS BREAST MILK AT WORK

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

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

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

LACTATION ROOM REQUIREMENTS

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

The room or other location must:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RESOURCES

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

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

Complaints are confidential.

FEDERAL RESOURCES

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

Notice to Employees

Employer Legal Name:

Address:

Employer Registration (ER) #:

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, are discharged, quit or have your hours reduced to 30 or less each week:**
 - **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.
- **To 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
 - 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.

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

Employers who utilize the fill-in version of this poster certify to the completeness and accuracy of the legal name, address and Employer Registration # displayed. For additional posters, write to the: New York State Department of Labor, Liability and Determination Section, 1220 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12226.

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) 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.

MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY
3300 MUTUAL OF OMAHA PLAZA
OMAHA, NE 68175
(800) 999-3309

Policy #: GMNY6X008Z71-0001

Effective From: 4/1/2025

To: 4/1/2026

Statutory Under a Plan or Agreement

Class(es) of Employees Covered:

ALL ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

NYS Workers' Compensation Board
Customer Service: (877) 632-4996
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.



Paid Family Leave

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Paid Family Leave Insurance Coverage Provided by:

MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY

INSERT INSURER NAME HERE

Covering Employees of:

HUMACH, LLC

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
 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

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

MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY
3300 MUTUAL OF OMAHA PLAZA
OMAHA, NE 68175 (800) 999-3309

Policy #: GMNY6X008Z71-0001 Effective From: 4/1/2025 To: 4/1/2026

Statutory Under a Plan or Agreement

Class(es) of Employees Covered:

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.

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

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE
TO EMPLOYEES

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

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

NYS Workers' Compensation Board
Centralized Mailing

PO Box 5205
Binghamton, NY 13902-5205

Customer Service Line: 877-632-4996

AVISO DE CUMPLIMIENTO
A EMPLEADOS

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

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

CHAIR/PRESIDENTE
Workers' Compensation Board

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

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

HUMACH HOLDINGS, LLC
THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANIES
ONE TOWER SQUARE
HARTFORD, CT 06183
(800) 238-6225

For Insurance Carriers ONLY: Policy No **6K416437**
Policy in Force from **03-29-25** to **03-29-26**

Name of employer (Nombre del patrono)

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

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

C-105 (9-17)

Workers' Compensation Board
Prescribed by Chairman
State New York

www.wcb.ny.gov