

# THE PUTNAM COUNTY LEGISLATURE

40 Gleneida Avenue

Carmel, New York 10512

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Daniel G. Birmingham *Chairman*  
William Gouldman *Deputy Chair*  
Diane Trabulsky *Clerk*



Nancy Montgomery	Dist. 1
William Gouldman	Dist. 2
Toni E. Addonizio	Dist. 3
Laura E. Russo	Dist. 4
Jake D'Angelo	Dist. 5
Thomas Regan Jr.	Dist. 6
Daniel G. Birmingham	Dist. 7
Amy E. Sayegh	Dist. 8
Erin L. Crowley	Dist. 9

**AGENDA  
PERSONNEL COMMITTEE  
TO BE HELD IN ROOM #318  
PUTNAM COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING  
CARMEL, NEW YORK 10512**

**Members: Chairwoman Addonizio and Legislators Russo & Sayegh**

**Tuesday**

**February 10, 2026**

**(Immediately following the Physical Services Committee Mtg at 6:00pm)**

- 1. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Acceptance of Minutes – December 9, 2025**
- 4. Approval – Approval Workplace and Gender Based Violence Policy as a Replacement of Existing Workplace Violence Policy**
- 5. FYI – Accident Report**
- 6. FYI – Incident Report**
- 7. Other Business**
- 8. Adjournment**

#3

**PERSONNEL COMMITTEE  
HELD IN ROOM #318  
PUTNAM COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING  
CARMEL, NEW YORK 10512**

**Members: Chairman Jonke and Legislators Addonizio & Gouldman**

**Tuesday                    6:00pm                    December 9, 2025**

The meeting was called to order at 6:02pm by Chairman Jonke and he requested Legislator Birmingham lead in the Pledge of Allegiance. Upon roll call Legislators Addonizio, Birmingham, and Chairman Jonke were present.

**Item #3 – Approval – 2026 Salaries for Officers and Employees Paid from County Funds**

Chairman Jonke made a motion to pre-file the necessary resolution; Seconded by Legislator Gouldman. All in favor.

**Item #4 – Approval – Fund Transfer 25T472 – Sheriff – Overtime through Year End**

Acting Sheriff Brian Hess stated there have been more callouts than usual.

Legislator Jonke made a motion to pre-file the necessary resolution; Seconded by Legislator Addonizio. All in favor.

**Item #5 – FYI – Fund Transfer 25T464 – Dept. of Social Services – Mental Health – Cover Temporary – Duly Noted**

**Item #6 – FYI – Accident Report – Duly Noted**

**Item #7 – FYI – Incident Report – Duly Noted**

**Item #8 – Other Business**

Chairman Jonke stated there are three (3) items submitted for other business.

Chairman Jonke made a motion to waive the rules and accept all three (3) items as other business; Seconded by Legislator Gouldman. All in favor.

**Item #8a – Approval – Fund Transfer 25T492 – Sheriff – Corrections – Overtime for Month of August**

Acting Sheriff Hess stated corrections officers accompany inmates when they go to medical appointments. He stated this overtime is being covered using vacant positions.

Chairman Jonke questioned if this overtime is a result of being short staffed.

Acting Sheriff Hess stated there are currently five (5) vacancies. He stated the new list should be provided soon.

Chairman Jonke made a motion to pre-file the necessary resolution; Seconded by Legislator Addonizio. All in favor.

**Item #8b – Approval – Fund Transfer 25T493 – Sheriff – Corrections – Overtime for Month of September**

Chairman Jonke made a motion to pre-file the necessary resolution; Seconded by Legislator Gouldman. All in favor.

**Item #8c – Approval – Fund Transfer 25T494 – Sheriff – Corrections – Overtime for Month of October**

Chairman Jonke made a motion to pre-file the necessary resolution; Seconded by Legislator Gouldman. All in favor.

**Item #9 – Adjournment**

There being no further business at 6:09pm Chairman Jonke made a motion to adjourn, Seconded by Legislator Addonizio. All in favor.

Respectfully submitted by Deputy Clerk Beth Robinson.

THE PUTNAM COUNTY LEGISLATURE

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Greg E. Ellner *Deputy Chair*  
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**Members: Chairman Jonke and Legislators Addonizio & Gouldman**

**Tuesday**

**6:00pm**

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ADRIENE IASONI  
ACTING PERSONNEL OFFICER



ccAll  
PerS

KEVIN M. BYRNE  
PUTNAM COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Reso  
#4

## MEMORANDUM

**Date:** February 4, 2026

**To:** Putnam County Legislature

**From:** Patricia Rau, Principal Personnel Specialist

As part of its ongoing efforts to address violence in the workplace, the New York State Legislature enacted [State Finance Law \(SFL\) §139-m](#). This new section of the State Finance Law requires any employer submitting a competitive bid required by statute to New York State or any of its public departments or agencies on and after November 5, 2025, to attest that it has a "Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace" policy that is in effect at the time of the proposal or bid response. This new law could result in disqualification from state funding for our agencies that receive state monies if we are not in compliance.

As part of this new law- the state has released a model policy addressing gender-based violence in the workplace. I have attached, for submission for approval by the Putnam County Legislative Personnel Committee, an updated version of our existing Workplace Violence Policy. This update takes our existing policy and includes language from the model gender-based violence policy. This change will not only assist us in remaining compliant to receive state funds but will expand employee protections.

I have included a number of attachments- a clean draft of the new policy, a color-coded annotated version highlighting where the language originated from and a copy of the model policy from New York State. Please note that the draft in this submission is subject to final review by the Putnam County Policy Advisory committee. Should any changes be made to this draft they will be submitted prior to the Personnel Committee. The final policy submitted for approval should be substantially similar to the one attached hereto.

I will be available for questions at the Personnel Committee meeting on Tuesday, February 10<sup>th</sup>.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

2026 FEB -4 PM 3:46  
LEGISLATURE  
PUTNAM COUNTY  
CARMEL, NY

APPROVAL WORKPLACE AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE POLICY AS A REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING WORKPLACE VIOLENCE POLICY

**WHEREAS** on June 5, 2013, the Putnam County Legislature, by resolution #128 adopted an updated Workplace Violence Prevention Policy; and

**WHEREAS** new State Finance Law requires gender-based violence policies for the receipt of state funds; and

**WHEREAS** a number of Putnam County agencies and department are recipients of New York State funding; and

**WHEREAS** the current Workplace violence policy does not address this need; now therefore be it

**RESOLVED** that the Putnam County Legislature, after due consideration and review, approves and adopts the Workplace and Gender Based Violence Policy attached; and be it further

**RESOLVED** that this Policy shall replace the existing Workplace Violence Policy and shall take effect immediately

## **Workplace and Gender-Based Violence Policy**

### **Purpose**

Putnam County, to the fullest extent possible, without violating any existing rules, regulations, statutory requirements, contractual obligations, or collective bargaining agreements, designates and directs appropriate management, supervisory, and/or Personnel staff to implement the following Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace Policy covering the following areas:

- I. Definitions
- II. Persons Covered by the Policy
- III. Prohibited Conduct
- IV. Statement of Confidentiality
- V. Survivor Rights
- VI. Risk Reduction
- VII. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies
- VIII. Non-Retaliation Policy
- IX. Workplace Safety Plans
- X. Dangerous and Emergency Situations
- XI. Remedial Action
- XII. Firearms (for applicable organizations)
- XIII. Violations of Policy

### **I. Definitions**

Unless otherwise noted, Putnam County defines the terms below for the purposes of this policy:

- a. **Gender-Based Violence:** Violence or threats that happen because of someone's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or other related characteristics. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term that includes domestic violence, sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence, and can also include stalking or human trafficking.
- b. **Domestic Violence:** A pattern of coercive behavior, including acts or threatened acts, used by a perpetrator to gain power and control over a victim, as defined in New York State Social Service Law § 459-a, including, but not limited to physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and/or emotional abuse; or the threat of any of the acts as mentioned earlier. Domestic violence includes but is not limited to family violence, intimate partner violence, dating violence, or dating abuse.
- c. **Sexual Violence:** Sexual acts or activities that happen or are attempted without consent, including rape, molestation, groping, harassment, and sexual abuse. These acts may or may not be crimes.
- d. **Stalking:** An unwanted pattern of repeated harassing or threatening behavior, causing fear, substantial emotional distress, or safety concerns for the victim.

**e. Coercive Control:** An act or pattern of acts, threats, humiliation, and intimidation that is used to harm, punish, or frighten.

**f. Sexual Harassment:** Sexual Harassment is a type of gender-based violence. New York State law provides special protections against sexual harassment in the workplace. Under New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Labor Law § 201-g, sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex, and:

- i. unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or
- ii. made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of employment; or
- iii. when submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment.

Anyone who experiences sexual harassment in the workplace should refer to the Putnam County Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy. Employees may additionally report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights. If the conduct is covered by the New York State Human Rights Law, a formal complaint can be filed, and the Division of Human Rights will investigate. If violations of the Human Rights Law are found, the Division can order a wide variety of remedies ranging from financial compensation to changes in an employer's policies.

**g. Survivor-Centered:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors focused on meeting their needs as they prioritize and define them. Key elements of a survivor-centered approach include confidentiality, safety, respect, and non-discrimination.

**h. Trauma-Informed:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors that realizes trauma is common, recognizes the signs, activators, and symptoms of trauma, and uses this knowledge to inform practices, policies, and procedures.

**i. Culturally Responsive:** A holistic approach to supporting and assisting survivors that recognizes a person's complex identities and cultural values, by responding to differences in identities to actively meet the needs of all survivors and communities.

**j. Victim of Domestic Violence** – pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (1): Any person over the age of sixteen, any married person, or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of an act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to, acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing,reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault,

attempted assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, or strangulation, identity theft, grand larceny, or coercion; and

- i. Such act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and
- ii. Such act or acts are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

**k. "Family or household members"** means the following individuals pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2):

- i. persons related by consanguinity or affinity (blood or a person's relation to blood relatives of their spouse);
- ii. persons legally married to one another;
- iii. persons formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;
- iv. persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have married or have lived together at any time;
- v. unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household;
- vi. persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an "intimate relationship"; or
- vii. any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the Office of Children and Family Services in regulation.

**l. "Parent"** pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2): means a natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child's care or custody.

**m. Victim or Survivor:** A person who has experienced or is experiencing any form of gender-based violence. People of all genders, sexual orientations, and gender identities may experience gender-based violence, but women and girls are

impacted the most. Some people will have a strong preference for which term to use.

**n. Perpetrator or Abusive Partner or Person who Causes Harm:** A person who commits or threatens to commit coercive or violent acts, which may include, but is not limited to, physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and/or emotional abuse against a victim.

**o. Order of Protection (OP) (“Restraining Order” or “Stay-Away Order”):** An order issued by any court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. Orders of Protection may direct the offending party not to injure, threaten, or harass the victim, their family, or any other person(s) identified and may include, but are not limited to ordering the person causing harm to stay away from the home, school, business, or place of employment of the victim; vacate a shared residence; abide by any active orders of custody and visitation; and surrender any firearms.

