

half working day if they begin on the 9th through the 23rd day of the month.

2. After the initial month of employment and up to the end of the first calendar year, employees shall be credited with one working day for each month of service. Thereafter, at the beginning of each calendar year in anticipation of continued employment, employees shall be credited with 15 working days.

(b) Part-time and 10-month employees shall be entitled to a proportionate amount of paid sick leave. See N.J.A.C. 4A:3-3.8(e) for paid sick leave to which State employees in intermittent titles are entitled.

(c) Paid sick days shall not accrue during a leave of absence without pay or suspension but shall continue to accrue during a voluntary furlough or furlough extension leave.

(d) Sick leave credits shall not accrue after an employee has resigned or retired although his or her name is being retained on the payroll until exhaustion of vacation or other compensatory leave.

(e) An employee who exhausts all paid sick days in any one year shall not be credited with additional paid sick leave until the beginning of the next calendar year.

(f) Unused sick leave shall accumulate from year to year without limit, whether or not it was accrued prior to an intergovernmental transfer in accordance with N.J.A.C. 4A:4-7.1A, provided, however, that:

1. In the case of an intergovernmental transfer, the sick leave of a firefighter, or a law enforcement officer, including a sheriff's officer and a county correction officer, who has waived all accumulated sick leave, shall accrue from the effective date of the transfer.

(g) Sick leave may be used by employees who are unable to work because of:

1. Personal illness or injury (see N.J.A.C. 4A:6-21B for Federal family and medical leave);

2. Exposure to contagious disease (see N.J.A.C. 4A:6-1.21B for Federal family and medical leave);

3. Care, for a reasonable period of time, of a seriously ill member of the employee's immediate family (see N.J.A.C. 4A:1-1.3 for definition of immediate family, see N.J.A.C. 4A:6-1.21A for family leave under State law and see N.J.A.C. 4A:6-1.21B for Federal family and medical leave); or

4. Death in the employee's immediate family, for a reasonable period of time.

(h) Sick leave may be used by an employee with a disability for absences related to the acquisition or use of an aid for the disability when the aid is necessary to function on the job. In such cases, reasonable proof may be required by the appointing authority.

(i) See N.J.A.C. 4A:6-1.22 for the donated leave program.

Amended by R.1990 d.48, effective January 16, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3337(a), 22 N.J.R. 166(b).

In (b): revised text to include citation to N.J.A.C. 4A:3-3.8(e).

Amended by R.1990 d.387, effective August 6, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1300(b), 22 N.J.R. 2263(a).

In (g)3: added family leave N.J.A.C. citation.

Amended by R.1993 d.47, effective January 19, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3590(a), 25 N.J.R. 293(a).

Added new (i).

Amended by R.1994 d.72, effective February 7, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4821(b), 26 N.J.R. 794(b).

Amended by R.1994 d.620, effective December 19, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3511(a), 26 N.J.R. 5002(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.12, effective January 3, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4126(a), 27 N.J.R. 145(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.368, effective August 5, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 2107(a), 28 N.J.R. 3781(a).

Amended by R.2001 d.420, effective November 19, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2567(a), 33 N.J.R. 3895(b).

Rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2007 d.358, effective November 19, 2007.

See: 39 N.J.R. 2680(a), 39 N.J.R. 4923(b).

In the introductory paragraph of (f), substituted "provided, however, that:" for "except that the sick leave of a police officer or a firefighter who receives an intergovernmental transfer shall accrue from the effective date of the transfer.;" and added (f)1.

Case Notes

Portion of court reporters' unused sick time which accrued during time they were paid by counties was subject to reimbursement upon retirement. *Matter of Wargo*, 229 N.J.Super. 284, 551 A.2d 205 (A.D.1988).

Restoration of teacher's sick leave due to harassment by principal affirmed. *Dorfman v. Board of Education of the Township of Neptune, Monmouth County*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 512.

Cessation of continued sick leave injury benefits was proper. *Shaub v. North Princeton Developmental Center*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (CSV) 521.

Aggravation of preexisting back condition was not compensable where it was reasonably foreseeable. *Gilmartin v. Division of State Police*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (CSV) 288.

4A:6-1.4 Sick leave procedures: State service

(a) The provisions in this section are applicable to State service.

(b) An employee whose work schedule is other than a 24-hour or shift coverage shall, by the scheduled reporting time,

notify a contact person designated by the agency of any absence due to illness.

