## New York City Bans Retailers From Refusing to Accept Cash

By Richard D. Landau December 1, 2020

## Meet the Authors



Richard D. Landau Principal 914-872-6886 Richard.Landau@jacksonlewis.com

## **Related Services**

Retail

New York City has amended its Administrative Code to make it unlawful for food stores and other retail establishments to refuse to accept payments in cash.

Food stores are defined as "an establishment which gives or offers for sale food or beverages to the public for consumption or use on or off the premises, or on or off a pushcart, stand or vehicle."

Retail establishments are defined as "an establishment wherein consumer commodities are sold, displayed or offered for sale, or where services are provided to consumers at retail. This definition does not include banks or trust companies as those terms are defined in section 2 of article 1 of the banking law."

The new law undoubtedly reflects a transition in recent years from cash purchases to those made electronically, first by credit cards and now, with COVID-19 concerns, touchless. While large retailers have continually adopted and championed new technology for purchases, many small retailers still retained a focus on cash purchases. Small retailers may have even been reluctant to adopt new technology out of cost considerations. But, with the pandemic, countless smaller retailers have had the opportunity (and perhaps pressure from their customers) to move toward electronic or virtual transactions.

While car drivers may see signs at many gas stations where cash payments are lawfully favored, the new law is designed to make sure that a cash-paying customer does not confront any additional cost for paper dollars (or coins). Penalties for violations are up to \$1,000 for a first violation and no more than \$1,500 for subsequent violations.

In these ever-changing times, cash may no longer be king, but it cannot be treated as a second-class or more expensive mode of payment either.

Please contact a Jackson Lewis attorney with any questions.

©2020 Jackson Lewis P.C. This material is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute legal advice nor does it create a client-lawyer relationship between Jackson Lewis and any recipient. Recipients should consult with counsel before taking any actions based on the information contained within this material. This material may be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome.

Focused on employment and labor law since 1958, Jackson Lewis P.C.'s 1,000+ attorneys located in major cities nationwide consistently identify and respond to new ways workplace law intersects business. We help employers develop proactive strategies, strong policies and business-oriented solutions to cultivate high-functioning workforces that are engaged and stable, and share our clients' goals to emphasize belonging and respect for the contributions of every employee. For more information, visit <u>https://www.jacksonlewis.com</u>.