

(c) Public agencies, including the State of New Jersey and political subdivisions, are covered employers without regard to the number of employees employed.

(d) An eligible employee of a covered employer is entitled to 12 weeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period:

1. Because of the birth of a child or the placement of a child for adoption or foster care, except that the entitlement expires at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of birth or placement;
2. Because the employee is needed to care for a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition; or
3. Because the employee's own serious health condition makes the employee unable to do his or her job.

(e) In State service, the 12-month period begins on the first day of FMLA leave.

(f) Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary in the case of an employee who has a serious health condition or in the case of a child, spouse or parent who has a serious health condition.

1. Intermittent leave may last for as little as one hour or for as long as several weeks. A reduced leave schedule reduces the employee's hours per workweek or workday. No limit may be placed on the size of an increment of such leave, except that an employer may limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the employer's payroll system uses to account for use of leave.

2. An employee may take leave in this manner for the birth or placement of a child for adoption or foster care only if the employer agrees.

(g) Special conditions related to FMLA leave are as follows:

1. A husband and wife who both work for the same employer are permitted to take a combined total of 12 weeks of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for the birth or placement for adoption or foster care of a child or to care for a parent with a serious health condition. However, following the use of a portion of the 12-week leave entitlement for one of these purposes, the husband and wife will each be entitled to the difference between the leave taken individually by them and their 12-week entitlement if the additional leave is for a different FMLA purpose (such as their own serious health condition).

2. Employers shall keep FMLA records for no less than three years and shall make them available for inspection, copying and transcription by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor upon request. These records shall include all of the following:

- i. Basic payroll and identifying employee data;

- ii. Dates FMLA leave is taken by employees. FMLA leave shall be designated as such in the employer's records and shall not be placed in the same category as other leaves. A general designation, such as "sick leave," does not fulfill this requirement;

- iii. The hours of the FMLA leave, if the leave is taken in increments of less than one full day;

- iv. Copies of employee notices of leave which fall under the FMLA;

- v. Copies of all general and specific notices given to employees as required under the FMLA and 29 CFR 825.300 et seq.;

- vi. Any written or electronic documents describing employee benefits or employer leave policies outside of leave provisions found in N.J.A.C. 4A:6 et seq.;

- vii. Premium payments of employee benefits; and

- viii. Records of any dispute between the employer and an employee regarding designation of leave as FMLA leave, including any written statement from the employer or employee of the reasons for the designation and for the disagreement.

3. If the employer has a uniformly applied policy governing outside employment, such a policy may continue to apply to an employee while on FMLA leave. Otherwise, an employer may not deny benefits to an employee who is entitled to leave because the employee has outside employment.

4. The enforcing agency for FMLA leave is the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Any complaints related to this leave shall be made to that agency. Standardized forms are available from that agency for use by employers.

(h) If an employee qualifies under both Federal and State law, the leave used counts against the leave's entitlement under both laws, provided that nothing in the FMLA supercedes any provision of State law that provides greater rights than those provided under the FMLA, and further provided that rights under the FMLA shall not be diminished by State law.

(i) An employer may designate an employee's paid leave as FMLA leave if the employee provides information to the employer indicating an entitlement to such leave. The employer shall immediately notify the employee that the paid leave has been designated as FMLA leave.

(j) In State service, FMLA leave without pay shall not be deducted from seniority for layoff purposes. For all other purposes, FMLA leave without pay shall be treated the same as other leaves without pay.

New Rule, R.1994 d.620, effective December 19, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 3511(a), 26 N.J.R. 5002(b).

4A:6-1.22 Donated leave program

(a) A State employee shall be eligible to receive donated sick or vacation leave if the employee:

1. Has completed at least one year of continuous State service;
2. Is suffering from a catastrophic health condition or injury which is expected to require a prolonged absence from work by the employee, or is needed to provide care to a member of the employee's immediate family who is suffering from a catastrophic health condition or injury; and
3. Has exhausted all accrued sick, vacation and administrative leave and all compensatory time off.

(b) A State employee may request that the appointing authority approve his or her participation in the program, as a leave recipient or leave donor. The employee's supervisor may make such a request on behalf of the employee for his or her participation in the program as a leave recipient.