(c) An employee whose work unit requires 24-hour or shift coverage shall, at least one hour before the scheduled starting time, notify the designated contact person of any absence due to illness. In case of sudden illness or emergency, exceptions may be granted by the designated contact person.

(d) An appointing authority may require proof of illness or injury when there is a reason to believe that an employee is abusing sick leave; an employee has been absent on sick leave for five or more consecutive work days; or an employee has been absent on sick leave for an aggregate of more than 15 days in a 12-month period.

(e) When an illness is of a chronic or recurring nature causing occasional absences of one day or less, one proof of illness shall be required for every six month period. The proof of illness must specify the nature of the illness and that it is likely to cause periodic absences from employment.

(f) In case of sick leave due to exposure to a contagious disease, a death in the employee's immediate family or to care for a seriously ill member of the employee's immediate family, reasonable proof may be required.

(g) An appointing authority may require an employee to be examined by a physician designated and compensated by the appointing authority as a condition of the employee's continuation of sick leave or return to work.

1. Such an examination shall establish whether the employee is capable of performing his or her work duties and whether return to employment would jeopardize the health of the employee or that of other employees.

2. The appointing authority shall set the date of the examination to assure that it does not cause undue delay in the employee's return to work.

(h) Failure to follow sick leave notification and verification procedures may result in a denial of sick leave for that specific absence, be considered an abuse of sick leave and/or constitute cause for disciplinary action.

(i) An appointing authority shall provide the Department of Personnel with a record of an employee's unused sick leave when the employee separates from State service. The Department of Personnel shall provide an appointing authority with a record of an employee's unused sick leave if an employee is reemployed. Upon reemployment, an employee is entitled to utilize any unused sick leave from the previous period of employment. Such unused leave carried over shall be used before any leave accrued after reemployment. However, such unused leave carried over shall not be counted for purposes of Supplemental Compensation on Retirement. See N.J.A.C. 4A:6-3.2.

(j) In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq., information obtained pursuant to this section regarding the medical condition or history of an employee shall be collected and maintained on separate forms and in separate medical files and treated as a confidential medical record, except that:

1. Such information shall be available to appropriate appointing authority representatives in connection with inquiries into the ability of an employee to perform job-related functions;

2. Supervisors and managers may be informed regarding necessary restrictions on the work or duties of the employee and necessary accommodations;

3. Authorized first aid and safety personnel may be informed, when appropriate, if the condition might require emergency treatment, or if any specific procedures are needed in the case of fire or other evacuation; and

4. Government officials investigating compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or any other Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability or handicap, shall be provided relevant information on request.

Amended by R.1993 d.47, effective January 19, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 3590(a), 25 N.J.R. 293(a).

Added new (j).

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 32 N.J.R. 1871(a), 32 N.J.R. 2957(a).

Case Notes

County clerk was properly sent for psychiatric evaluations because N.J.A.C. 4A:6-1.4(g), which provides that an appointing authority may require an employee to be examined by a physician designated and compensated by the appointing authority as a condition of the employee's continuation of sick leave or return to work, could be applied to a local government (adopting in part and rejecting in part 2007 N.J. AGEN LEXIS 574). In re Wilson, OAL Dkt. No. CSV 9640-04, 2007 N.J. AGEN LEXIS 1180, Final Decision (October 10, 2007), aff'd per curiam, No. A-1291-07T1, 2009 N.J. Super. Unpub. LEXIS 1055 (App.Div. May 5, 2009).

4A:6-1.5 Vacation, administrative and sick leave adjustments: State service

(a) Employees in State service are liable for vacation and sick leave days taken in excess of their entitlements.

(b) An employee who leaves State service or goes on a leave of absence without pay before the end of the calendar year shall have his or her leave prorated based on time earned, except that the leave of an employee on a voluntary furlough or furlough extension leave shall not be affected. An employee who is on the payroll for greater than 23 days shall earn a full month's allowance, and earn one-half month's allowance if he or she is on the payroll from the 9th through the 23rd day of the month.

1. An employee shall reimburse the appointing authority for paid working days used in excess of his or her prorated and accumulated entitlements.

2. An employee who returns to work from a leave of absence shall not be credited with paid vacation or sick leave until the amount of leave used in excess of the prorated entitlement has been reimbursed.