**p. Workplace:** For the purposes of this policy, any permanent or temporary location away from an employee's domicile where an employee performs any work-related duty in the course of employment.

**q. Human Resources:** The Putnam County Personnel department serves as the human resources department.

**r. Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL):** Where possible, a designated employee(s) of the business or organization who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Personnel employee.

**s. Local Service Providers:** An organization in a given geographical area whose mission is to provide services to victims of gender-based violence. In New York State, each county has a designated service provider(s) for domestic violence and sexual violence. Services can include emergency shelter, advocacy, accompaniment to hospitals and court, safety planning, counseling, etc. Visit [opdv.ny.gov](http://opdv.ny.gov) for a list of New York State-based domestic and sexual violence service providers.

## **II. Persons covered by this policy**

Putnam County provides a safe workplace for all employees and visitors to County facilities. To ensure a safe workplace and to reduce the risk of violence, all employees should review and understand all provisions of this policy. This policy shall extend to all full, part-time, temporary employees, volunteers, and interns working for Putnam County in any official work capacity.

### **III. PROHIBITED CONDUCT**

We do not tolerate any type of workplace violence committed by or against employees or visitors to County facilities. Employees are prohibited from making threats or engaging in violent activities.

The list of behaviors below, while not inclusive, provides examples of conduct that is prohibited:

1. Causing physical abuse or injury to another person;
2. Stalking;
3. Making threatening remarks;
4. Workplace Bullying or aggressive or hostile behavior that creates a reasonable fear of injury to another person;
5. Intentionally damaging employer property or property of another employee;
6. Brandishing a weapon while on County property or while on County business;
7. Committing acts motivated by, or related to, sexual harassment or domestic violence;
8. Using the authority of their employment and/or misusing any workplace resources in order to:
  - a. negatively impact any victim of gender-based violence;
  - b. assist a perpetrator in locating a victim;
9. Assist a perpetrator in perpetrating any act of gender-based violence;
10. Protect a perpetrator from receiving appropriate consequences; or
11. Committing acts of gender-based violence from or at the workplace, or from any location conducting official business, except for locations where employees are telecommuting.

### **IV. Survivor Rights**

Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law § 296, which applies to settings like employment, housing, education, and public accommodations. Every employer in the State of New York is required to follow the New York State Human Rights Law. This means it is unlawful to discriminate against an employee based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.

- a. Employees have the right to:
  - i. Disclose or not disclose experiences or details of gender-based violence.
  - ii. Ask for reasonable accommodations to address concerns related to gender-based violence.
  - iii. Be free of discrimination and retaliation in seeking such accommodation.
  - iv. Access gender-based violence services.
- b. Employers may require an employee to provide documentation, such as an attestation, to substantiate their need for an accommodation or to use sick or safe leave.

### **V. Risk Reduction**

**Hiring:** The Personnel Department takes reasonable measures to conduct background investigation, as permitted by law, to review candidates' backgrounds and reduce the risk of hiring individuals with a history of violent behavior.

**Safety:** Putnam County Workplace Prevention Taskforce will conduct inspections of County premises to evaluate and determine any vulnerability to workplace violence or hazards. Risk factors and any necessary corrective action to reduce the risk will be identified.

**Employee Assistance Program:** The Putnam County Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) is an employee benefit program available to all employees and their immediate family members. This effective program establishes a confidential support service with trained counselors who are enabled with the proper resources to help employees deal with personal problems that might adversely affect their work performance, health, and well-being. EAP can also provide a program for diffusing workplace anger and violence and help work through workplace violence issues.

**Individual Situations:** While we do not expect employees to be skilled at identifying all potentially dangerous persons, employees are expected to exercise good judgment and to inform their supervisor and/or Personnel Department if any employee exhibits behavior that could be a sign of potentially dangerous situations.

**Early Warning Signs of Potential Violence:** Past behavior has generally been the best predictor of future behavior. There is no specific "profile" of a potentially dangerous individual. Acts of violence may also occur in the workplace due to issues of domestic disputes. Sometimes victims and witnesses recount acts of violence that occurred without warning. However, certain patterns of behavior and events frequently precede episodes of violence.

A list of indicators of increased risk of violent behavior may include:

1. Direct or veiled threats of harm;
2. Intimidation, belligerence, bullying or other inappropriate behavior directed at others;
3. Numerous conflicts with supervisors and employees; verbal comments indicating expressions of hostility directed at coworkers, supervisors, or others;
4. Bringing an unauthorized weapon to work, brandishing a weapon in the workplace, making inappropriate reference to guns or fascination with weapons;
5. Fascination with incidents of workplace violence, statements indicating approval of the use of violence to resolve a problem, or statements indicating identification with perpetrators of workplace homicides;

6. Statements indicating an increased tone of desperation from the person, feeling that normal interventions to solve the problem will not work, feeling hopeless about a situation at work, with family, financial, and other personal problems;
7. Signs of abuse of drugs/alcohol on or off the job;
8. Extreme or uncharacteristic changes in behavior or displays of emotion;
9. Employees with on-going domestic difficulties; or
10. Employees with a temporary order of protection.

These behaviors should be reported to an employee's supervisor, manager, Personnel Department and/or the Workplace Violence Prevention Taskforce. The Personnel Officer is available to assist supervisors and managers in dealing with such behavior. Some behaviors may require immediate intervention, and others may require disciplinary action.

Sometimes, small behavior problems, which can precede the above behaviors, are dismissed or ignored, allowing problems to fester. In the employee's mind, the situation can become more intense. Early involvement may be the appropriate intervention. It is important to remember the employee must be treated with dignity, mutual respect and fairness in this process. Some of these types of behavior are listed below:

1. Withdrawal from friends, coworkers, and/or one's social circle;
2. Reduced productivity;
3. Unexplained absence from work area or marked increase in tardiness and/or absenteeism; or
4. Noticeable deterioration of personal hygiene and appearance.

## **VI. Employer Responsibilities**

a. Putnam County shall implement the Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace policy and where possible, designate the Personnel department or appropriate staff personnel to perform duties associated with implementing the policy. Where possible, Putnam County will designate at least one employee as its Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL). The GBVL is a designated employee who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Personnel employee.

b. Increase awareness around gender-based violence and create an informed workforce by posting information in such places where employees can utilize the information without having to request it or be seen removing it (i.e. organization intranet, employee newsletters, restrooms, kitchen and lounge, and any other frequently used areas.) The information should include:

- i. Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information, if applicable,
- ii. Personnel staff,
- iii. NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline Number (1-800-942-6906), Chat and Text Line (1-844-997-2121), and

- iv. Contact information for local gender-based violence programs.
- c. Ensure victimized employees know and understand this policy and their rights, including all possible options available to them, and are aware of accommodations outlined in section VI of this policy, such as the use of alternative scheduling or a change in work location, and assisting the employee in identifying the best use of attendance and leave benefits.
- d. Offer support to those victimized through the following minimum steps:
  - i. Provide information on available sources of services and assistance for victims and survivors, such as the New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline or local victim services provider.
  - ii. Educate employees on disciplinary practices that may be implemented in the event of retaliation for reporting or used with employees who commit acts of gender-based violence. Assist supervisors to ensure that all employees who knowingly violate this policy are held accountable.
  - iii. Include this policy as part of the written materials provided to all new employees and provide the policy to all employees on an annual basis.
  - iv. Provide a detailed explanation of employees' rights under this policy during new employee orientation, including information about anti-discrimination protections for victims of domestic violence under the New York State Human Rights Law.
  - v. Provide confidential support services, such as safety planning, and refer anyone who discloses they are a victim to the EAP, if applicable, the NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline (or the statewide hotline for workplace sexual harassment, if appropriate), and any local programs serving victims of domestic and sexual violence. Additional referrals may be made to the appropriate resources to meet the employee's needs best.
  - vi. Consider conducting programs and activities throughout the year to increase awareness about gender-based violence, such as supply drives for local domestic and gender-based violence programs, brown bag lunch discussions, and/or presentations by local gender-based violence programs.
- e. Personnel (and/or GBVLs)" Putnam County Personnel staff must create a safe and supportive workplace culture for anyone who has experienced gender-based violence. They can do this by communicating that information and resources are available to victims and that abusive behavior by any employee will not be tolerated.
- f. Supervisors Putnam County Supervisors shall ensure that any employee who discloses being a victim of gender-based violence is aware of and understands this policy and their rights, including the right to request accommodations or time off as discussed below.

Additionally, supervisors shall refer employees to the Personnel department and/or GBVL to receive referrals and resources as outlined above.

## **VII. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies**

All Putnam County policies and procedures must not discriminate and should be trauma-informed, survivor-centered, and culturally responsive to victims' needs. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, all persons are protected from discrimination in the workplace on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic violence, and on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. If such discrimination occurs, the employee can report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights for potential investigation and remediation. Responsive personnel policies can increase the stability of gender-based violence survivors and help them navigate safety.

- a. Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law (Executive Law § 296(22)) and as such:
  - i. Employers may not refuse to hire or license and may not terminate someone solely based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.
  - ii. Employers may not discriminate against victims of domestic violence in compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.
  - iii. Employers may not inquire about an applicant or employee's status as a current or past victim of domestic violence in any way that directly or indirectly expresses discriminatory treatment based on that status.
  - iv. Employers may inquire about status as a victim of domestic violence to provide reasonable accommodations.
  - v. Employers may not refuse to provide certain reasonable accommodations to an employee who is known by the employer to be a victim of domestic violence and who needs such accommodation to seek medical care and/or obtain certain services connected to an incident or incidents of domestic violence.
  - vi. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against an employee for opposing unlawful discrimination and/or filing a formal complaint over alleged discriminatory conduct.
- c. Leave Options: Employees can choose to use appropriate leave accruals to cover any absences, if available. If the employee does not have adequate leave accruals to cover the absence or chooses not to charge leave accruals, the absence shall be treated as leave without pay.
- d. Continuation of Benefits: Any employee who must be absent from work to utilize accommodations in this section is entitled to the continuation of any health insurance coverage provided by the employer to which the employee is otherwise

entitled during any such absence, in accordance with any existing collective bargaining agreements, regulations, and organization policy.

e. Notice of Absence: Employees who must be absent to utilize accommodations as listed in this section shall provide their employer with reasonable advanced notice of the absence when possible.

f. Time Off for Legal Proceedings: Employers are also required to grant time off, with prior day notification, and may not penalize any employee who, as a victim or witness of a criminal offense, is appearing as a witness; consulting with a district attorney; or exercising their rights as provided by law.

h. Changes to Benefits: Employees who are victims of gender-based violence who separate from a covered family member due to incidents of gender-based violence shall be allowed to make reasonable changes in benefits at any time during the calendar year, where possible and in accordance with statute, regulation, contract, and policy.

i. Work Performance Impact: Putnam County recognizes that victims of domestic and gender-based violence may experience temporary work performance difficulties or be unable to complete certain job aspects because of safety reasons. (Examples include overnight travel, "off" hour shifts, etc.)

i. If performance is affected as a result of being a victim of gender-based violence, Putnam County will work with the employee on solutions which may include specific work plans, taking leave, reasonable accommodations, referrals to the GVBVL or HR, EAP, if applicable, and/or the local domestic violence service provider.