1. The employee or supervisor requesting the employee's acceptance as a leave recipient shall submit to the appointing authority medical verification from a physician or other licensed health care provider concerning the nature and anticipated duration of the disability resulting from serious health condition or injury.
2. When the appointing authority has approved an employee as a leave recipient, the appointing authority shall, with the employee's consent, post or circulate the employee's name along with those of other eligible employees in a conspicuous manner to encourage the donation of leave time, and shall provide notice to all negotiations representatives in that appointing authority.
 - i. If the employee is unable to consent to this posting or circulation, the employee's family may consent on his or her behalf.

(c) In State service, a leave recipient must receive at least five sick days or vacation days or a combination thereof from one or more leave donors to participate in the donated leave program. A leave donor shall donate only whole sick days and may not donate more than 10 such days to any one recipient.

1. A leave recipient shall receive no more than 180 sick days or vacation days, and shall not receive any such days on a retroactive basis.
2. A leave donor shall have remaining at least 20 days of accrued sick leave if donating sick leave and at least 12 days of accrued vacation leave if donating vacation leave.
3. A leave donor shall not revoke the leave donation.

4. If a leave donor is not in the same department or autonomous agency as the leave recipient, appropriate arrangements shall be made between the affected appointing authorities to verify donor eligibility and adjust leave records. However, the posting requirement set forth in (b)2 above is limited to the recipient's appointing authority.

(d) While using donated leave time in State service, the leave recipient shall accrue sick leave and vacation leave and be entitled to retain such leave upon his or her return to work.

1. Any unused, donated leave shall be returned to the leave donors on a prorated basis upon the leave recipient's return to work, except that if the proration of leave days results in less than one day per donor to be returned, that leave time shall not be returned.

2. Upon retirement, the leave recipient shall not be granted supplemental compensation on retirement for any unused sick days which he or she had received through the leave donation program.

(e) A State employee shall be prohibited from threatening or coercing or attempting to threaten or coerce another employee for the purpose of interfering with rights involving donating, receiving or using donated leave time. Such prohibited acts shall include, but not be limited to, promising to confer or conferring a benefit such as an appointment or promotion or making a threat to engage in, or engaging in, an act of retaliation against an employee.

(f) In local service, an appointing authority may establish a donated leave program which shall be consistent with the provisions of (a) through (e) above, with approval of the Commissioner.

1. The appointing authority shall submit to the Commissioner a donated leave program proposal no later than 30 days before the planned implementation of the program. The proposal shall include a summary of consultations with affected negotiations representatives concerning the program and name the donated leave program administrator for the appointing authority.

2. The appointing authority shall not implement a donated leave program unless the program has been approved by the Commissioner.

3. The appointing authority shall retain all records concerning implementation of an approved donated leave program subject to Department of Personnel audit.

4. The appointing authority may suspend or terminate the donated leave program at any time upon 30 days written notice of such suspension or termination to the Commissioner, all affected employees and labor negotiations representatives.

New Rule, R.1993 d.47, effective January 19, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 3590(a), 25 N.J.R. 293(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.368, effective August 5, 1996.
See: 28 N.J.R. 2107(a), 28 N.J.R. 3781(a).

Added eligibility for employees with family members suffering from a catastrophic health condition, provided for leave donors not in the same department as leave recipients, and authorized donated leave programs for local service.

4A:6-1.23 Voluntary furlough program

(a) The purpose of a voluntary furlough program is to lessen the need for reductions in force by allowing employees in the career, senior executive or unclassified services to take up to 30 days off from work without pay in a calendar year, with accrual of leave time, anniversary dates and seniority treated as if the employee is in pay status.

(b) In local service, an appointing authority may establish a voluntary furlough program which may differ in detail but which shall be consistent with the purpose of these rules, with approval of the Commissioner.

1. The appointing authority shall submit to the Commissioner, through the appropriate regional office, a vol-

untary furlough program proposal no later than 30 days before the planned implementation of the program. The proposal shall specify departments to be affected, employees or titles to be affected, include a summary of consultations with affected negotiations representatives concerning the program and name the voluntary furlough program administrator for the appointing authority.

2. The appointing authority shall not implement a voluntary furlough program unless the program has been approved by the Commissioner.

3. The appointing authority shall retain all records concerning implementation of an approved voluntary furlough program subject to Department of Personnel audit.

4. The appointing authority may suspend or terminate the voluntary furlough program at any time upon 30 days written notice of such suspension or termination to the Commissioner, all affected employees and labor negotiations representatives.