(c) In State service, intermittent days off without pay other than voluntary furlough or furlough extension days shall be aggregated and considered as a continuous leave without pay for calculation of reduced vacation and sick leave credits. When intermittent days off without pay other than voluntary furlough or furlough extension days equal 11 working days, the employee's vacation and sick leave credit shall be reduced by one-half of one month's entitlement. Union leave days pursuant to a negotiated agreement shall not be included in such calculations.

(d) An employee shall not be reimbursed for accumulated sick leave when leaving State service except for separations on retirement as provided in N.J.A.C. 4A:6-3.

(e) When an employee is transferred in State service, the employee's former appointing authority shall provide the new State appointing authority with a record of an employee's unused vacation, administrative and sick leave.

(f) In State service, when an employee's workweek changes, the employee's vacation, administrative and sick leave entitlements shall be recalculated in the following manner:

1. The number of hours of vacation, administrative and sick leave for the former workweek shall be converted into days by dividing by the number of hours in the former workweek workday; and

2. This number of days shall be converted into hours for the new workweek by multiplying by the number of hours in the new workweek workday.

EXAMPLE: Mary Smith is in a 35 hour workweek title. On January 1 of the current year, she had accumulated 245 sick leave hours from prior years and was credited with 105 sick leave hours for the current year (15 days x 7 hours), or a total of 350 sick leave hours. Effective May 1, she is appointed to a title with a 40 hour workweek. Her new sick leave entitlement is computed by dividing 350 by seven, the number of hours in a 35 hour workweek workday, to yield the result of 50 days of sick leave. The 50 days are then multiplied by eight, the number of hours in a 40 hour workweek workday. Thus, Mary Smith's converted sick leave hours are 400.

EXAMPLE: Thomas Brown is in a 40 hour workweek title. On January 1, he had accumulated 230 sick leave hours from prior years and was credited with 120 sick

leave hours for the current year (15 days x 8 hours), or a total of 350 sick leave hours. Effective May 1, he is appointed to a title with a 35 hour workweek. His new sick leave entitlement is computed by dividing 350 by eight, the number of hours in a 40 hour workweek workday, to yield the result of 43.75 days of sick leave. The 43.75 days are then multiplied by seven, the number of hours in a 35 hour workweek workday. Thus, Thomas Brown's converted sick leave hours are 306 (43.75 x 7 = 306.25, rounded to 306).

(g) In State service, an employee whose status changes from part time to full time, or from full time to part time, shall receive sick leave benefits as follows:

1. If an employee's status changes from part time to full time, the amount of proportional sick leave which the employee has earned as a part time employee is added to the amount of sick leave with which he or she is credited for the remainder of the year as a full time employee.

2. If an employee's status changes from full time to part time, the amount of sick leave which he or she has earned as a full time employee is added to the amount of proportional sick leave with which the employee is credited for the remainder of the year as a part time employee.

EXAMPLE: John Jones works two days a week. Therefore, he is employed for 40 percent of the workweek. As a part time, 40 percent employee, his yearly sick leave is calculated by taking 40 percent of 15 sick leave days; thus, John is credited with six sick leave days on January 1. On pay period 14, John becomes a full time employee. As of that time, he already has earned three sick leave days as a part time, 40 percent employee. As a full time employee for the remainder of the year, John is credited with 7.5 sick days. These are added to the three sick leave days which he earned during the first half of the year, so that he will have a total of 10.5 sick days for the year. Any accumulated sick days which John earned in previous years as a part time, 40 percent employee are added to the 10.5 sick days to which John will be entitled this year.

Amended by R.1989 d.570, effective November 6, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 2429(a), 21 N.J.R. 3451(a).

Added new (f) and (g) regarding calculation of vacation and sick leave when an employee's workweek changes.

Amended by R.1995 d.12, effective January 3, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4126(a), 27 N.J.R. 145(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.346, effective October 4, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 1553(a), 31 N.J.R. 2877(a).

In the caption, inserted "administrative", in (f), twice inserted "vacation, administrative and", and in the examples under (f), substituted references to the "current year" for references to the year 1989.

4A:6-1.6 Sick leave injury (SLI) requirements: State service

(a) In accordance with P.L. 2010, c. 3, the sick leave injury (SLI) program expires for injuries or illnesses sustained by State employees pursuant to the following schedule: