

Chapter 173, Laws of New Jersey, 1965: Relating to
Payment of Wages

All Employers Must Pay Wages to All Employees in Full at Least Twice a Calendar Month.

Executive and supervisory employees, however, may be paid at least once a calendar month.

Payment must be made on regular paydays designated in advance.

When a payday falls on a non-work day, payment must be made on the immediately preceding work day, unless a collective bargaining agreement states otherwise.

Pay periods must not end more than 10 working days before payday, when payment is made on a regular payday. If payment is by check, arrangements must be made to allow employees to cash the full check without difficulty.

- Employees leaving or terminated for any reason, including labor disputes, must be paid all wages due not later than the regular payday for the period in which employment ended.
- An additional 10 days may be allowed when a labor dispute involves payroll employees.
- Employees paid on an incentive system must be paid a reasonable estimate of wages due until exact amounts are known.
- Payment may be made through regular pay channels or by mail if requested by the employee.

It is unlawful to make any agreement for payment other than as provided in this act, except to pay at shorter intervals or to pay wages in advance.

Wages due a deceased employee may be paid to the survivors in the order of preference as outlined in the statute.

No Deductions from Employees' Wages are Permitted Except:

Amounts authorized by New Jersey or United States Law or payments to correct payroll errors.

Contributions or payments authorized by employees either in writing or under a collective bargaining agreement for:

Employee welfare • insurance • hospitalization • medical or surgical or both • pension • retirement • profit-sharing plans • group or individual retirement annuity plans • individual retirement accounts at any state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association • company-operated thrift plans • security option or security purchase plans to buy marketable securities • employee personal savings accounts such as a credit union, savings fund society, savings and loan or building and loan association • Christmas, vacation or other savings funds • purchase of company products or employer loans in accordance with the payment schedule contained in the original purchase or loan agreement • safety equipment • U.S. government bonds • costs and fees to replace employee identification for

access to sterile or secured areas of airports • contributions for organized and recognized charities • rental of work clothing or uniforms or for laundering or dry cleaning of work clothing or uniforms • labor union dues and fees • health club membership fees • child care services.

All Employers Must:

- Notify employees when they are hired the rate of pay and the regular payday.
- Notify employees of changes in pay rates or paydays prior to the changes.
- Give each employee a statement of deductions each pay period.
- Make and keep records for employees, including wages and hours, and make such records available for inspection.
- Provide employees when they are hired a required notice (form MW-400) describing the employer's obligation to maintain and report records regarding wages, benefits, taxes and other contributions and assessments.

The Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development will enforce and administer the provisions of this act. The Commissioner or an authorized representative has the power to make all necessary inspections of establishments and records.

Any employer who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this act is guilty of a disorderly persons offense. Upon conviction, such employer will be punished by a fine of at least \$100 but not more than \$1,000. Each day during which any violation of this act continues will constitute a separate and distinct offense.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions allowed by law for violations, the Commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties, up to \$250 for a first violation and up to \$500 for each subsequent violation.

The employer will also pay the Commissioner an administrative fee equal to at least 10% but not more than 25% of any payment due to employees.

The Commissioner may, after giving the employer or successor firm notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), issue a written determination directing any appropriate agency to suspend any one or more licenses that are held by the employer or successor firm, for a period of time determined by the Commissioner.

Note: The Division of Wage and Hour Compliance applies New Jersey's labor laws without regard to a worker's legal status. The Division does not investigate or inquire into the legal status of any worker. The Division does not share information with "Immigration."