1. Employees should be made aware that not all employees' requests for assistance can be accommodated.

ii. OPDV is available for case-specific technical assistance as needed.

iii. Employees will be given clear information on performance expectations, priorities, and performance evaluations.

iv. If disciplinary action is considered, special care should be taken to consider all aspects of the victimized employee's situation, and all available options in trying to resolve the performance problems should be exhausted, including making a referral to HR, EAP, if applicable, domestic violence program, or other relevant services, consistent with existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, regulations, and organization policy.

j. Termination and Unemployment Eligibility: If the employee is terminated or voluntarily separates from employment, the employee shall be informed of their potential eligibility for

unemployment insurance, and Putnam County shall respond promptly to any requests for information that may be needed in the claims process. New York State law provides that a victim of domestic violence who voluntarily separates from employment may, under certain circumstances, be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

k. Protection Against Sexual Harassment: Sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and status as a victim of domestic violence are all protected classes under the New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Title VII, the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sexual harassment includes harassment based on sex, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity, and the status of being transgender. Gender-based violence may constitute sexual harassment when it subjects an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

l. Reporting Discrimination or Harassment: For all forms of discrimination and harassment, if an employee, including an intern or contractor, experiences sexual harassment or discrimination on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic or other gender-based violence, or observes discrimination in the workplace, the employee may file a complaint with the employer.

#### **VIII. Non-Retaliation Policy**

Retaliation against an employee who makes a good faith report of violence or other disruptive behavior is strictly prohibited and shall be subject to appropriate corrective or disciplinary measures. Putnam County shall not engage in any retaliatory practices against employees who disclose they are a victim of gender-based violence, or any employee seeking accommodations or to exercise their rights under this policy.

Putnam County will not retaliate, tolerate retaliation by any superiors, terminate, or discipline any employees for reporting information about alleged incidents of gender-based violence that may have been committed by an employee, including those in management positions.

**Unlawful retaliation can be any action that could discourage a worker from coming forward to make or support a harassment or discrimination claim. Some examples of retaliatory behavior include, but not limited to the following:**

1. Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
2. Publicly releasing personnel files;
3. Refusing to provide a reference or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
4. Labeling an employee as "difficult" and excluding them from projects to avoid "drama";
5. Undermining an individual's immigration status;
6. Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location.

**Commented [PR1]: From our Sexual Harassment Policy**

7. Commencing discipline against victimized employees for actions taken to promote their safety;
8. Inappropriate jokes;
9. Comments that communicate bias or minimization;
10. Excluding the employee from conversations, etc.;
11. Discussing employee's status or experience in open/non-private settings with individuals other than the employee and the related staff (GBVL, HR,etc).

Retaliation may be carried out by anyone, not just the original perpetrator. Any employee or organization engaging in retaliatory practices may be subject to disciplinary actions.

Retaliation against any employee who files a complaint of violation of the policy is also prohibited.

#### **IX. Workplace Safety Plans**

Gender-based violence can lead to safety concerns at the workplace. Safety plans are simple but critical steps an employee can take to increase their safety and the safety of coworkers. While not all employee-survivors will need help with safety planning, employers should be prepared to provide referrals to the local service provider and, when feasible, strategize with an employee-survivor if so desired by the victimized employee.

Employers shall have workplace safety response plans in place, including procedures for reporting to supervisors or contacting law enforcement, if necessary, should an event take place in the workplace.

- a. Orders of Protection: Putnam County shall comply and assist with the enforcement of all known Orders of Protection (OP).
  - i. If requested by the victim or by law enforcement, Putnam County will provide any relevant information regarding an alleged OP violation.
- b. Disclosing an Order of Protection: If an employee has an active OP, they are encouraged to disclose it to the GBVL or designated staff member at their work site. Employees should not be compelled to disclose an OP or provide a copy, but it may assist the employer in implementing a safety plan. Copies of Orders of Protection will be maintained in a locked, confidential location, separately from the employee's personnel file. In the event of an emergency or if the OP needs to be presented to law enforcement, the liaison, other designated staff member, director of Human Resources, or a member of executive staff/management shall retrieve and present the order.
  - i. Employees should notify the liaison in the event of a relevant modification or revocation of the OP.
- c. Developing a Safety Plan: When requested by the victim, Personnel staff will work with the employee to develop a plan on how best to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace. Options may include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Providing front desk security or reception staff with a copy of the OP and a photo of the perpetrator;
  - ii. Allowing the employee to work staggered hours, an "off shift," or

- move to a different work location, either temporarily or permanently;
- iii. Temporary reassignment of certain duties, such as overnight travel;
- iv. Reassignment of parking space;
- v. Providing employees with an escort for entry and exit from the worksite;

d. If the circumstances indicate a need for Putnam County to take steps to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace, the organization should follow their internal protocols.

#### **X. DANGEROUS/EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

Employees who confront or encounter an armed or dangerous person should not attempt to challenge or disarm the individual. Employees should remain calm, make constant eye contact and talk to the individual. If 911/Sheriff department and/or a supervisor can be safely notified of the need for assistance without endangering the safety of the employee or others, such notice should be given.

#### **XI. Reporting Workplace and Gender-Based Violence**

Any incident which may be a violation of this policy should be promptly reported. **All** complaints or information about harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form.

##### **a. How to Report**

Anyone who believes that he/she has been subject to conduct which may violate this policy, or who has observed such conduct (whether affecting them or anyone else), should immediately report the conduct to a supervisor, department head, the Personnel Officer, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action, or EEO Compliance Officer. The employee may choose where to report such conduct. At any time, any employee who needs guidance as to how to proceed in filing a complaint or requires assistance at any time should contact the Personnel Officer, at (845) 808-1650.

**Commented [PR2]:** Copied from Sexual Harrasment for continuity

If a complainant reports conduct which may violate this policy to a supervisor or department head, or if a supervisor or department head independently observes or knows of such conduct, the supervisor or department head shall promptly report this information to the Personnel Officer. If a supervisor or department head receives an initial report from a complainant in verbal form, the supervisor or department head must also document the complaint in writing and provide that document to the Personnel Officer.

##### **b. Time Frame**

Any incident which may be a violation of this policy should be reported as soon as possible after an alleged act takes place. An employee's failure to promptly report violative actions may delay the investigation, make it more difficult to gather information necessary to investigate the report, and impede the County's ability to take prompt remedial action.

##### **c. Investigation**

Once the County has received a verbal or written complaint, an investigator will be assigned by the Personnel Officer. If the Personnel Officer deems it necessary, a request to the County Attorney may be made for the assignment of someone outside of the Personnel Department to conduct such investigation. The investigator will serve as a neutral factfinder, and not as an advocate for any particular side. The investigator will conduct a prompt, thorough, and fair investigation. This investigation may include interviewing the parties involved and any relevant and necessary witnesses, as well as reviewing appropriate records or documents. The particular facts of the allegation will be examined individually, including the nature of the alleged conduct and the context in which the conduct allegedly occurred. Employees who have been accused will be afforded the opportunity to offer and present information in response to the allegations made against them. Additionally, the parties involved may elect to have a union representative present while he/she is interviewed regarding the allegations. The Complainant will be kept informed of the investigation's progress.

The County will make every effort to keep such complaints, and its investigation of the same, confidential to the extent deemed reasonably practicable. The purpose of this provision is to protect the confidentiality of the employee who files the complaint, to encourage the reporting of any incidents of discrimination and sexual harassment, and to protect the reputation of any employee wrongfully charged with a violation of this policy. It is incumbent upon any employee who is a party or witness to an investigation to refrain from discussing the investigation.

Information regarding an allegation or complaint under this policy will only be disclosed to the limited extent necessary to conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the complaint and to the extent necessary to properly remedy the situation. A full investigation may be impossible without disclosing certain information to the investigator, the parties involved, potential witnesses or individuals whose participation is necessary to appropriately remedy the situation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will summarize his/her findings in writing. The investigator's findings will be discussed with the proper department head(s) and with each party, as appropriate. **Copies of such findings are not distributed to the parties in order to preserve the confidentiality of the matter.** **Where a violation is found, the investigator** may issue a brief statement that is provided to the offender's supervisor and placed in the offender's personnel file. Records of the investigation are kept in a secure location accessible only to the Personnel Officer.

**Commented [PR3]: Keep this?**

#### **XII. Remedial Action**

Putnam County will hold accountable and shall subject to corrective or disciplinary action, up to termination, of any employee who violates this policy, in accordance with existing collective bargaining agreements, applicable statutes, and regulations. The investigator, the Personnel Officer, and the appropriate department head, in conjunction with the County Attorney, will determine what remedial or disciplinary action may be necessary.

Depending upon the severity of the infraction and the facts and circumstances surrounding

the incident, the County has the discretion to impose remedial or disciplinary action which may include, but is not limited to, an oral warning, a written warning placed in the employee's personnel file, a demotion, a suspension from work without pay, a transfer to another job and/or location, or termination of employment, in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreements and/or state and federal law.

At any time during this process and upon the consent of the parties involved, the parties may be sent to the County Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for potential resolution, or to mediation, or any other services as may be recommended or appropriate.

### **XIII. Firearms**

Pursuant to New York State and Federal law, any person convicted of a domestic violence-related crime, or who is subject to any Order of Protection, forfeits the right to legally possess a firearm or long gun under certain circumstances. Additionally, federal law contains prohibitions relating to shipping, transportation, or receiving firearms or ammunition.

In addition to complying with State and Federal law, employees who are authorized to carry a firearm as part of their job-related duties are required to notify the organization if they are arrested for a domestic violence-related offense and/or are served with an Order of Protection. Under certain circumstances, such employees are responsible for surrendering their firearms to the issuing organization or to the appropriate police organization.

Should an employee fail to comply with the above-listed requirements of this policy, they would be subject to corrective or disciplinary action, under existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, or regulations. In addition, law enforcement may be notified of possible criminal action.

### **XIV. Violations of Policy**

Threats, threatening conduct, or any other acts of aggression or violence in the workplace will not be tolerated. Any employee determined to have committed such acts will be subject to disciplinary action, as per Civil Service Law or the established collective bargaining agreement, up to and including termination where applicable. Nonemployees engaged in violent acts on County premises will be reported to the proper authorities and fully prosecuted.

**NOTES:**

**Red Font- Gender Based Violence Model policy Language**

**Black- Existing Work Place Violence Policy Language**

**Blue- New added language**

**Green- From Sexual Harassment policy**

- I. Definitions- From GBV model
- II. Persons Covered by the Policy- From GBV model
- III. Prohibited Conduct – BOTH- mixed language
- IV. Survivor Rights; From GBV model
- V. Risk Reduction - WPV
- VI. Employer Responsibility- From GBV model
- VII. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies; From GBV model
- VIII. Non-Retaliation Policy;- BOTH- combined language
- IX. Workplace Safety Plans; From GBV model
- X. Dangerous and Emergency Situations- WPV
- XI Reporting Workplace and gender Based violence- Taken from SH&D
- XII. Remedial Action - WPV
- XIII. Firearms (for applicable organizations); From GBV model
- XIV. Violations of Policy- in both- used WPV language

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**Workplace and Gender-Based Violence Policy**

**Purpose**

Putnam County, to the fullest extent possible, without violating any existing rules, regulations, statutory requirements, contractual obligations, or collective bargaining agreements, designates and directs appropriate management, supervisory, and/or Personnel staff to implement the following Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace Policy covering the following areas:

- I. Definitions
- II. Persons Covered by the Policy
- III. Prohibited Conduct
- IV. Statement of Confidentiality
- V. Survivor Rights
- VI. Risk Reduction
- VII. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies
- VIII. Non-Retaliation Policy
- IX. Workplace Safety Plans
- X. Dangerous and Emergency Situations
- XI. Remedial Action
- XII. Firearms (for applicable organizations)
- XIII. Violations of Policy

## **I. Definitions**

Unless otherwise noted, Putnam County defines the terms below for the purposes of this policy:

- a. **Gender-Based Violence:** Violence or threats that happen because of someone's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or other related characteristics. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term that includes domestic violence, sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence, and can also include stalking or human trafficking.
- b. **Domestic Violence:** A pattern of coercive behavior, including acts or threatened acts, used by a perpetrator to gain power and control over a victim, as defined in New York State Social Service Law § 459-a, including, but not limited to physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and/or emotional abuse; or the threat of any of the acts as mentioned earlier. Domestic violence includes but is not limited to family violence, intimate partner violence, dating violence, or dating abuse.
- c. **Sexual Violence:** Sexual acts or activities that happen or are attempted without consent, including rape, molestation, groping, harassment, and sexual abuse. These acts may or may not be crimes.
- d. **Stalking:** An unwanted pattern of repeated harassing or threatening behavior, causing fear, substantial emotional distress, or safety concerns for the victim.
- e. **Coercive Control:** An act or pattern of acts, threats, humiliation, and intimidation that is used to harm, punish, or frighten.
- f. **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual Harassment is a type of gender-based violence. New York State law provides special protections against sexual harassment in the workplace. Under New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Labor Law § 201-g, sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex, and:
  - i. unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or
  - ii. made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of employment; or
  - iii. when submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment.

Anyone who experiences sexual harassment in the workplace should refer to the Putnam County Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy. Employees may additionally report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights. If the conduct is covered by the New York State Human Rights Law, a formal complaint can be filed, and the Division of Human Rights will investigate. If violations of the Human Rights Law are found, the Division can order a wide variety of remedies ranging from financial compensation to changes in an employer's policies.

**g. Survivor-Centered:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors focused on meeting their needs as they prioritize and define them. Key elements of a survivor-centered approach include confidentiality, safety, respect, and non-discrimination.

**h. Trauma-Informed:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors that realizes trauma is common, recognizes the signs, activators, and symptoms of trauma, and uses this knowledge to inform practices, policies, and procedures.

**i. Culturally Responsive:** A holistic approach to supporting and assisting survivors that recognizes a person's complex identities and cultural values, by responding to differences in identities to actively meet the needs of all survivors and communities.

**j. Victim of Domestic Violence** – pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (1): Any person over the age of sixteen, any married person, or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of an act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to, acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, or strangulation, identity theft, grand larceny, or coercion; and

- i. Such act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and
- ii. Such act or acts are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

**k. "Family or household members"** means the following individuals pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2):

- i. persons related by consanguinity or affinity (blood or a person's relation to blood relatives of their spouse);
- ii. persons legally married to one another;
- iii. persons formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;
- iv. persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have married or have lived together at any time;
- v. unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household;

- vi. persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an "intimate relationship"; or
- vii. any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the Office of Children and Family Services in regulation.

**l. "Parent"** pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2): means a natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child's care or custody.

**m. Victim or Survivor:** A person who has experienced or is experiencing any form of gender-based violence. People of all genders, sexual orientations, and gender identities may experience gender-based violence, but women and girls are impacted the most. Some people will have a strong preference for which term to use.

**n. Perpetrator or Abusive Partner or Person who Causes Harm:** A person who commits or threatens to commit coercive or violent acts, which may include, but is not limited to, physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and/or emotional abuse against a victim.

**o. Order of Protection (OP) ("Restraining Order" or "Stay-Away Order"):** An order issued by any court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. Orders of Protection may direct the offending party not to injure, threaten, or harass the victim, their family, or any other person(s) identified and may include, but are not limited to ordering the person causing harm to stay away from the home, school, business, or place of employment of the victim; vacate a shared residence; abide by any active orders of custody and visitation; and surrender any firearms.

**p. Workplace:** For the purposes of this policy, any permanent or temporary location away from an employee's domicile where an employee performs any work-related duty in the course of employment.

**q. Human Resources:** The Putnam County Personnel department serves as the human resources department.

**r. Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL):** Where possible, a designated employee(s) of the business or organization who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Personnel employee.

**s. Local Service Providers:** An organization in a given geographical area whose mission is to provide services to victims of gender-based violence. In New York State, each county has a designated service provider(s) for domestic violence and sexual violence. Services can include emergency shelter, advocacy, accompaniment to hospitals and court, safety planning, counseling, etc. Visit [opdv.ny.gov](http://opdv.ny.gov) for a list of New York State-based domestic and sexual violence service providers.

## **II. Persons covered by this policy**

Putnam County provides a safe workplace for all employees and visitors to County facilities. To ensure a safe workplace and to reduce the risk of violence, all employees should review and understand all provisions of this policy. **This policy shall extend to all full, part-time, temporary employees, volunteers, and interns working for Putnam County in any official work capacity.**

## **III. PROHIBITED CONDUCT**

We do not tolerate any type of workplace violence committed by or against employees or visitors to County facilities. Employees are prohibited from making threats or engaging in violent activities.

The list of behaviors below, while not inclusive, provides examples of conduct that is prohibited:

1. Causing physical abuse or injury to another person;
2. Stalking;
3. Making threatening remarks;
4. Workplace Bullying or aggressive or hostile behavior that creates a reasonable fear of injury to another person;
5. Intentionally damaging employer property or property of another employee;
6. Brandishing a weapon while on County property or while on County business;
7. Committing acts motivated by, or related to, sexual harassment or domestic violence;
8. Using the authority of their employment and/or misusing any workplace resources in order to:
  - a. negatively impact any victim of gender-based violence;
  - b. assist a perpetrator in locating a victim;
9. Assist a perpetrator in perpetrating any act of gender-based violence;
10. Protect a perpetrator from receiving appropriate consequences; or

11. Committing acts of gender-based violence from or at the workplace, or from any location conducting official business, except for locations where employees are telecommuting.

#### **IV. Survivor Rights**

Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law § 296, which applies to settings like employment, housing, education, and public accommodations. Every employer in the State of New York is required to follow the New York State Human Rights Law. This means it is unlawful to discriminate against an employee based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.

- a. Employees have the right to:
  - i. Disclose or not disclose experiences or details of gender-based violence.
  - ii. Ask for reasonable accommodations to address concerns related to gender-based violence.
  - iii. Be free of discrimination and retaliation in seeking such accommodation.
  - iv. Access gender-based violence services.
- b. Employers may require an employee to provide documentation, such as an attestation, to substantiate their need for an accommodation or to use sick or safe leave.

#### **V. Risk Reduction**

**Hiring:** The Personnel Department takes reasonable measures to conduct background investigation, as permitted by law, to review candidates' backgrounds and reduce the risk of hiring individuals with a history of violent behavior.

**Safety:** Putnam County Workplace Prevention Taskforce will conduct inspections of County premises to evaluate and determine any vulnerability to workplace violence or hazards.

Risk factors and any necessary corrective action to reduce the risk will be identified.

**Employee Assistance Program:** The Putnam County Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) is an employee benefit program available to all employees and their immediate family members. This effective program establishes a confidential support service with trained counselors who are enabled with the proper resources to help employees deal with personal problems that might adversely affect their work performance, health, and well-being. EAP can also provide a program for diffusing workplace anger and violence and help work through workplace violence issues.

**Individual Situations:** While we do not expect employees to be skilled at identifying all potentially dangerous persons, employees are expected to exercise good judgment and to inform their supervisor and/or Personnel Department if any employee exhibits behavior that could be a sign of potentially dangerous situations.

**Early Warning Signs of Potential Violence:** Past behavior has generally been the best predictor of future behavior. There is no specific “profile” of a potentially dangerous individual. Acts of violence may also occur in the workplace due to issues of domestic disputes. Sometimes victims and witnesses recount acts of violence that occurred without warning. However, certain patterns of behavior and events frequently precede episodes of violence.

A list of indicators of increased risk of violent behavior may include:

1. Direct or veiled threats of harm;
2. Intimidation, belligerence, bullying or other inappropriate behavior directed at others;
3. Numerous conflicts with supervisors and employees; verbal comments indicating expressions of hostility directed at coworkers, supervisors, or others;
4. Bringing an unauthorized weapon to work, brandishing a weapon in the workplace, making inappropriate reference to guns or fascination with weapons;
5. Fascination with incidents of workplace violence, statements indicating approval of the use of violence to resolve a problem, or statements indicating identification with perpetrators of workplace homicides;
6. Statements indicating an increased tone of desperation from the person, feeling that normal interventions to solve the problem will not work, feeling hopeless about a situation at work, with family, financial, and other personal problems;
7. Signs of abuse of drugs/alcohol on or off the job;
8. Extreme or uncharacteristic changes in behavior or displays of emotion;
9. Employees with on-going domestic difficulties; or
10. Employees with a temporary order of protection.

These behaviors should be reported to an employee's supervisor, manager, Personnel Department and/or the Workplace Violence Prevention Taskforce. The Personnel Officer is available to assist supervisors and managers in dealing with such behavior. Some behaviors may require immediate intervention, and others may require disciplinary action.

Sometimes, small behavior problems, which can precede the above behaviors, are dismissed or ignored, allowing problems to fester. In the employee's mind, the situation can become more intense. Early involvement may be the appropriate intervention. It is important to remember the employee must be treated with dignity, mutual respect and fairness in this process. Some of these types of behavior are listed below:

1. Withdrawal from friends, coworkers, and/or one's social circle;
2. Reduced productivity;

3. Unexplained absence from work area or marked increase in tardiness and/or absenteeism; or
4. Noticeable deterioration of personal hygiene and appearance.

## **VI. Employer Responsibilities**

a. Putnam County shall implement the Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace policy and where possible, designate the Personnel department or appropriate staff personnel to perform duties associated with implementing the policy. Where possible, Putnam County will designate at least one employee as its Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL). The GBVL is a designated employee who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Personnel employee.

b. Increase awareness around gender-based violence and create an informed workforce by posting information in such places where employees can utilize the information without having to request it or be seen removing it (i.e. organization intranet, employee newsletters, restrooms, kitchen and lounge, and any other frequently used areas.) The information should include:

- i. Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information, if applicable,
- ii. Personnel staff,
- iii. NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline Number (1-800-942-6906), Chat and Text Line (1-844-997-2121), and
- iv. Contact information for local gender-based violence programs.

c. Ensure victimized employees know and understand this policy and their rights, including all possible options available to them, and are aware of accommodations outlined in section VI of this policy, such as the use of alternative scheduling or a change in work location, and assisting the employee in identifying the best use of attendance and leave benefits.

d. Offer support to those victimized through the following minimum steps:

- i. Provide information on available sources of services and assistance for victims and survivors, such as the New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline or local victim services provider.
- ii. Educate employees on disciplinary practices that may be implemented in the event of retaliation for reporting or used with employees who commit acts of gender-based violence. Assist supervisors to ensure that all employees who knowingly violate this policy are held accountable.
- iii. Include this policy as part of the written materials provided to all new employees and provide the policy to all employees on an annual basis.
- iv. Provide a detailed explanation of employees' rights under this policy during new employee orientation, including information about anti-discrimination protections for victims of domestic violence under the New York State Human Rights Law.

v. Provide confidential support services, such as safety planning, and refer anyone who discloses they are a victim to the EAP, if applicable, the NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline (or the statewide hotline for workplace sexual harassment, if appropriate), and any local programs serving victims of domestic and sexual violence. Additional referrals may be made to the appropriate resources to meet the employee's needs best.

vi. Consider conducting programs and activities throughout the year to increase awareness about gender-based violence, such as supply drives for local domestic and gender-based violence programs, brown bag lunch discussions, and/or presentations by local gender-based violence programs.

e. Personnel (and/or GBVLs)" Putnam County Personnel staff must create a safe and supportive workplace culture for anyone who has experienced gender-based violence. They can do this by communicating that information and resources are available to victims and that abusive behavior by any employee will not be tolerated.

f. Supervisors Putnam County Supervisors shall ensure that any employee who discloses being a victim of gender-based violence is aware of and understands this policy and their rights, including the right to request accommodations or time off as discussed below. Additionally, supervisors shall refer employees to the Personnel department and/or GBVL to receive referrals and resources as outlined above.

## **VII. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies**

All Putnam County policies and procedures must not discriminate and should be trauma-informed, survivor-centered, and culturally responsive to victims' needs. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, all persons are protected from discrimination in the workplace on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic violence, and on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. If such discrimination occurs, the employee can report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights for potential investigation and remediation. Responsive personnel policies can increase the stability of gender-based violence survivors and help them navigate safety.

a. Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law (Executive Law § 296(22)) and as such;

i. Employers may not refuse to hire or license and may not terminate someone solely based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.

ii. Employers may not discriminate against victims of domestic violence in compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

iii. Employers may not inquire about an applicant or employee's status as a current or past victim of domestic violence in any way that directly or indirectly expresses discriminatory treatment based on that status.

- iv. Employers may inquire about status as a victim of domestic violence to provide reasonable accommodations.
- v. Employers may not refuse to provide certain reasonable accommodations to an employee who is known by the employer to be a victim of domestic violence and who needs such accommodation to seek medical care and/or obtain certain services connected to an incident or incidents of domestic violence.
- vi. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against an employee for opposing unlawful discrimination and/or filing a formal complaint over alleged discriminatory conduct.

c. **Leave Options:** Employees can choose to use appropriate leave accruals to cover any absences, if available. If the employee does not have adequate leave accruals to cover the absence or chooses not to charge leave accruals, the absence shall be treated as leave without pay.

d. **Continuation of Benefits:** Any employee who must be absent from work to utilize accommodations in this section is entitled to the continuation of any health insurance coverage provided by the employer to which the employee is otherwise entitled during any such absence, in accordance with any existing collective bargaining agreements, regulations, and organization policy.

e. **Notice of Absence:** Employees who must be absent to utilize accommodations as listed in this section shall provide their employer with reasonable advanced notice of the absence when possible.

f. **Time Off for Legal Proceedings:** Employers are also required to grant time off, with prior day notification, and may not penalize any employee who, as a victim or witness of a criminal offense, is appearing as a witness; consulting with a district attorney; or exercising their rights as provided by law.

h. **Changes to Benefits:** Employees who are victims of gender-based violence who separate from a covered family member due to incidents of gender-based violence shall be allowed to make reasonable changes in benefits at any time during the calendar year, where possible and in accordance with statute, regulation, contract, and policy.

i. **Work Performance Impact:** Putnam County recognizes that victims of domestic and gender-based violence may experience temporary work performance difficulties or be unable to complete certain job aspects because of safety reasons. (Examples include overnight travel, “off” hour shifts, etc.)

- i. If performance is affected as a result of being a victim of gender-based violence, Putnam County will work with the employee on solutions which

may include specific work plans, taking leave, reasonable accommodations, referrals to the GVBVL or HR, EAP, if applicable, and/or the local domestic violence service provider.

1. Employees should be made aware that not all employees' requests for assistance can be accommodated.

ii. OPDV is available for case-specific technical assistance as needed.

iii. Employees will be given clear information on performance expectations, priorities, and performance evaluations.

iv. If disciplinary action is considered, special care should be taken to consider all aspects of the victimized employee's situation, and all available options in trying to resolve the performance problems should be exhausted, including making a referral to HR, EAP, if applicable, domestic violence program, or other relevant services, consistent with existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, regulations, and organization policy.

j. Termination and Unemployment Eligibility: If the employee is terminated or voluntarily separates from employment, the employee shall be informed of their potential eligibility for unemployment insurance, and Putnam County shall respond promptly to any requests for information that may be needed in the claims process. New York State law provides that a victim of domestic violence who voluntarily separates from employment may, under certain circumstances, be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

k. Protection Against Sexual Harassment: Sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and status as a victim of domestic violence are all protected classes under the New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Title VII, the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sexual harassment includes harassment based on sex, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity, and the status of being transgender. Gender-based violence may constitute sexual harassment when it subjects an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

l. Reporting Discrimination or Harassment: For all forms of discrimination and harassment, if an employee, including an intern or contractor, experiences sexual harassment or discrimination on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic or other gender-based violence, or observes discrimination in the workplace, the employee may file a complaint with the employer.

### **VIII. Non-Retaliation Policy**

Retaliation against an employee who makes a good faith report of violence or other disruptive behavior is strictly prohibited and shall be subject to appropriate corrective or disciplinary measures. Putnam County shall not engage in any retaliatory practices against

employees who disclose they are a victim of gender-based violence, or any employee seeking accommodations or to exercise their rights under this policy.

Putnam County will not retaliate, tolerate retaliation by any superiors, terminate, or discipline any employees for reporting information about alleged incidents of gender-based violence that may have been committed by an employee, including those in management positions.

Unlawful retaliation can be any action that could discourage a worker from coming forward to make or support a harassment or discrimination claim. Some examples of retaliatory behavior include, but not limited to the following:

1. Demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reduced hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts;
2. Publicly releasing personnel files;
3. Refusing to provide a reference or providing an unwarranted negative reference;
4. Labeling an employee as "difficult" and excluding them from projects to avoid "drama";
5. Undermining an individual's immigration status;
6. Reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual's desk to a less desirable office location.
7. Commencing discipline against victimized employees for actions taken to promote their safety;
8. Inappropriate jokes;
9. Comments that communicate bias or minimization;
10. Excluding the employee from conversations, etc.;
11. Discussing employee's status or experience in open/non-private settings with individuals other than the employee and the related staff (GBVL, HR,etc).

**Commented [PR1]:** From our Sexual Harassment Policy for continuity

Retaliation may be carried out by anyone, not just the original perpetrator. Any employee or organization engaging in retaliatory practices may be subject to disciplinary actions. Retaliation against any employee who files a complaint of violation of the policy is also prohibited.

## **IX. Workplace Safety Plans**

Gender-based violence can lead to safety concerns at the workplace. Safety plans are simple but critical steps an employee can take to increase their safety and the safety of coworkers. While not all employee-survivors will need help with safety planning, employers should be prepared to provide referrals to the local service provider and, when feasible, strategize with an employee-survivor if so desired by the victimized employee.

Employers shall have workplace safety response plans in place, including procedures for reporting to supervisors or contacting law enforcement, if necessary, should an event take place in the workplace.

- a. Orders of Protection: Putnam County shall comply and assist with the enforcement of all known Orders of Protection (OP).
  - i. If requested by the victim or by law enforcement, Putnam County will provide any relevant information regarding an alleged OP violation.
- b. Disclosing an Order of Protection: If an employee has an active OP, they are encouraged to disclose it to the GBVL or designated staff member at their work site. Employees should not be compelled to disclose an OP or provide a copy, but it may assist the employer in implementing a safety plan. Copies of Orders of Protection will be maintained in a locked, confidential location, separately from the employee's personnel file. In the event of an emergency or if the OP needs to be presented to law enforcement, the liaison, other designated staff member, director of Human Resources, or a member of executive staff/management shall retrieve and present the order.
  - i. Employees should notify the liaison in the event of a relevant modification or revocation of the OP.
- c. Developing a Safety Plan: When requested by the victim, Personnel staff will work with the employee to develop a plan on how best to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace. Options may include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Providing front desk security or reception staff with a copy of the OP and a photo of the perpetrator;
  - ii. Allowing the employee to work staggered hours, an "off shift," or move to a different work location, either temporarily or permanently;
  - iii. Temporary reassignment of certain duties, such as overnight travel;
  - iv. Reassignment of parking space;
  - v. Providing employees with an escort for entry and exit from the worksite;
- d. If the circumstances indicate a need for Putnam County to take steps to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace, the organization should follow their internal protocols.

#### X. DANGEROUS/EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Employees who confront or encounter an armed or dangerous person should not attempt to challenge or disarm the individual. Employees should remain calm, make constant eye contact and talk to the individual. If 911/Sheriff department and/or a supervisor can be safely notified of the need for assistance without endangering the safety of the employee or others, such notice should be given.

#### XI. Reporting Workplace and Gender-Based Violence

Any incident which may be a violation of this policy should be promptly reported. **All** complaints or information about harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form.

a. How to Report

Anyone who believes that he/she has been subject to conduct which may violate this policy, or

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who has observed such conduct (whether affecting them or anyone else), should immediately report the conduct to a supervisor, department head, the Personnel Officer, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action, or EEO Compliance Officer. The employee may choose where to report such conduct. At any time, any employee who needs guidance as to how to proceed in filing a complaint or requires assistance at any time should contact the Personnel Officer, at (845) 808-1650.

If a complainant reports conduct which may violate this policy to a supervisor or department head, or if a supervisor or department head independently observes or knows of such conduct, the supervisor or department head shall promptly report this information to the Personnel Officer. If a supervisor or department head receives an initial report from a complainant in verbal form, the supervisor or department head must also document the complaint in writing and provide that document to the Personnel Officer.

**b. Time Frame**

Any incident which may be a violation of this policy should be reported as soon as possible after an alleged act takes place. An employee's failure to promptly report violative actions may delay the investigation, make it more difficult to gather information necessary to investigate the report, and impede the County's ability to take prompt remedial action.

**c. Investigation**

Once the County has received a verbal or written complaint, an investigator will be assigned by the Personnel Officer. If the Personnel Officer deems it necessary, a request to the County Attorney may be made for the assignment of someone outside of the Personnel Department to conduct such investigation. The investigator will serve as a neutral factfinder, and not as an advocate for any particular side. The investigator will conduct a prompt, thorough, and fair investigation. This investigation may include interviewing the parties involved and any relevant and necessary witnesses, as well as reviewing appropriate records or documents. The particular facts of the allegation will be examined individually, including the nature of the alleged conduct and the context in which the conduct allegedly occurred. Employees who have been accused will be afforded the opportunity to offer and present information in response to the allegations made against them. Additionally, the parties involved may elect to have a union representative present while he/she is interviewed regarding the allegations. The Complainant will be kept informed of the investigation's progress.

The County will make every effort to keep such complaints, and its investigation of the same, confidential to the extent deemed reasonably practicable. The purpose of this provision is to protect the confidentiality of the employee who files the complaint, to encourage the reporting of any incidents of discrimination and sexual harassment, and to protect the reputation of any employee wrongfully charged with a violation of this policy. It is incumbent upon any employee who is a party or witness to an investigation to refrain from discussing the investigation.

Information regarding an allegation or complaint under this policy will only be disclosed to the limited extent necessary to conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the complaint

and to the extent necessary to properly remedy the situation. A full investigation may be impossible without disclosing certain information to the investigator, the parties involved, potential witnesses or individuals whose participation is necessary to appropriately remedy the situation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will summarize his/her findings in writing. The investigator's findings will be discussed with the proper department head(s) and with each party, as appropriate. Copies of such findings are not distributed to the parties in order to preserve the confidentiality of the matter. Where a violation is found, the investigator may issue a brief statement that is provided to the offender's supervisor and placed in the offender's personnel file. Records of the investigation are kept in a secure location accessible only to the Personnel Officer.

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## **XII. Remedial Action**

**Putnam County will hold accountable and shall subject to corrective or disciplinary action, up to termination, of any employee who violates this policy, in accordance with existing collective bargaining agreements, applicable statutes, and regulations.** The investigator, the Personnel Officer, and the appropriate department head, in conjunction with the County Attorney, will determine what remedial or disciplinary action may be necessary.

Depending upon the severity of the infraction and the facts and circumstances surrounding the incident, the County has the discretion to impose remedial or disciplinary action which may include, but is not limited to, an oral warning, a written warning placed in the employee's personnel file, a demotion, a suspension from work without pay, a transfer to another job and/or location, or termination of employment, in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreements and/or state and federal law.

At any time during this process and upon the consent of the parties involved, the parties may be sent to the County Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for potential resolution, or to mediation, or any other services as may be recommended or appropriate.

## **XIII. Firearms**

**Pursuant to New York State and Federal law, any person convicted of a domestic violence-related crime, or who is subject to any Order of Protection, forfeits the right to legally possess a firearm or long gun under certain circumstances. Additionally, federal law contains prohibitions relating to shipping, transportation, or receiving firearms or ammunition.**

**In addition to complying with State and Federal law, employees who are authorized to carry a firearm as part of their job-related duties are required to notify the organization if they are arrested for a domestic violence-related offense and/or are served with an Order of Protection. Under certain circumstances, such employees are responsible for surrendering their firearms to the issuing organization or to the appropriate police organization.**

Should an employee fail to comply with the above-listed requirements of this policy, they would be subject to corrective or disciplinary action, under existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, or regulations. In addition, law enforcement may be notified of possible criminal action.

#### **XIV. Violations of Policy**

Threats, threatening conduct, or any other acts of aggression or violence in the workplace will not be tolerated. Any employee determined to have committed such acts will be subject to disciplinary action, as per Civil Service Law or the established collective bargaining agreement, up to and including termination where applicable. Nonemployees engaged in violent acts on County premises will be reported to the proper authorities and fully prosecuted.



## **Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace**

### **Model Policy for NYS Bidders**

#### **Purpose and Goals**

Gender-based violence<sup>1</sup> affects all aspects of our lives, including the workplace. New York State recognizes this impact and established State Finance Law § 139-m, requiring entities bidding on state contracts to implement a Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace policy.

A stable job can be a lifeline for survivors, increasing their ability to be safe and independent. However, many people who cause harm try to disrupt survivors' employment opportunities, a practice known as employment sabotage. This common form of abuse includes forcing a victim to miss work or harassing a victim and/or their colleagues at work. More than half of survivors in one study reported they lost a job because of gender-based violence.<sup>2</sup> Gender-based violence may compromise the safety of victims, co-workers, and clients in the workplace.

Gender-based violence can be physical, financial, sexual, or emotional, and may have tragic, sometimes fatal results. It can also result in lost productivity, increased health care costs, absences, and employee turnover. Even when the harm occurs outside of work, employers can actively support victimized employees through responsive personnel policies that mitigate the impact of gender-based violence on employees as well as the effects on the business or organization. Employers have a moral and legal obligation to assist employees who experience such victimization.

New York State is committed to safe and supportive workplaces. State Agencies have adopted policies to support their employee-survivors. Now, New York is building on this necessary work so private employers bidding on state contracts can utilize this Model Policy. The purpose of this Model Policy is to identify and prescribe employment practices that will respond effectively to employees' needs as victims of gender-based violence and promote safety in the workplace. This Model Policy provides employers with a template that can be tailored to their individual needs. The policies are required to include the following:

- **Share Information:** Employers must provide information regarding gender-based violence where employees can see and access it, including displaying the NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline information and a gender-based

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<sup>1</sup> Violence or threats that happen because of someone's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or other related characteristics. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term that includes domestic violence, sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence, and can also include stalking or human trafficking. See below for additional definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Hess, C. and Del Rosario, A. (2018). Dreams Deferred: A Survey on the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Survivors' Education, Careers, and Economic Security. Institute for Women's Policy Research. [https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/C475\\_IWPR-Report-Dreams-Deferred.pdf](https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/C475_IWPR-Report-Dreams-Deferred.pdf)

violence and the workplace poster.<sup>3</sup> When possible, materials should be available in an employee's primary language.

- **Refer Employee-Survivors to Services:** The policy must require that the employer refer employees who disclose current or past victim<sup>4</sup> status to the NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline and/or a local service provider. For bidders outside of New York State, referrals should be made to a local provider or statewide hotline. While referrals are required to be provided by the employer, it is not required for the employee to access services.
- **Prohibit Retaliation:** The policy must clearly state that discrimination or retaliation against employees who identify as victims or survivors of gender-based violence is prohibited.
- **Comply with Laws:** Ensure your policy follows State law. For employers based in New York State, this means that the policy must follow the SAFE Leave Act, New York State Human Rights Law, and any other relevant laws and regulations.
- **Offer Implementation Support:** OPDV is able to assist employers in developing and implementing this policy. Employers must provide information to supervisors and human resources, where available, about this technical assistance from OPDV. OPDV can be contacted at [workplace@opdv.ny.gov](mailto:workplace@opdv.ny.gov).

The Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace policy should be distributed to all employees, board members, and directors upon hire and annually.

Under New York State Finance Law § 139-m, all bidders for New York State contracts must establish a policy addressing gender-based violence and the workplace. Under New York State Procurement Guidelines, a “bidder” is defined as “any individual, business, vendor or other legal entity, or any employee, agent, consultant or person acting on behalf thereof, that submits a bid in response to a solicitation.”

#### **Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace Model Policy Template:**

*The following text can be used as a template for an employer's policy development. The main portion of the text meets the minimum standards. The information provided in boxes provides additional information, including steps that an employer could take to implement policies that are above the minimum standards.*

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<sup>3</sup> Very often, gender-based violence is normalized for survivors who may not understand their experience as gender-based violence or don't know what resources are available to them. Raising awareness of the different types of gender-based violence and available resources can make an incredible difference for victimized employees. Bidders located outside of New York State review the resources available in their state to provide an appropriate hotline number to their employees.

<sup>4</sup> Gender-based violence can have lifelong impacts on survivors even if the trauma they experienced is not recent or if they are not in immediate danger. It is important for employers to be mindful that survivors may need support and accommodation long after violence occurs.

## Purpose

Gender-based violence occurs within a broad spectrum of relationships; therefore, (Name of Organization) will take appropriate measures to prevent and/or address gender-based violence as it impacts the workplace. (Name of Organization) recognizes the rights of victims to have self-determination and the need to respond in a survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive manner. This policy shall apply to all victims of gender-based violence, regardless of where the incidents took place.

The importance of a responsive gender-based violence workplace policy cannot be overstated. Studies show stable employment increases survivor safety. It can offer survivors a “level of independence that lessens an abuser’s ability to control them as well as increase their ability to escape violence.”<sup>5</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates intimate partner violence, a form of gender-based violence, has a lifetime cost of \$1.3 trillion in lost productivity for both offenders and victims.<sup>6</sup>

**Important Note:**  
Gender-Based Violence does not need to occur in the workplace for the policy to apply. Employees who experience gender-based violence outside the workplace are still covered by the policy.

(Name of Organization), to the fullest extent possible, without violating any existing rules, regulations, statutory requirements<sup>7</sup>, contractual obligations, or collective bargaining agreements, designates and directs appropriate management, supervisory, and/or human resources staff to implement the following Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace Policy covering the following areas:

- I. Definitions;
- II. Persons Covered by the Policy;
- III. Statement of Confidentiality;
- IV. Survivor Rights;
- V. Employer Responsibilities;
- VI. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies;
- VII. Non-Retaliation Policy;
- VIII. Workplace Safety Plans;
- IX. Accountability for Employees who Perpetrate Acts of Gender-Based Violence;
- X. Training;
- XI. Firearms (for applicable organizations);

<sup>5</sup> Sanders, C. K. (2015). Economic Abuse in the Lives of Women Abused by an Intimate Partner: A Qualitative Study. *Violence Against Women*, 21(1), 3-29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801214564167> (Original work published 2015)

<sup>6</sup> Peterson, Cora, et al (2018). Lifetime Economic Burden of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 55(4), 433-444. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2018.04.049.

<sup>7</sup> When gender-based violence constitutes sexual harassment, New York State Labor Law § 201-g and New York State Human Rights Law § 296 supersedes this policy. For more information on sexual harassment and New York State requirements, please visit the [New York State Combating Sexual Harassment in the Workplace website](#)

XII. Violations of Policy.

I. Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, OPDV defines the terms below for the purposes of this policy:

- a. **Gender-Based Violence:** Violence or threats that happen because of someone's sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or other related characteristics. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term that includes domestic violence, sex-based discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence, and can also include stalking or human trafficking.
- b. **Domestic Violence:** A pattern of coercive behavior, including acts or threatened acts, used by a perpetrator to gain power and control over a victim, as defined in New York State Social Service Law § 459-a, including, but not limited to physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and/or emotional abuse; or the threat of any of the acts as mentioned earlier. Domestic violence includes but is not limited to family violence, intimate partner violence, dating violence, or dating abuse.
- c. **Sexual Violence:** Sexual acts or activities that happen or are attempted without consent, including rape, molestation, groping, harassment, and sexual abuse. These acts may or may not be crimes.
- d. **Stalking:** An unwanted pattern of repeated harassing or threatening behavior, causing fear, substantial emotional distress, or safety concerns for the victim.
- e. **Coercive Control:** An act or pattern of acts, threats, humiliation, and intimidation that is used to harm, punish, or frighten.
- f. **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual Harassment is a type of gender-based violence. New York State law provides special protections against sexual harassment in the workplace. Under New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Labor Law § 201-g, sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex, and:
  - i. unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or
  - ii. made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of employment; or
  - iii. when submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment.

