



New York State Labor Law Postings

Whistleblower Protection Law

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

WE ARE YOUR DOL
Department of Labor
www.labor.ny.gov

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

Prohibited Retaliatory Personnel Action by Employers Effective January 26, 2022

§ 740. Retaliatory action by employers; prohibition.

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

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

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

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

(d) "Public body" includes the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 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 attorney's 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.

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

LS 740 (02/22)

Time Off For Voting

ATTENTION ALL EMPLOYEES

New York State Election Law Section 3-110 states that:

§ 3-110. Time allowed employees to vote

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

ATENCIÓN A TODOS LOS EMPLEADOS

La Sección 3-110 de la Ley Electoral del Estado de Nueva York establece que:

§ 3-110. Tiempo permitido para que los empleados vayan a votar

- Si un votante inscrito no tiene suficiente tiempo fuera de sus horas laborales señaladas, para ir a votar en cualquier día en el que él o ella puede ir a votar, en cualquier momento durante las elecciones, él o ella, tiene hasta dos (2) horas sin la pérdida de sueldo para tomar tiempo de ir a votar, aparte de tiempo adicional que pueda tomar de su trabajo, que corre por su cuenta, o fuera de sus horas de trabajo que le permite ir a votar.
- Si un empleado tiene cuatro (4) horas consecutivas, bien sea antes de la apertura de las urnas electorales y el inicio de su turno de trabajo, o entre el final de su turno de trabajo y el cierre de las urnas electorales, se entiende que él o ella tiene suficiente tiempo fuera de sus horas de trabajo para ir a votar. Si él o ella tiene menos de cuatro (4) horas consecutivas para ir a votar, puede tomar el tiempo de su trabajo, conforme a su voluntad, pero no más de las dos (2) horas permitidas sin la pérdida de sueldo, siempre y cuando se le pueda permitir tomar ese tiempo para ir a votar solamente antes del inicio de su turno de trabajo o al finalizar su turno de trabajo, conforme lo que designe el empleador; salvo que mutuamente concuerden en algún otro arreglo.
- Si el empleado requiere tomar tiempo del trabajo para ir a votar, debe avisar a su empleador con no menos de diez días de antelación, ni menos de dos días laborales antes de la fecha de ir a votar, conforme a lo dispuesto en esta sección.
- Cada empleador conlleva la responsabilidad de publicar este aviso donde se dispone de las estipulaciones en esta sección, en un lugar fácilmente visible en el área de trabajo, con no menos de diez días laborales antes de cada elección. Dicho aviso permanecerá publicado hasta el momento del cierre de las urnas electorales en el día de las elecciones.

Correction Law

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.**

7570. **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.

7571. **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.

7572. **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.

7573. **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 of 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.

7574. **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.

7575. **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.

Right To Know

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW!

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

Learn all you can about toxic substances on your job.

For more information, contact:

Name _____

Location & Phone Number _____

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

Fringe Benefits And Hours

FRINGE BENEFITS AND HOURS

The Following Information Constitutes Employer's Policy on Fringe Benefits.

SICK LEAVE: _____

VACATION TIME: _____

PERSONAL LEAVE: _____

HOLIDAYS: _____

HOURS: _____

Pursuant to N.Y. State Consolidated Laws Chapter 31, Article 6, Sec. 195.5 This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted.

Minimum Wage

WE ARE YOUR DOL Attention Miscellaneous Industry Employees

Minimum Wage hourly rates effective 12/31/2021 – 12/30/2022

New York City		Remainder of New York State	
Large Employers (11 or more employees)	Small Employers (10 or less employees)	Minimum Wage \$15.00	Minimum Wage \$13.20
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$19.80	Overtime after 40 hours \$19.80
Tipped workers \$15.00	Tipped workers \$15.00	Tipped workers \$13.20	Tipped workers \$13.20
Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$22.50	Overtime after 40 hours \$19.80	Overtime after 40 hours \$19.80

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.

Minimum Wage Poster Post in Plain View

Fair Employment

NEW YORK STATE Division of Human Rights
1-888-392-3644
WWW.DHR.NY.GOV

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (EXECUTIVE LAW, ARTICLE 15) DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON AGE, RACE, CREED, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, MILITARY STATUS, SEX, PREGNANCY, GENDER IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION, DISABILITY OR MARITAL STATUS IS PROHIBITED BY THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW. SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR HARASSMENT BASED UPON ANY OF THESE PROTECTED CLASSES ALSO IS PROHIBITED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTE ESTABLECIMIENTO ESTÁ SUJETO A LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK (LEY EJECUTIVA, SECCIÓN 15) LA LEY DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ESTADO DE NUEVA YORK PROHIBE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN POR EDAD, RAZA, CREDO, COLOR, ORIGEN NACIONAL, ORIENTACIÓN SEXUAL, ESTATOS MILITAR, SEXO, ENFERMEDAD, IDENTIDAD O EXPRESIÓN DE GÉNERO, DISCAPACIDAD O ESTADO CIVIL. TAMBIÉN ESTÁ PROHIBIDO EL ACOSO SEXUAL O EL ACOSO POR CUALQUIERA DE ESTAS CLASES PROTEGIDAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excepciones:

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

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

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

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

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

TODAS TRANSACCIONES CREDITICIAS INCLUYENDO FINANCIAMIENTO PARA LA COMPRA, MANTENIMIENTO Y REPARACIÓN DE VIVIENDAS, LUGARES DE ALOJAMIENTO PÚBLICO, COMO RESTAURANTES, HOTELS, HOSPITALES Y CONSULTORIOS MÉDICOS, CLUBS, PARQUES Y OFICINAS DEL GOBIERNO.

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

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

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

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

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

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