

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-5.1c, Chapter 14, Rules Pertaining to the Family Leave Act, expires on August 5, 2014. See: 46 N.J.R. 583(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.

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

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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).

Deleted “Disability leave”; rewrote “Employer”.
Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

In definition “Base Hours”, inserted the third sentence; in definition “Care”, inserted “arranging for a change in care,”; in definition “Employer”, inserted the last sentence; and in definition “Serious health condition”, inserted information regarding definition of “continuing medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider”.

Case Notes

Under New Jersey law as predicated by federal court, the New Jersey Family Leave Act’s definition of “employer” did not exempt firms that employed fewer than 50 people within New Jersey. *Callari v. Rehau Inc.*, 14 F.Supp.2d 620 (D.N.J. 1998).

“Base hours” include regular hours for which employee is paid workers’ compensation benefits, as that term is used in Family Leave Act section defining “employee.” *Kenney v. Meadowview Nursing and Convalescent Center*, 706 A.2d 295, 308 N.J.Super. 565 (A.D. 1998).

Corporation having less than dozen employees in New Jersey, but with 164 employees in six states, was “employer” for purposes of New Jersey’s Family Leave Act. *Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. Director, Div. on Civil Rights*, 294 N.J.Super. 101, 682 A.2d 750 (A.D.1996).

13:14-1.3 Applicability

(a) For the purpose of counting employees, an employer, as defined in the Act and in this chapter, shall consider:

1. Employees in this State, irrespective of their eligibility for family leave;
2. Employees who work outside of the State of New Jersey; and
3. Employees of an employer’s subsidiary, division or other related entity. In making the determination of whether to count the employees of an employer’s subsidiary, division or other entity, the Division on Civil Rights will consider any or all of the following factors on a case by case basis:
 - i. The interrelationship of the employer’s operation;
 - ii. The degree of centralized control of labor relations;
 - iii. The existence of common management; and/or
 - iv. The degree of common ownership or financial control.

(b) Employers that are government entities are deemed to be an “employer” under the Act notwithstanding the requirements of (a) above. Government entities may deny leave under the Act to those employees that are exempt pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.9.

Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).
Rewrote (b).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Federal Leave Act Broadens N.J. Coverage. David H. Ben-Asher, Elliot M. Baumgart, 133 N.J.L.J. No. 16, 10 (1993).

Case Notes

Salesperson who was discharged on day she announced her pregnancy suffered unlawful discrimination; employer’s assertion that it had previously made determination to discharge salesperson was not credible. *Raiani v. Interactive Incorporated*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (CRT) 131.

Pregnant employee failed to establish that employer’s proffered reasons for discharging her were pretextual and that her pregnancy was determinative factor in decision to discharge. *Perry v. Manuel S. Newman & Company*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (CRT) 85.

13:14-1.4 Terms of leave

(a) Family leave may be taken for up to 12 weeks within any 24-month period. The leave may be paid, unpaid or a combination of paid and unpaid. The employee who requests the leave must provide the employer reasonable advance notice, the length of which will be determined by the type of leave requested, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.5.

(b) An employer may establish a policy which requires employees to provide such notice in writing, except that such policy must provide that, in emergent circumstances, an employee may provide the employer with oral notice when written notice is impracticable. The policy may require that an employee must provide the employer written notice after submitting oral notice. A policy requiring written notice shall not be applicable to an employee unless the employer adequately informs the employee of such a policy.

(c) In determining the 24-month period in which the 12 weeks of leave shall be granted under the Act, an employer may choose from any of the following methods:

1. The calendar year;
2. Any fixed “leave year,” such as a fiscal year or a year starting on an employee’s “anniversary date”;
3. The 24-month period measured forward from the date any employee’s first leave under the Act begins; or
4. A “rolling” 24-month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any leave under the Act.

(d) An employer may choose any method of determining the 24-month period listed in (c) above, provided that employees are notified of the alternative chosen and the alternative chosen is applied consistently and uniformly to all employees. An employer wishing to change to another alternative is required to give at least 60 days notice to all employees, and the transition must take place in such a way that the employees retain the full benefit of 12 weeks of leave under whichever method affords the greatest benefit to the employee. Under no circumstances may a new method be implemented in order to avoid the Act’s leave requirements. If an employer fails to select one of the options listed in (c) above for measuring the 24-month period, the option that provides the most beneficial outcome for the employee will be used.

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

In (a), substituted “will” for “to” preceding “be determined”, and added “, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.5”.

Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

In (a), deleted the second sentence; and added (c) and (d).

Case Notes

Employee’s conversation with her direct supervisor that she would need family leave to care for her terminally ill husband constituted sufficient proper advance notice of her need for leave. *Barone v. Leukemia Society of America*, 42 F.Supp.2d 452 (D.N.J. 1998).

13:14-1.5 Leave entitlements

(a) An eligible employee may take 12 weeks of family leave within any 24 month period in order to provide care made necessary by reason of:

1. The birth of a child of the employee;
2. The placement for adoption of a child with an employee; or
3. The serious health condition of family member of the employee.

(b) The leave may be paid, unpaid or a combination of paid and unpaid. Should an eligible employee take less than 12 weeks of family leave for any of the above reasons, such employee shall be entitled to take additional leave for any of the above reasons provided that the total leave taken does not exceed 12 weeks in any consecutive 24 month period and the other qualifications and restrictions contained in the Act, attendant to each type of leave, are not abridged.

(c) An eligible employee is entitled to up to 12 consecutive weeks of family leave in order to care for such employee’s newly born child or child placed for adoption with such employee. An employee is entitled to a family leave for the birth or adoption of a child if the employer falls within the statutory definition of employer at the time leave commences and commencement of the leave begins within one year of the birth or adoption of the child. An employee taking a family leave for either of these reasons may take such leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule only if agreed to by the employee and the employer.

1. An employee who takes a leave for these purposes shall provide the employer with notice no later than 30 days prior to the commencement of the leave, except where emergent circumstances warrant shorter notice.

(d) An employee whose family member (as defined by the Act) has a serious health condition is entitled to up to 12 weeks of family leave taken on a consecutive, reduced leave or when medically necessary, intermittent basis. The care that an employee provides need not be exclusive and may be given in conjunction with any other care provided. When requesting family leave on an intermittent basis or reduced leave schedule, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule such leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the employer.

1. An employee who takes a leave in connection with the serious health condition of a family member shall provide the employer with notice, no later than 30 days prior to the commencement of the leave, except where emergent circumstances warrant shorter notice.

2. For purposes of this subsection, the total time within which an intermittent leave is taken may not exceed a 12 month period, if such leave is taken in connection with a single serious health condition. Intermittent leaves taken in connection with more than one serious health condition episode must be taken within a consecutive 24 month period, or until such time as the employee’s 12 week family leave entitlement is exhausted, whichever is shorter. Any remaining family leave to which the employee is entitled, subsequent to the expiration of any or all intermittent leaves, may be taken in a manner consistent with this chapter.

3. For purposes of this subsection, an employee taking a family leave on a reduced leave schedule shall not be entitled to such leave for more than a consecutive 24 week period. An eligible employee shall be entitled to only one leave on a reduced leave schedule during any consecutive 24 month period. Any remaining family leave to which the employee is entitled subsequent to the expiration of a leave taken on a reduced leave schedule may be taken on a consecutive or intermittent basis.

4. If an employee needs intermittent leave or leave on a reduced leave schedule that is foreseeable based on care of or planned medical treatment for a family member, or if an employer agrees to permit an employee intermittent or reduced schedule leave for the birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption, the employer may require the employee during the period of leave to temporarily transfer to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee’s regular position. The alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits to the employee’s regular position. An employer may not transfer an employee to an alternative position in order to discourage the employee from taking leave or otherwise work a hardship on the employee. When an employee who is taking leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule and has been transferred to an alternative position is able to return to full-time work, he or she must be placed in the same or equivalent job as the one he or she left when the leave commenced.

(e) An employee’s entitlement to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of a requested family leave shall be governed by the employer’s policy with respect to other leaves of absence.

1. If an employer permits an employee to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of other leaves, then that policy shall similarly govern an employee’s entitlement to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of the requested family leave.

2. If an employer does not permit an employee to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of other leaves, then the employee is not entitled to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of family leave.

3. An employer which does not have a policy of either permitting or denying an employee to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of any other leave of absence shall permit an employee to return to work prior to the prearranged expiration of requested family leave if the early return of an employee will not cause the employer undue hardship, such as, requiring the employer to incur the expense of continuing the employment of a temporary employee who was hired to replace the employee who is taking family leave.

(f) An employer shall not require an employee to take a leave of absence beyond the period of time that an employee requests family leave.

Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

In (d)1, substituted "30" for "15"; and added (d)4.

13:14-1.6 Relation with other laws

(a) Where an employee requests leave for a reason covered by both the Act and another law, the leave simultaneously counts against the employee's entitlement under both laws. For example, the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq., provides leave to care for a seriously ill spouse and the Act also provides leave for that reason. Under this example, since the leave is taken for a purpose covered by both the FMLA and the Act, the leave simultaneously counts against the employee's entitlement under both laws.