Anyone who experiences sexual harassment in the workplace can report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights. If the conduct is covered by the New York State Human Rights Law, a formal complaint can be filed, and the Division of Human Rights will investigate. If violations of the Human Rights Law are found, the Division can order a wide variety of remedies ranging from financial compensation to changes in an employer's policies.

- g. **Survivor-Centered:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors focused on meeting their needs as they prioritize and define them. Key elements of a survivor-centered approach include confidentiality, safety, respect, and non-discrimination.
- h. **Trauma-Informed:** An approach to supporting and assisting survivors that realizes trauma is common, recognizes the signs, activators, and symptoms of trauma, and uses this knowledge to inform practices, policies, and procedures.
- i. **Culturally Responsive:** A holistic approach to supporting and assisting survivors that recognizes a person's complex identities and cultural values, by responding to differences in identities to actively meet the needs of all survivors and communities.
- j. **Victim of Domestic Violence – pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (1):** Any person over the age of sixteen, any married person, or any parent accompanied by his or her<sup>8</sup> minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of an act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to, acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, or strangulation, identity theft, grand larceny, or coercion; and
  - i. Such act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and
  - ii. Such act or acts are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.
- k. **“Family or household members” means the following individuals pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2):**
  - i. persons related by consanguinity or affinity (blood or a person's relation to blood relatives of their spouse);
  - ii. persons legally married to one another;
  - iii. persons formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;
  - iv. persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have married or have lived together at any time;

***Important Note:***

*For more information on how to be survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive, refer to [Introducing OPDV's Three Pillars: A Foundation to Serve Survivors of Gender-Based Violence.](#)*

<sup>8</sup> New York State recognizes and affirms the diversity of New Yorkers. LGBTQIA+ people are covered under this definition provided they meet the criteria set forth.

- v. unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household;
- vi. persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an "intimate relationship"; or
- vii. any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the Office of Children and Family Services in regulation.

l. **"Parent" pursuant to NYS Social Services Law § 459-a (2):** means a natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child's care or custody.

m. **Victim or Survivor:** A person who has experienced or is experiencing any form of gender-based violence. People of all genders, sexual orientations, and gender identities may experience gender-based violence, but women and girls are impacted the most. Some people will have a strong preference for which term to use.

n. **Perpetrator or Abusive Partner or Person who Causes Harm:** A person who commits or threatens to commit coercive or violent acts, which may include, but is not limited to, physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and/or emotional abuse against a victim.

o. **Order of Protection (OP) ("Restraining Order" or "Stay-Away Order"):** An order issued by any court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. Orders of Protection may direct the offending party not to injure, threaten, or harass the victim, their family, or any other person(s) identified and may include, but are not limited to ordering the person causing harm to stay away from the home, school, business, or place of employment of the victim; vacate a shared residence; abide by any active orders of custody and visitation; and surrender any firearms.

p. **Workplace:** For the purposes of this policy, any permanent or temporary location away from an employee's domicile where an employee performs any work-related duty in the course of employment.

q. **Human Resources:** The department of a business or organization responsible for workforce management. If no such department exists, the responsibilities of Human Resources fall on the employer.

- r. **Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL):** Where possible, a designated employee(s) of the business or organization who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Human Resources employee.
- s. **Local Service Providers:** An organization in a given geographical area whose mission is to provide services to victims of gender-based violence. In New York State, each county has a designated service provider(s) for domestic violence and sexual violence. Services can include emergency shelter, advocacy, accompaniment to hospitals and court, safety planning, counseling, etc. Visit [opdv.ny.gov](http://opdv.ny.gov) for a list of New York State-based domestic and sexual violence service providers.

**Important Note:**  
OPDV encourages the GBVL to attend trainings and review materials from OPDV as well as local service providers in their community to enhance their knowledge of gender-based violence and information about local resources.

## II. Persons covered by this policy

This policy shall extend to all full, part-time, temporary employees, volunteers, and interns working for (Name of Organization) in any official work capacity. Whenever possible, this policy also covers consultants, contractors, and other on-site providers.

## III. Statement of Confidentiality

(Name of Organization) recognizes and respects the employee's right to privacy and confidentiality. All information, including details an employee shares about being a victim, shall be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law without the employee's written permission, unless doing so creates a substantial risk of imminent danger to the victimized employee, other employees, or the worksite. If such a situation arises, (Name of Organization) will:

- a. Inform the victimized employee of the actions (Name of Organization) will take.
- b. Share information only with the specific employees who need to know.
- c. Limit the information shared to only what is necessary.
- d. Consider requiring employees who receive this sensitive information to sign a confidentiality agreement, committing to use it only for its intended safety purpose.

#### IV. Survivor Rights

Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law § 296, which applies to settings like employment, housing, education, and public accommodations. Every employer in the State of New York is required to follow the New York State Human Rights Law. This means it is unlawful to discriminate against an employee based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.

- a. Employees have the right to:
  - i. Disclose or not disclose experiences or details of gender-based violence.
  - ii. Ask for reasonable accommodations to address concerns related to gender-based violence.
  - iii. Be free of discrimination and retaliation in seeking such accommodation.
  - iv. Access gender-based violence services.
- b. Employers may require an employee to provide documentation, such as an attestation, to substantiate their need for an accommodation or to use sick or safe leave.

**Important Note:**  
*OPDV recommends not requiring documentation whenever possible as that may require them to disclose confidential or privileged information. To be survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive, OPDV encourages employers to accept an employee's statement that they are a victim of gender-based violence as sufficient proof.*

#### V. Employer Responsibilities

- a. (Name of Organization) shall implement the Gender-Based Violence and the Workplace policy and where possible, designate the Human Resources department or appropriate staff personnel to perform duties associated with implementing the policy. Where possible, (Name of Organization) will designate at least one employee as its Gender-Based Violence Liaison (GBVL).
  - i. The GBVL is a designated employee who assists victimized employees with referrals to local service providers. The GBVL may or may not be a Human Resources employee.
- b. Increase awareness around gender-based violence and create an informed workforce by posting information in such places where employees can utilize the information without having to request it or be seen removing it (i.e. organization intranet, employee newsletters, restrooms, kitchen and lounge, and any other frequently used areas.) The information should include:
  - i. Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information, if applicable,
  - ii. Human resources staff,
  - iii. NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline Number (1-800-942-6906), Chat and Text Line (1-844-997-2121), and
  - iv. Contact information for local gender-based violence programs.

- c. Ensure victimized employees know and understand this policy and their rights, including all possible options available to them, and are aware of accommodations outlined in section VI of this policy, such as the use of alternative scheduling or a change in work location, and assisting the employee in identifying the best use of attendance and leave benefits.
- d. Offer support to those victimized through the following minimum steps:
  - i. Provide information on available sources of services and assistance for victims and survivors, such as the New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline or local victim services provider.
  - ii. Educate employees on disciplinary practices that may be implemented in the event of retaliation for reporting or used with employees who commit acts of gender-based violence. Assist supervisors to ensure that all employees who knowingly violate this policy are held accountable.
  - iii. Include this policy as part of the written materials provided to all new employees and provide the policy to all employees on an annual basis.
  - iv. Provide a detailed explanation of employees' rights under this policy during new employee orientation, including information about anti-discrimination protections for victims of domestic violence under the New York State Human Rights Law.
  - v. Provide confidential support services, such as safety planning, and refer anyone who discloses they are a victim to the EAP, if applicable, the NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline (or the statewide hotline for workplace sexual harassment, if appropriate), and any local programs serving victims of domestic and sexual violence. Additional referrals may be made to the appropriate resources to meet the employee's needs best.
  - vi. Consider conducting programs and activities throughout the year to increase awareness about gender-based violence, such as supply drives for local domestic and gender-based violence programs, brown bag lunch discussions, and/or presentations by local gender-based violence programs.
- e. Human Resources (and/or GBVLs)  
(Name of Organization) Human Resources staff<sup>9</sup> must create a safe and supportive workplace culture for anyone who has experienced gender-based violence. They can do this by communicating that information and resources are available to victims and that abusive behavior by any employee will not be tolerated.
- f. Supervisors

***Important Note:***  
*The responsibilities of Human Resources employees, and GBVLs include the above employer requirements if designated by the employer.*

<sup>9</sup> If no such department exists, the responsibilities of Human Resources fall on the employer.

(Name of Organization) Supervisors shall ensure that any employee who discloses being a victim of gender-based violence is aware of and understands this policy and their rights, including the right to request accommodations or time off as discussed below. Additionally, supervisors shall refer employees to the Human Resources department and/or GBVL to receive referrals and resources as outlined above.

## VI. Non-Discrimination and Responsive Personnel Policies

All (Name of Organization) policies and procedures must not discriminate and should be trauma-informed, survivor-centered, and culturally responsive to victims' needs. Under the New York State Human Rights Law, all persons are protected from discrimination in the workplace on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic violence, and on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. If such discrimination occurs, the employee can report it to the New York State Division of Human Rights for potential investigation and remediation. Responsive personnel policies can increase the stability of gender-based violence survivors and help them navigate safety.

- a. Victims of domestic violence are a protected class under New York State Human Rights Law (Executive Law § 296(22)) and as such:
  - i. Employers may not refuse to hire or license and may not terminate someone solely based on their status as a victim of domestic violence.
  - ii. Employers may not discriminate against victims of domestic violence in compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.
  - iii. Employers may not inquire about an applicant or employee's status as a current or past victim of domestic violence in any way that directly or indirectly expresses discriminatory treatment based on that status.
  - iv. Employers may inquire about status as a victim of domestic violence to provide reasonable accommodations.
  - v. Employers may not refuse to provide certain reasonable accommodations to an employee who is known by the employer to be a victim of domestic violence and who needs such accommodation to seek medical care and/or obtain certain services connected to an incident or incidents of domestic violence.
  - vi. Employers are prohibited from retaliating against an employee for opposing unlawful discrimination and/or filing a formal complaint over alleged discriminatory conduct.
- b. **Use of Safe Leave:** Under New York State Labor Law, employers in New York must allow any employee who has disclosed their status as a victim of gender-based violence (or disclosed that a family member is a victim of gender-based violence) and must be out of work for a reasonable time to use accrued sick leave<sup>10</sup>, known as safe leave, for the purposes as outlined in Labor Law § 196-b(4).

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<sup>10</sup> Labor Law § 196-b(4).

