Practice Area Page Outline

- Status: Ready for Internal Review
- Who will be entering this content into the site?: LSNYC
- Page layout type: Default
- You can view all blocks <u>here</u>, with guidance on usage.

Default Page Toppers:

Includes a header, optional image, and optional body text.

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Brooklyn Legal Services

Check out our COVID-19 Resources for Clients page for the latest updates on benefits and resources during the COVID-19 crisis.

Our Legal Assistance Hotline is staffed Monday through Friday from 9:30am to 4pm. Call 917-661-4500 to speak to an intake officer in any language.

BLS has deep roots in communities throughout Brooklyn. We work closely with community-based organizations, conduct community-based outreach and legal clinics, and partner with our pro bono colleagues to maximize our services and address the root causes of poverty.



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Workers' Rights

Maximum 100 characters

Body Text	
Maximum 500 characters	Were you unlawfully terminated from your job? Did your employer fail to pay you overtime or minimum wage, or withhold your wages? Are you having trouble accessing unemployment insurance benefits? Have you experienced discrimination in the workplace or hiring process? Legal Services NYC provides FREE legal advice, referrals, and representation to low-income workers facing a range of problems, including loss of employment, unpaid wages and overtime pay, employment discrimination, and medical and family leave issues. We also assist people who are having trouble obtaining or keeping employment
	trouble obtaining or keeping employment because of their criminal/arrest history or an indicated report with the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR). In addition, Our Child Care Project provides advocacy and advice to home-based child care providers on licensing matters and other legal issues affecting their employment in child care.
	For free legal help, call Legal Services NYC at
	917-661-4500 Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Learn more about our
	intake process <u>here</u> .
Eyebrow Text	
Maximum 40 characters	
Photo URL	
Dimensions: 1200 x 900 px Aspect Ratio: 4:3	

Page Copy:

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do I file for unemployment insurance benefits?

People can file for unemployment insurance either online or by telephone through the NYS Department of Labor. Visit https://www.labor.ny.gov/ to file online and click on the step-by-step process to file a claim. To file by phone, call 1-888-209-8124. Telephone hours are Monday – Friday from 8 am to 7:30 pm.

To qualify for unemployment insurance benefits, you must have worked and earned enough wages in covered employment. In New York State, employers pay contributions that fund Unemployment Insurance. By law, the unemployment insurance program provides benefits to people who have enough employment to establish a claim; have lost employment through no fault of their own; are ready, willing, and able to work; and are actively seeking work.

Learn more here.

Can I sue my employer for firing me?

New York is an at-will employment state. This means that unless you have a contract with your employer that places limitations on termination or you are protected by a collective bargaining agreement (CBA), your employer can fire you at any time for any legal reason or no reason. However, an employer cannot terminate your employment for an unlawful retaliatory or discriminatory reason. If your termination was an illegal act of retaliation or discrimination, you may have a right to sue them or file a complaint against them with an administrative agency.

Learn more here.

What constitutes discrimination in the workplace?

The New York City Human Rights Law prohibits discrimination in employment based on certain protected classes, including: age, immigration or citizenship status, color, disability, gender (including sexual harassment), gender identity, marital status and partnership status, national origin, pregnancy and lactation accommodations, race, religion/creed, sexual orientation, status as a veteran or active military service member, arrest or conviction record, caregiver status, credit history, sexual and reproductive health decisions, salary history, and status as a victim of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault.

The law also prohibits employment discrimination in hiring, salary and benefits, promotions and demotions, discipline and firing, and any decisions that affect the terms and conditions of employment.

It also requires that employers provide a reasonable accommodation to employees with a disability, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical condition, religious observance, status as

a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or stalking, and lactation — unless doing so would create an undue hardship for the employer.

Learn more here.

Is my employer required to give me paid leave?

Both New York State and New York City have laws providing certain types of paid leave to covered, eligible employees. New York State has laws about Paid Family Leave and Paid Sick Leave. New York City has a Paid Safe and Sick Leave Law.

- Paid Family Leave is leave to bond with a newly born, adopted, or fostered child; care
 for a family member with a serious health condition; or assist loved ones when a
 spouse, domestic partner, child or parent is deployed abroad on active military
 service. It does not provide paid leave for an employee's own serious health
 condition.
- Paid Safe and Sick Leave can be used for the care, treatment, or diagnosis of an employee's own mental or physical illness, injury or health condition, or that of their family member for whom they are providing care or assistance. Paid Safe Leave can be used to seek legal and social services assistance if the employee or a family member is the victim of domestic violence.
- The Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees of covered employers with <u>unpaid</u> job-protected leave for an employee's own serious health condition; the birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child; the care for a child, spouse, or parent who has a serious health condition; and certain reasons relating to a family member's service in the military.

Learn more here.