(b) Medical or disability leave granted under other laws, but not granted under the Act, shall not abridge an employee's right to leave or other protections granted under the Act. For example, the FMLA provides leave for an employee's own disability, but disability leaves are not covered by the Act. Some situations which may arise under this example include, but are not limited to:

1. If an employee first takes FMLA leave because of his or her own disability, including a disability related to pregnancy or childbirth, the employee would be entitled to an additional 12 weeks of leave within 24 months under the Act to care for a seriously ill family member or newly born or adopted child, because the prior disability leave was taken for a purpose not covered by the Act. Under this example, if an eligible employee is on disability leave while pregnant for four weeks and is on disability leave following childbirth for an addition six weeks, those 10 weeks that the employee is on disability leave count against the employee's FMLA entitlement only, and the employee retains the full 12-week entitlement under the Act for the care of the newly-born child; and

2. If an employee takes FMLA leave because of his or her own disability, including a disability related to pregnancy or childbirth, and a family member becomes seriously ill or a child is born or adopted while he or she is still on FMLA disability leave, the intervening birth, adoption or serious family illness does not convert the FMLA leave to a leave under the Act. For as long as the employee continues to be eligible for FMLA leave based on his or her own disability, the leave does not simultaneously count against the employee's entitlement under the Act.

(c) An employee retains all rights under the Temporary Disability Benefits Law, N.J.S.A. 43:21-25 et seq., when taking leave under the Act, and an employee's receipt of disability benefits or other compensation does not limit or impair the employee's right to take leave to care for a covered family member under the Act while receiving such benefits. For example, if an employee is receiving temporary disability benefits based on a post-partum medical condition, but has exhausted her Federal FMLA leave, she is entitled to begin her twelve weeks of leave under the Act to care for her newly born child, even though she is still disabled as defined by the Temporary Disability Benefits Law and is receiving compensation under that law.

Repeal and New Rule, R.2002 d.374, effective November 18, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 208(a), 34 N.J.R. 3968(a).

Section was "Disability leave".

Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

In (b)1, inserted the last sentence.

Case Notes

Pregnant claimant's civil rights claims denied for failure to prove former employer's legitimate, nondiscriminatory reasons for dismissal were pretextual. *Brady v. Dickstein Associates Insurance Agency*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (CRT) 68.

13:14-1.7 Accrued paid leave

For the purpose of governing the use of accrued paid leave, employers shall treat family leave in the same manner as similar leaves of absence have been treated. If an employer has had a past practice or policy of requiring its employees to exhaust all accrued paid leave during a leave of absence, the employer may require employees to do so during a family leave. If an employer has a policy of allowing employees to take unpaid leaves without first exhausting accrued paid leave while on leave, it shall not require employees to exhaust accrued paid leave while on family leave. In situations where an employer does not have an established policy in this regard, the employee shall be entitled to utilize any accrued paid leave as part of the family leave. If such an employee determines not to utilize accrued paid leave, the employer shall not require such employee to utilize any accrued paid leave as part of the leave. Where an employer maintains leaves of absence which provide different policies and/or practices regarding the use of accrued paid leave, the employer shall treat family leave in the same manner as that other leave of absence which most closely resembles 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 the first sentence, substituted "manner" for "matter" preceding "as similar leaves", and in the third sentence, deleted "family" preceding the third reference to leave.

13:14-1.8 Other employment

An employee on family leave may not engage in other full-time employment during the term of the leave, unless such employment commenced prior to the leave and is not otherwise prohibited by law. During the term of family leave an employee may commence part-time employment which shall not exceed half the regularly scheduled hours worked for the employer from whom the employee requested leave. An employee may continue part-time employment which commenced prior to the employee's family leave, at the same number of hours that the employee was regularly scheduled prior to such leave. An employer may not maintain a policy or practice which prohibits part-time employment during the course of a leave.

13:14-1.9 Exemptions

(a) An employer is not required to grant a family leave to any employee who would otherwise be eligible under this Act if:

1. The employee's base salary ranks within the highest paid five percent or his or her base salary is one of the seven highest, whichever number of employees is greater (for purposes of this exception, all employees of an employer whether employed in New Jersey or not shall be included in this calculation);
2. The employer can demonstrate that the granting of the leave would cause a substantial and grievous economic injury to the employer's operations; and
3. The employer notifies the employee of its intent to deny the leave when such determination is made.