- c. **Leave Options:** Employees can choose to use appropriate leave accruals to cover any absences, if available. If the employee does not have adequate leave accruals to cover the absence or chooses not to charge leave accruals, the absence shall be treated as leave without pay.
- d. **Continuation of Benefits:** Any employee who must be absent from work to utilize accommodations in this section is entitled to the continuation of any health insurance coverage provided by the employer to which the employee is otherwise entitled during any such absence, in accordance with any existing collective bargaining agreements, regulations, and organization policy.
- e. **Notice of Absence:** Employees who must be absent to utilize accommodations as listed in this section shall provide their employer with reasonable advanced notice of the absence when possible.
- f. **Time Off for Legal Proceedings:** Employers are also required to grant time off, with prior day notification, and may not penalize any employee who, as a victim or witness of a criminal offense, is appearing as a witness; consulting with a district attorney; or exercising their rights as provided by law.<sup>11</sup>
- g. **Privacy and Documentation:** There may be occurrences when an employee is absent due to incidents of gender-based violence where they are unable to follow organizational protocol to report the absence. In that situation, the employee may lack documentation, may be unable to obtain documentation, or may not want to share documentation containing confidential information. Under New York State Labor Law, an employer may not require the disclosure of confidential information relating to an absence from work due to domestic violence, a sexual offense, stalking, or human trafficking, as a condition of providing sick or safe leave.
- h. **Changes to Benefits:** Employees who are victims of gender-based violence who separate from a covered family member due to incidents of gender-based violence shall be allowed to make reasonable changes in benefits at any time during the calendar year, where possible and in accordance with statute, regulation, contract, and policy.
- i. **Work Performance Impact:** (Name of Organization) recognizes that victims of domestic and gender-based violence may experience temporary work performance difficulties or be unable to complete certain job aspects because of safety reasons. (Examples include overnight travel, "off" hour shifts, etc.)
  - i. If performance is affected as a result of being a victim of gender-based violence, (Name of Organization) will work with the employee on solutions which may include specific work plans, taking leave, reasonable accommodations, referrals to the GVBVL or HR, EAP, if applicable, and/or the local domestic violence service provider.

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<sup>11</sup> Penal Law § 215.14

1. Employees should be made aware that not all employees' requests for assistance can be accommodated.
- ii. OPDV is available for case-specific technical assistance as needed.
- iii. Employees will be given clear information on performance expectations, priorities, and performance evaluations.
- iv. If disciplinary action is considered, special care should be taken to consider all aspects of the victimized employee's situation, and all available options in trying to resolve the performance problems should be exhausted, including making a referral to HR, EAP, if applicable, domestic violence program, or other relevant services, consistent with existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, regulations, and organization policy.

j. **Termination and Unemployment Eligibility:** If reasonable measures have been exhausted and the work performance issue remains and the employee is terminated or voluntarily separates from employment, the employee shall be informed of their potential eligibility for unemployment insurance, and (Name of Organization) shall respond promptly to any requests for information that may be needed in the claims process. New York State law provides that a victim of domestic violence who voluntarily separates from employment may, under certain circumstances, be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.<sup>12</sup>

k. **Protection Against Sexual Harassment:** Sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and status as a victim of domestic violence are all protected classes under the New York State Human Rights Law. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination and is also prohibited under the New York State Human Rights Law § 296 and Title VII, the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sexual harassment includes harassment based on sex, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity, and the status of being transgender. Gender-based violence may constitute sexual harassment when it subjects an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

- i. Every New York State employer must have a policy on sexual harassment prevention, including a procedure for the receipt and investigation of complaints of sexual harassment.

a. **Reporting Discrimination or Harassment:** For all forms of discrimination and harassment, if an employee, including an intern or contractor, experiences sexual harassment or discrimination on the basis of their status as a victim of domestic or other gender-based violence, or observes discrimination in the workplace, the employee may file a complaint with the employer.

- i. Any complaint of potential discrimination, whether verbal or written, must be investigated.

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<sup>12</sup> NYS Labor Law § 593(1)(b)(i)

- ii. Managers and supervisors are **required** to report any complaint that they receive, or any harassment that they observe or become aware of, to [person or office designated].
- iii. (Name of Organization) shall maintain the confidentiality of the complainant to the extent practical.
- iv. Any employee in NYS may file a complaint with the New York State Division of Human Rights.

VII. **Non-Retaliation Policy**

(Name of Organization) shall not engage in any retaliatory practices against employees who disclose they are a victim of gender-based violence, or any employee seeking accommodations or to exercise their rights under this policy.

(Name of Organization) will not retaliate, tolerate retaliation by any superiors, terminate, or discipline any employees for reporting information about alleged incidents of gender-based violence that may have been committed by an employee, including those in management positions.

Retaliatory practices may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Commencing discipline against victimized employees for actions taken to promote their safety
- b. Fewer promotions
- c. Inappropriate jokes
- d. Comments that communicate bias or minimization
- e. Excluding the employee from conversations, etc.
- f. Discussing employee's status or experience in open/non-private settings with individuals other than the employee and the related staff (GBVL, HR, etc).

Retaliation may be carried out by anyone, not just the original perpetrator.

Any employee or organization engaging in retaliatory practices may be subject to disciplinary actions. If you believe you have been subject to retaliatory practices, please see Section XIV: Violations of Policy.

Retaliation against any employee who files a complaint of violation of the policy is also prohibited.

VIII. **Workplace Safety Plans**

Gender-based violence can lead to safety concerns at the workplace. Safety plans are simple but critical steps an employee can take to increase their safety and the safety of coworkers. While not all employee-survivors will need help with safety planning, employers should be prepared to provide referrals to the local service provider and, when feasible, strategize with an employee-survivor if so desired by the victimized employee.

Employers shall have workplace safety response plans in place, including procedures for reporting to supervisors or contacting law enforcement, if necessary, should an event take place in the workplace.

- a. **Orders of Protection:** (Name of Organization) shall comply and assist with the enforcement of all known Orders of Protection (OP).
  - i. If requested by the victim or by law enforcement, (Name of Organization) will provide any relevant information regarding an alleged OP violation.
- b. **Disclosing an Order of Protection:** If an employee has an active OP, they are encouraged to disclose it to the GBVL or designated staff member at their work site. Employees should not be compelled to disclose an OP or provide a copy, but it may assist the employer in implementing a safety plan. Copies of Orders of Protection will be maintained in a locked, confidential location, separately from the employee's personnel file. In the event of an emergency or if the OP needs to be presented to law enforcement, the liaison, other designated staff member, director of Human Resources, or a member of executive staff/management shall retrieve and present the order.
  - i. Employees should notify the liaison in the event of a relevant modification or revocation of the OP.
- c. **Developing a Safety Plan:** When requested by the victim, Human Resources staff will work with the employee to develop a plan on how best to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace. Options may include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Providing front desk security or reception staff with a copy of the OP and a photo of the perpetrator;
  - ii. Allowing the employee to work staggered hours, an "off shift," or move to a different work location, either temporarily or permanently;
  - iii. Temporary reassignment of certain duties, such as overnight travel;
  - iv. Reassignment of parking space;
  - v. Providing employees with an escort for entry and exit from the worksite;

**Important Note:**

*Organizations should customize this section to reflect options available for their employees.*

*Employers should not attempt to create a comprehensive safety plan for all aspects of an employee's life outside of work. Beyond developing a safety plan for the workplace in coordination with HR and/or the organization's GBVL, employees with general safety planning needs should be referred to the local domestic or sexual violence program. OPDV can also provide technical assistance related to workplace safety planning:*

[workplace@opdv.ny.gov](mailto:workplace@opdv.ny.gov)

- d. If the circumstances indicate a need for (Name of Organization) to take steps to increase safety for the victim, other employees, and the workplace, the organization should follow their internal protocols.

**IX. Accountability for Employees who Perpetrate Acts of Gender-Based Violence**

(Name of Organization) will hold accountable and shall subject to corrective or disciplinary action any employee who violates this policy, in accordance with existing collective bargaining agreements, applicable statutes, and regulations.

The following behaviors are prohibited under the policy:

- a. Using the authority of their employment and/or misusing any workplace resources in order to:
  - i. negatively impact any victim of gender-based violence;
  - ii. assist a perpetrator in locating a victim;
  - iii. assist a perpetrator in perpetrating any act of gender-based violence; or
  - iv. protect a perpetrator from receiving appropriate consequences.
- b. Committing acts of gender-based violence from or at the workplace, or from any location conducting official business, except for locations where employees are telecommuting.

Disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Administrative leave;
- b. Cease and desist memo;
- c. Removing/modifying the chain of supervision pending an official report;
- d. Relocation of the employee alleged to have abused to another work site;
- e. Surrender of work cell phone, laptop, etc.;
- f. Revocation of permanent employment status (reverting to contingent or probationary status);
- g. Termination.

**X. Training:**

Gender-based violence can be complex. To effectively respond to employee-survivors' needs in a survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive manner, bidders are encouraged to attend trainings offered by OPDV or local service providers, but are not required to do so.

**Important Note:** *The amendment of State Finance Law §139-m does not require organizations to take or provide training to employees. However, we strongly recommend that supervisors, Human Resources, and organizational leadership attend OPDV's free and publicly available trainings and utilize the resources available on the OPDV [website](#). OPDV will also consider requests for live trainings submitted to: [opdvtraining@opdv.ny.gov](mailto:opdvtraining@opdv.ny.gov). Similarly, OPDV recommends supervisors, Human Resources, and organizational leadership consider attending additional trainings and review materials developed by local service providers.*

**XI. Firearms (For Applicable Organizations Only)**

Pursuant to New York State and Federal law, any person convicted of a domestic violence-related crime, or who is subject to any Order of Protection, forfeits the right to legally possess a firearm or long gun under certain circumstances. Additionally, federal law contains prohibitions relating to shipping, transportation, or receiving firearms or ammunition.

In addition to complying with State and Federal law, employees who are authorized to carry a firearm as part of their job-related duties are required to notify the organization if they are arrested for a domestic violence-related offense and/or are served with an Order of Protection. Under certain circumstances, such employees are responsible for surrendering their firearms to the issuing organization or to the appropriate police organization.

Should an employee fail to comply with the above-listed requirements of this policy, they would be subject to corrective or disciplinary action, under existing collective bargaining unit agreements, statute, or regulations. In addition, law enforcement may be notified of possible criminal action.

**XII. Violations of Policy**

Employers must investigate complaints of policy violations. Employers should outline in their policy any applicable steps for filing a grievance or complaint. Section VIII of the policy prohibits retaliation for filing a complaint.

Employees may also report alleged violations of the New York State Human Rights Law to the New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR). DHR is the state agency responsible for enforcing the New York State Human Rights Law. DHR reviews every report of discrimination filed with the agency. In every case where the alleged discrimination falls within the agency's jurisdiction, DHR will investigate and seek to hold violators of the law accountable. The discrimination reporting form and all related information can be found on [DHR's website](#).

**February 10, 2026  
Personnel Meeting**

**#5. FYI – Accident Report**

**#6. FYI – Incident Report**