Enforced by: Division of Wage and Hour Compliance
NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
PO Box 389, Trenton, NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

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New Jersey Child Labor Law Abstract

Kind of Employment	Minimum Age	Hours of Work Not to Exceed ^{1,3}	Prohibited Hours	Certificate or Permit Required ²
Theatrical: Professional employment in a theatrical production, including stage, motion pictures, and television performances and rehearsals.	None, but minors under 16 must be accompanied at all times by an adult who is a parent, guardian, or representative of employer.	Under 16: No more than 2 shows or productions ⁴ daily or 8 weekly, 5 hours daily, 24 hours weekly, 6 days a week, (includes rehearsal time. Combined hours of school and work not to exceed 8 hours daily.) ⁵ 16 & 17 years old^{5,6,8} 8 hours daily 40 hours weekly 6 days a week	Under 16 Before 7 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁶ 16-17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁶	Under 16 Special Theatrical Permit
Agriculture: No restrictions on work performed outside school hours in connection with minor's own home and directly for the minor's parent or legal guardian.	12 years old Outside school hours 16 years old During school hours	10 hours per day 6 days a week 10 hours per day 6 days a week	None	12-15 years old only Special Agricultural Permit
Newspaper Carriers: Minors who deliver, solicit, sell and collect for newspapers outside of school hours on residential routes.	11 years old	Combined hours of school and work not to exceed 8 hours daily, 40 hours weekly, 7 days	11-13 years old Before 6 a.m. After 7 p.m. 14-17 years old Before 5:30 a.m. After 8 p.m.	11-17 years old NJ publishers may issue Special Newspaper Carrier Permit or local issuing office may issue: Special Permit (11-15 years old) or Employment Certificate (16-17 years old)
Street Trades: Minors who sell, offer for sale, solicit for, collect for, display, or distribute any articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers or magazines or in blacking shoes on any street or other public place or from house to house.	14 years old Outside school hours 16 years old⁹ During school hours	When school is in session: 3 hours per day 18 hours per week. During school vacation: 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week. 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During school vacation: 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	14-15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m. 16-17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11 p.m.	Special Street Trades Permit or Employment Certificate Employment Certificate
General Employment: Includes mercantile establishments, golf carting, private bowling alleys, offices, gas stations, garages, and other places or means of gainful occupations unless otherwise specified.	14 years old 16 years old	When school is in session: 3 hours per day 18 hours per week. When school is not in session: 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week. 8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During summer vacation: ¹⁰ 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	14-15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m. 16-17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11 p.m. Exceptions: 1. School vacation season. 2. Days not preceding a school day, with special written permission of parent or guardian.)	Employment Certificate Employment Certificate
Restaurant and Seasonal	Same as for General Employment except that minors at least 16 years old may be employed after midnight during regular school vacation season, if work begins before 11 p.m. on the previous day, or on work date that do not begin on a school day, with special written permission from a parent or guardian. May not be employed after 3 a.m. or before 6 a.m. on a day before a school day.			
Public Bowling Alleys	Same as for General Employment except that minors at least 16 years old may be employed as pinsetters, lane attendants, or buspersons until 11:30 p.m. — but during the school term the minor must have a special permit.			
Domestic Services in Private Homes No restriction on work performed outside school hours in connection with minor's own home and directly for the minor's parent or legal guardian.	14 years old Outside of school hours 16 years old During school hours	No restrictions Except minors under 16 are limited to 3 hours per day, 18 hours per week when school is in session	None	Employment Certificate
Messengers for Communications Companies Under Supervision and Control of the F.C.C.	14 years old Outside of school hours 16 years old During school hours	No restrictions	None	Employment Certificate
Factory	16 years old	8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week During summer vacation: 10 hours per day 50 hours per week 6 days per week.	When school is in session: After 10 p.m. During school vacation season: Before 6 a.m. and After 10 p.m.	Employment Certificate

Punishment for Violations of Child Labor Law

Whoever employs or permits or suffers any minor to be employed or to work in violation of this act, or of any order or ruling issued under the provisions of this act, or obstructs the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, its officers or agents, or any other person authorized to inspect places of employment under this act, and whoever, having under his control or custody any minor, permits or suffers him to be employed or to work in violation of this act, shall be guilty of an offense.