13:14-1.10 Certification by an employee

(a) An employer may require an employee who requests family leave to sign a form of certification attesting that such employee is taking family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or to care for a family member because of that family member's serious health condition, whichever is applicable. The employer may not require the employee to sign or otherwise submit a form of certification attesting to additional facts, including the employee's eligibility for family leave. Any employee who refuses to sign such certification may be denied the requested leave.

1. An employer may subject an employee to reasonable disciplinary measures, depending on the circumstances, when an employee intentionally misrepresents that such employee is taking family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or to care for a family member because of that family member's serious health condition, whichever is appli-

cable. The form of certification established by the employer shall contain a statement warning the employee of the consequences of refusing to sign the certification or falsely certifying.

(b) An employer may require that any period of family leave be supported by certification issued by a duly licensed health care provider or any other health care provider determined by the Director to be capable of providing adequate certification.

1. Where the certification is for the serious health condition of a family member of the employee, the certification shall be sufficient if it states the date on which the serious health condition commenced, the probable duration of the condition and the medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition.

2. Where the certification is for the birth or placement of the child, the certification need only state the date of birth or date of placement, whichever is appropriate.

3. In any case in which the employer has reason to doubt the validity of the certification provided pursuant to (b)1 above, the employer may require, at its own expense, that an employee obtain an opinion regarding the serious health condition from a second health care provider designated or approved, but not employed on a regular basis, by the employer. If the second opinion differs from the certification provided pursuant to (b)1 above, the employer may require, at its own expense, that the employee obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved jointly by the employer and the employee concerning the serious health condition. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be considered to be final and shall be binding on the employer and the employee.

(c) An employer shall not use the certification requirements provided in (a) and (b) above to intimidate, harass or otherwise discourage an employee from requesting or taking family leave or asserting any of the employee's rights to family leave under these regulations or the Act.

13:14-1.11 Reinstatement

(a) Upon the expiration of a family leave, an employee shall be restored to the position such employee held immediately prior to the commencement of the leave. If such position has been filled, the employer shall reinstate such employee to an equivalent position of like seniority, status, employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.

(b) If, during a family leave provided by the Act, the employer experiences a reduction in force or layoff and the employee would have lost the employee's position had the employee not been on leave, as a result of the reduction in force or pursuant to the good faith operation of a bona fide layoff and recall system including a system under a collective bargaining agreement where applicable, the employee shall

not be entitled to reinstatement to the former or an equivalent position. The employee shall retain all rights under any applicable layoff and recall system, including a system under a collective bargaining agreement, as if the employee had not taken the leave.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Job Equivalence is Key Leave Issue. Courtney E. Redfern, 136 N.J.L.J. No. 15, 526 (1994).

13:14-1.12 Multiple requests for family leave

An employer shall grant a family leave to more than one employee from the same family (for example, a husband and a wife, or a brother and a sister) at the same time, provided such employees are otherwise eligible for the leave.

Amended by R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

Inserted "a husband and a wife, or a".

13:14-1.13 Employers with multiple leaves of absence

Where an employer maintains leaves of absence which provide benefits, other than health benefits, that differ depending upon the type of leave taken, such employer shall provide those benefits to an employee on family leave in the same manner as it provides benefits to employees who are granted that other leave of absence which most closely resembles family leave.

13:14-1.14 Notice to employees

(a) Employers covered under the Act shall display the official Family Leave Act poster of the Division on Civil Rights in accordance with N.J.A.C. 13:8-2.2.

(b) If an employer covered under the Act maintains written guidance to employees concerning employee benefits or leave rights, such as in an employee handbook, information concerning leave under the Act and employee obligations under the Act must be included in the handbook or other document. If an employer does not have written policies, manuals or handbooks describing employee benefits and leave provisions, the employer shall provide written guidance to each of its employees concerning all the employee's rights and obligations under the Act. Employers may duplicate and provide its employees a copy of the NJFLA Fact Sheet available on the Division's website, www.njcivilrights.org, to provide such guidance.

Repeal and New Rule, R.2007 d.77, effective March 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 4627(a), 39 N.J.R. 781(c).

Section was "Retroactivity".

13:14-1.15 Prohibition against retaliation

No employer shall discharge or in any way retaliate against or penalize any employee because such employee sought information about family leave provisions, filed a complaint alleging a violation of the Act or this chapter or exercised any right granted under the Act or this chapter.

13:14-1.16 Processing of complaints

Any complaint filed in the Division which alleges a violation of the Act or these regulations shall be processed in the same manner as a complaint filed under the terms of N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 13:4.