

CHAPTER 14
RULES PERTAINING TO THE FAMILY LEAVE ACT

Authority

N.J.S.A. 34:11B-16.

Source and Effective Date

R.2007 d.77, effective February 6, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

Chapter Expiration Date

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1b, Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, expires on February 6, 2014. See: 43 N.J.R. 1203(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, was adopted as R.1991 d.475, effective September 16, 1991. See: 23 N.J.R. 1993(a), 23 N.J.R. 2864(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, was readopted as R.1996 d.482, effective September 16, 1996. See: 28 N.J.R. 3510(a), 28 N.J.R. 4484(a).

Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, was readopted as R.2001 d.327, effective August 20, 2001. See: 33 N.J.R. 1495(a), 33 N.J.R. 3030(a).

Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, was readopted as R.2007 d.77, effective February 6, 2007. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

How Federal Family Leave Compares with N.J. Law. Donna M. Kaye, 136 N.J.L.J. No. 2, 11 (1994).

13:14-1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to implement the provisions of N.J.S.A. 34:11B-1 et seq. which provide for family leave

for employees in certain cases and prohibit certain employer practices by establishing interpretations of the provisions of that statute.

13:14-1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Act” means the “Family Leave Act,” N.J.S.A. 34:11B-1 et seq., unless the context indicates otherwise.

“Base Hours” means the hours or work for which an employee receives compensation. Base hours shall include overtime hours for which the employee is paid additional or overtime compensation, and hours for which the employee receives workers’ compensation benefits. Base hours shall also include hours an employee would have worked except for having been in military service. At the option of the employer, base hours may include hours for which the employee receives other types of compensation, such as administrative, personal leave, vacation or sick leave.

“Base salary” as used in section 4h(1) of the Act means the salary paid to an employee, excluding overtime, bonuses, etc., but not excluding salary withheld for State, Federal, and local taxes, FICA, employee contributions to any pension, health and/or insurance plans or programs, etc.

“Care” means, but is not limited to, physical care, emotional support, visitation, assistance in treatment, transportation, arranging for a change in care, assistance with essential daily living matters and personal attendant services.

“Child”, for the purpose of determining whether an employee is eligible for family leave because of such employee’s parental status, means a child as defined in the Act to whom such employee is a biological parent, adoptive parent, foster parent, step-parent, or legal guardian, or has a “parent-child relationship” with a child as defined by law, or has sole or joint legal or physical custody, care, guardianship or visitation with a child.

“Consecutive leave” means leave that is taken without interruption based upon an employee’s regular work schedule, and does not include breaks in employment in which an employee is not regularly scheduled to work. (For example, when an employee is normally scheduled to work from September through June and is not scheduled to work during July and August, a leave taken continuously during May, June and September shall be considered a consecutive leave.)

“Disrupt unduly the operations of the employer”, as used in sections 4a(3) and 5b of the Act, means an intermittent or reduced leave schedule that, if implemented, would cause the employer measurable harm, economic or otherwise, significantly greater than any measurable harm which would befall

the employer if the same employee was granted a consecutive leave. The burden of proof in these instances rests with the employer and will be determined by the Division on a case by case basis.

“Eligible employee” means any individual employed by the same employer in the State of New Jersey for 12 months or more and has worked 1,000 or more base hours during the preceding 12 month period. An employee is considered to be employed in the State of New Jersey if:

1. Such employee works in New Jersey; or
2. Such employee routinely performs some work in New Jersey and the employee’s base of operations or the place from which such work is directed and controlled is in New Jersey.

“Employer” means an employer as defined in the Act which employs 50 or more employees, whether employed in New Jersey or not, for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar workweeks in the then current or immediately preceding calendar year. “Employer” includes the State, any political subdivision thereof, and all public offices, agencies, boards or bodies.

“Health care provider” means any person licensed under Federal, state, or local law, or the laws of a foreign nation, to provide health care services; or any other person who has been authorized to provide health care by a licensed health care provider.

“Health insurance policy” means all health benefits provided by an employer to an employee. Health benefits includes the opportunity provided by an employer to participate in a group health plan.

“Intermittent leave” means a non-consecutive leave comprised of intervals each of which is at least one but less than 12 workweeks within a consecutive 12 month period.

“Reduced leave” means a non-consecutive leave of up to the equivalent of 12 workweeks which is taken in increments of not less than one workday, unless otherwise agreed to by the employee and employer, but less than one workweek at a time.

“Reduced leave schedule” means a reduced leave that is scheduled for not more than 24 consecutive weeks.

“Serious health condition” means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition which requires:

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility; or
2. Continuing medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

As used in this definition, “continuing medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider” means:

1. A period of incapacity (that is, inability to work, attend school or perform regular daily activities due to a serious health condition, treatment therefore and recovery therefrom) of more than three consecutive days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also involves:
 - i. Treatment two or more times by a health care provider; or
 - ii. Treatment by a health care provider on one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of a health care provider;

2. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal care;

3. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition;

4. A period of incapacity, which is permanent or long-term, due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective (such as Alzheimer’s disease, a severe stroke or the terminal stages of a disease) where the individual is under continuing supervision of, but need not be receiving active treatment by, a health care provider; or

5. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery therefrom) by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by a health care provider, either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury, or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity or more than three consecutive calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment, such as cancer (chemotherapy, radiation, etc.), severe arthritis (physical therapy) or kidney disease (dialysis).

“Spouse” means a person to whom an employee is lawfully married as defined by New Jersey law.

“Substantial and grievous economic injury” as used in section 4h(2) of the Act means economic harm that will befall an employer which is of such a magnitude that it would substantially and adversely affect the employer’s operations, considerably beyond the costs which are associated with replacing an employee who has requested family leave.

“Workweek” means the number of days that an employee normally works each calendar week, irrespective of the number of hours worked each day. (For purposes of a reduced leave, an employee who normally works five days each calendar week is entitled to a maximum of 60 days of family leave. An employee who normally works four days each calendar week is entitled to a maximum of 48 days of family leave).

Amended by R.2001 d.327, effective September 4, 2001.
See: 33 N.J.R. 1495(a), 33 N.J.R. 3030(a).

In “Base hours”, substituted “the” for “an employee’s regular” and deleted “excluding overtime” in the first sentence, and added the second and third sentences; rewrote “Employer”.

Amended by R.2002 d.374, effective November 18, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 208(a), 34 N.J.R. 3968(a).