

Workers

Employers Cannot Retaliate Against You For Reporting Labor Law Violations A Stronger Labor Law

Starting November 24, 2009, a change in Labor Law gives even more protection to employees who complain to their employer about labor law violations or who report violations to the Department of Labor.

Section 215 of the New York State Labor Law makes it illegal for employers to discharge, penalize, or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee for:

- Making a complaint about a possible labor law violation to the employer
- Making a complaint to the Labor Department
- Providing information to the Labor Department
- Testifying in an investigation or other proceeding under Labor Law
- Exercising any rights that are protected under Labor Law

Or because the employer has received an adverse determination from the Labor Department that involves the employee.

If an employer violates this law, the New York State Department of Labor can:

- Assess a penalty from \$1,000 to \$10,000. This is an increase; the maximum penalty used to be \$2,000.
- Order payment of lost compensation to the employee. This is also a change in the law. The Labor Department did not previously have this power.

The employee also can bring a private civil action in court. The employee has two years to start such a legal action.

If the employee wins, the court may order:

- Reinstatement of the employee to his or her former position
- Restoration of seniority
- Payment of lost compensation
- Damages
- Reasonable attorneys' fees.

What is retaliation?

Retaliation can be an unfavorable action against an employee for complaining about labor law violations or reporting them to the authorities. It can take many forms. The following actions could be considered retaliatory under certain circumstances:

- Dismissal from employment

- Cut in work hours
- Reschedule for less desired hours
- Reassign to less desired work location
- Cut in pay
- Failure to give promised or customary raise
- Disciplinary action
- More intensive or critical supervision
- Demotion or transfer
- Withdrawal of previously-allowed privileges
- Assignment to more difficult duties
- Demanding increased production.

The above list is not exhaustive.

What can you do?

You have the right to find out what the Labor Law requires.

You have the right to ask your employer to fix a possible violation of the labor law.

You have the right to file a complaint with the Labor Department.

You have the right to pursue all wages owed to you either through the Labor Department or through a private legal action.

You have the right to give information to the Labor Department.

You have the right to answer truthfully when interviewed by a Labor Department investigator.

You have the right to testify in an official proceeding under Labor Law.

You have the right to not be dismissed or discriminated against because you exercised any of your rights under Labor Law.

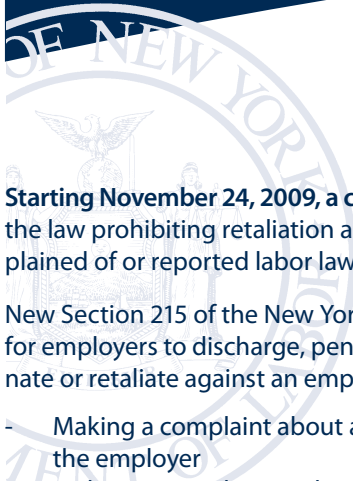
All workers have these rights, regardless of their citizenship or immigration status.

Contact the NYS Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards:

Phone: 1-888-52-LABOR

E-mail: LSAsk@labor.state.ny.us

Employers



Starting November 24, 2009, a change in Labor Law strengthens the law prohibiting retaliation against employees who have complained of or reported labor law violations.

New Section 215 of the New York State Labor Law makes it illegal for employers to discharge, penalize, or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee for:

- Making a complaint about a possible labor law violation to the employer
- Making a complaint to the Labor Department
- Providing information to the Labor Department
- Testifying in an investigation or other proceeding under Labor Law
- Exercising any rights that are protected under Labor Law
- Or because the employer has received an adverse determination from the Labor Department that involves the employee.

If an employer violates this law, the New York State Department of Labor can:

- Assess a penalty from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The maximum penalty was increased from \$2,000 to \$10,000.
- Order payment of lost compensation to the employee

The employee also can bring a private civil action in court. The employee has two years to start such a legal action.

The court may order:

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Retaliation Against Employees Prohibited A New Labor Law

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- Withdrawal of previously-allowed privileges
- Assignment to more difficult duties
- Demanding increased production.

This list does not cover all possibilities.

What are the best practices an employer can engage in?

If an employee makes a complaint to you, find out what the labor law requires. If you are already in compliance, you are on solid ground in explaining that to the employee. If you are not in compliance, change your practices. If you owe some back pay or overtime, calculate how much and pay it. All of this can happen without any involvement by the Labor Department.

If your business is the subject of an inspection or audit by the Labor Department, cooperate fully and promptly. Provide the requested records. Answer questions truthfully. Allow the investigator to interview any employees privately on work time.

Do not demand that the investigator tell you who complained. It really doesn't matter. It won't change the outcome.

Do not create an atmosphere of tension among your employees about the inspection. Let your employees see that you are relaxed about the private interviews. They are free to answer questions truthfully without fearing retaliation. You are willing to fix any problems that might be found.

View the inspection as an opportunity to learn about the labor laws.

For more information, contact the NYS Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards:

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