If a defendant acts knowingly, an offense under this section will be a crime of the fourth degree. Otherwise it will be a disorderly persons offense and the defendant will, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of at least \$100 (up to \$2,000) for an initial violation, and at least \$200 (up to \$4,000) for each subsequent violation.

Each day during which any violation of this act continues will constitute a separate and distinct offense, and the employment of any minor in violation of the act will, with respect to each minor so employed, constitute a separate and distinct offense.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions provided by law for violations of P.L. 1940, c.153 (C.24-2.11 et seq.), when the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development finds that an individual has violated that act, the commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties of up to \$500 for a first violation, up to \$1,000 for a second violation, and up to \$2,500 for each subsequent violation, specified in a schedule of penalties to be promulgated as a rule or regulation by the commissioner in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1966, c.410 (C.52-14B-1 et seq.). When determining the amount of the penalty imposed because of a violation, the commissioner will consider factors including the history of an employer's previous violations, the seriousness of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the size of the employer's business.

No administrative penalty will be levied pursuant to this section unless the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development provides the alleged violator with notification of the violation and of the amount of the penalty by certified mail and an opportunity to request a hearing before the commissioner or his designee within 15 days of receiving the notice.

If a hearing is requested, the commissioner will issue a final order upon such hearing and a finding that a violation has occurred. If no hearing is requested, the notice will become a final order upon expiration of the 15-day period. Payment of the penalty is due when a final order is issued or when the notice becomes a final order. Any penalty imposed pursuant to this section may be recovered with costs in a summary proceeding commenced by the commissioner pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L. 1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

NOTES

¹A minor who is at least 17 years old and a graduate of a vocational school approved by the Commissioner of Education may engage in those pursuits in which the minor majored in said vocational school during those hours permitted for persons 18 years of age and over, if an employment certificate (for a certified copy) accompanies the minor's diploma.

²When schools in the minor's district are not in session, no certificate or permit is required for minors at least 14 years old employed at agricultural fairs, horse, dog, or farm shows that last no more than 10 days.

No certificate is required for persons 15 and older during school vacation for first 14 days of employment in food service, restaurant, retail operations, or seasonal amusement occupations.

³Does not apply to minors 16 or 17 years of age employed during June, July, August, or September by a summer resident camp, conference or retreat operated by a nonprofit or religious corporation or association, unless the employment is primarily general maintenance work or food service activities.

⁴Where the professional employment is reasonably separable into discrete shows or productions.

⁵In Theatrical employment, the combined time spent on a set or on call and performance time shall not exceed 8 hours in any one day.

⁶In certain cases of Theatrical employment, the commissioner has the authority to change the hours of the day when a minor may work, but not the total number of hours.

⁷In General Employment, 14- and 15-year-old minors may work until 9 p.m., with written permission of parent or guardian, from the last day of the minor's school year until Labor Day.

⁸In Theatrical employment, during school vacation: 10 hrs. per day, 50 hrs. per week, 6 days per week.

⁹In Street Trades, during school vacation: 10 hrs. per day, 50 hrs. per week, 6 days per week.

¹⁰Summer Vacation: period beginning on last day of a minor's school year and ending on Labor Day.

Post this notice in a conspicuous place.

This notice is for ready reference only. For full text, consult N.J.S.A. 34:2-21.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 12:58 et seq.

General Information

Breaks

Minors under 18 years old must get a 30-minute meal break after 6 consecutive hours of work.

Working during school hours

Minors under 16 may not work during the hours they are required to attend school.

Employment certificate (also called working papers) & age certificate

Minors who are gainfully employed must have an employment certificate. Some employers may also ask for an age certificate from minors between the ages of 18 and 21. This tells employers a minor is old enough to do certain types of work.

To get working papers or an age certificate, minors must apply in person to the issuing officer of the school district where they live.

Read working papers carefully. They contain information that is important to you. Papers are valid only for the period of time and conditions stated thereon.

