



Employee Rights

Under the National Labor Relations Act

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, and to engage in other protected concerted activity or to refrain from engaging in any of the above activity. Employees covered by the NLRA* 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 NLRA. Contact the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the Federal agency that investigates and resolves complaints under the NLRA, using the contact information supplied below, if you have any questions about specific rights that may apply in your particular workplace.

Under the NLRA, 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 wages and benefits and other terms and conditions of employment or union organizing with your co-workers or a union.
- 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.

Under the NLRA, it is illegal for your employer to:

- Prohibit you from talking about or 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 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.

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

- Threaten or coerce you in order to gain your support for 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-related activity.
- Take adverse action against you because you have not joined or do not support the union.

If you and your co-workers 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.

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 Web site: <http://www.nlr.gov>.

You can also contact the NLRB by calling toll-free: **1-866-667-NLRB (6572)** or (TTY) **1-866-315-NLRB (1-866-315-6572)** for hearing impaired.

If you do not speak or understand English well, you may obtain a translation of this notice from the NLRB's Web site or by calling the toll-free numbers listed above.

*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).

This is an official Government Notice and must not be defaced by anyone.



Bill de Blasio
Mayor

Consumer
Affairs

Lorelei Salas
Commissioner

NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Under New York City's Earned Safe and Sick Time Act (Paid Safe and Sick Leave Law), certain employees have a right to safe and sick leave. Go to nyc.gov/PaidSickLeave to learn which employees are covered by the law.

Employees who work for employers with five or more employees who work more than 80 hours a calendar year in New York City have a right to *paid* safe and sick leave. Employees who work for employers with fewer than five employees have a right to *unpaid* safe and sick leave.

Employees who work for employers who must provide safe and sick leave must receive this written notice from their employer when they begin employment or by June 4, 2018, whichever is later.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO SAFE LEAVE, which you can use to seek assistance or take other safety measures if you or a family member may be the victim of any act or threat of domestic violence or unwanted sexual contact, stalking, or human trafficking.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO SICK LEAVE, which you can use for the care and treatment of yourself or a family member.

AMOUNT OF SAFE AND SICK LEAVE:

- Your employer must provide up to a total of 40 hours of safe and sick leave every calendar year. You may use any earned leave for either safe or sick leave purposes. Your employer's calendar year is:

Start of Calendar Year: _____ End of Calendar Year: _____

RATE OF ACCRUAL:

- You accrue safe and sick leave at the rate of one hour for every 30 hours worked, up to a maximum of 40 hours of safe and sick leave per calendar year.

DATE ACCRUAL BEGINS:

You begin to accrue safe and sick leave on April 1, 2014 or on your first day of employment, whichever is later.

Exception: If you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that was in effect on April 1, 2014, you begin to accrue safe and sick leave under City law beginning on the date that the agreement expires.

DATE SAFE AND SICK LEAVE IS AVAILABLE FOR USE:

- You could begin using sick leave on July 30, 2014 or 120 days after you begin employment, whichever is later.
- You could begin using safe leave on May 5, 2018 or 120 days after you begin employment, whichever is later.

ACCEPTABLE REASONS TO USE SAFE AND SICK LEAVE:

You can use safe and sick leave to take time off from work when:

- You have a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; you need to get a medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of your mental or physical illness, injury, or condition; you need to get preventive medical care.
- You must care for a family member who needs medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition, or who needs preventive medical care.
- Your employer's business closes due to a public health emergency or you need to care for a child whose school or child care provider closed due to a public health emergency.
- You or a family member may be the victim of any act or threat of domestic violence or unwanted sexual contact, stalking, or human trafficking and you need to take actions necessary to restore the physical, psychological, or economic health or safety of you or your family members or to protect those who associate or work with you, including to:
 - Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter, rape crisis center, or other services program.
 - Participate in safety planning, relocate, or take other actions to protect your safety or that of your family members, including enrolling children in a new school.
 - Meet with an attorney or social service provider to obtain information and advice related to custody; visitation; matrimonial issues; orders of protection; immigration; housing; discrimination in employment, housing, or consumer credit.
 - File a domestic incident report with law enforcement or meet with a district attorney's office.

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FAMILY MEMBERS:

The law recognizes the following individuals as “family members:”

- Any individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of family
- Child (biological, adopted, or foster child; legal ward; child of an employee standing *in loco parentis*)
- Grandchild
- Spouse
- Domestic Partner
- Parent
- Grandparent
- Child or Parent of an employee’s spouse or domestic partner
- Sibling (including a half, adopted, or step sibling)
- Any other individual related by blood to the employee

ADVANCE NOTICE:

If the need is foreseeable, your employer can require up to seven days advance notice of your intention to use safe or sick leave. If the need is unforeseeable, your employer may require you to give notice as soon as practicable.

DOCUMENTATION:

Your employer can require documentation if you use more than three consecutive workdays as safe or sick leave. The Paid Safe and Sick Leave Law prohibits employers from requiring the health care provider to specify the medical reason for sick leave or requiring safe leave documentation to specify the details of any act or threat of domestic violence or unwanted sexual contact, stalking, or human trafficking. Disclosure may be required by other laws.

UNUSED SAFE AND SICK LEAVE:

Up to 40 hours of unused safe and sick leave can be carried over to the next calendar year. However, your employer is only required to let you use up to 40 hours of safe and sick leave per calendar year.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM RETALIATION FROM YOUR EMPLOYER FOR USING SAFE AND SICK LEAVE.

Your employer cannot retaliate against you for:

- Requesting and using safe and sick leave.
- Filing a complaint for alleged violations of the law with DCA.
- Communicating with any person, including coworkers, about any violation of the law.
- Participating in a court proceeding regarding an alleged violation of the law.
- Informing another person of that person’s potential rights.

Retaliation includes any threat, discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or reduction in your hours, or any other adverse employment action against you for exercising or attempting to exercise any right guaranteed under the law.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO FILE A COMPLAINT.

You can file a complaint with DCA. To get the complaint form, go online to nyc.gov/PaidSickLeave or contact 311 (212-NEW-YORK outside NYC).

DCA will conduct an investigation and try to resolve your complaint. DCA will keep your identity confidential unless disclosure is necessary to conduct the investigation, resolve the complaint, or is required by law.

Keep a copy of this notice and all documents that show your amount of safe and sick leave accrual and use.

Note: The Earned Safe and Sick Time Act sets the minimum requirements for safe and sick leave. Your employer’s leave policies may already meet or exceed the requirements of the law.

You have a right to be given this notice in English and, if available on the DCA website, your primary language.

For more information, including Frequently Asked Questions, go to nyc.gov/PaidSickLeave or call **311** and ask for information about Paid Safe and Sick Leave.