Required Records

Employers must keep certain records for all employees under age 18. Required records are:
• Name + address + date of birth + start and ending hours of daily work and meal periods + number of hours worked each day
• wages paid to each minor.

Required records for Newspaper Carriers are:
• Name + address + date of birth + date they began and stopped delivering newspapers + number of newspapers sold + general description of the route area served.

These records are not required to be kept for:
• those engaged in domestic service in private homes
• those engaged in agricultural pursuits
• minors 16-18 years old employed by a summer resident camp, conference or retreat operated by a nonprofit or religious corporation or association during June, July, August or September.

Minimum Wage Requirements

The minimum wage rate does not apply to minors under 18 years of age except as provided in N.J.A.C. 12:56-11, 12:56-14 and N.J.A.C. 12:57, Wage Orders for Minors.

NOTE: Employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) would be required to pay the federal minimum wage to minors not covered by a wage order.

Work Prohibited to Minors

Exemptions to some of these prohibitions apply.

> to work done by students under the supervision and instruction of officers or teachers

> to work done by minors who are at least 17 years old, doing work related to their major field of study, under the conditions of the special vocational school graduate permit

> to work done by minors in junior achievement programs.

The kind of work that students in these programs may do is limited by the Department of Education. Employees should check these prohibitions with the coordinator of each program.

No minor under 18 years of age may be employed, suffered, or permitted to work in, about, or in connection with the following:

- Making or packing paints, colors, white lead, or red lead
- Handling dangerous or poisonous acids or dyes; injurious quantities of toxic or noxious dust, gases, vapors or fumes
- Work involving exposure to benzol or any benzol compound that is volatile or can penetrate the skin
- Making, transporting or using explosives or highly inflammable substances.

The working "the manufacture, transportation or use of explosives or highly inflammable substances" as used in the prohibited occupations section of the Child Labor Act does not include filling the gasoline tanks of gasoline motor-driven vehicles by using a hose connected to automatic or manual-powered pumping equipment commonly used for that purpose in gasoline service stations.

This interpretation does not in any way affect any prohibition contained in the Child Labor Law concerning power-driven or hazardous machinery or hazardous occupations.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

- Carcinogenic substances
- Corrosive material
- Pesticides
- Toxic or hazardous substances
- Radioactive substances and ionizing radiation

PROHIBITED TYPES OF WORK

- Demolishing buildings, ships, or heavy machinery
- Fabricating or assembling ships
- Fueling aircraft, either commercial or private
- Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery in motion or assisting therein
- Operating or repairing elevators or other hoisting apparatus
- Posing nude or without generally accepted attire
- Servicing single-piece or multi-piece dnmwheels
- Serving beverages out of any bar service area, including outside bars at pools or other recreational facilities
- Transporting payrolls other than within the employer's premises
- Construction work (exemptions include minors doing volunteer work in affordable housing).

- *Construction work means:
 - erecting, altering, repairing, renovating, demolishing or removing any building or structure
 - excavating, filling and grading sites
 - excavating, repairing or paving roads and highways, and
 - any function performed within 30 feet of the above operations.
- *Construction work does not include the repair or painting of fences, buildings and structures up to 12 feet tall.

Most occupations in slaughtering, meat packing, processing, or rendering, including operating slicing machines used in delicatessens and restaurants for cutting or slicing any food product.

PROHIBITED MACHINES/EQUIPMENT

No minor under 16 years of age may be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with power-driven machinery.

- Power-driven machinery includes, but is not limited to:
 - Calendar rolls or mixing rolls in rubber manufacturing
 - Contracting extractors or mangles in laundries or dry cleaning establishments
 - Circular saws, band saws, guillotine shears

- Compactors
- Conveyors and related equipment
- Corn pickers, power hay balers, power field choppers, including work in or on same
- Cumulating, crimping or embossing machines
- Cutting machines that have a guillotine action
- Dough bakets or mixing machines in bakeries or cracker machinery
- Grinding, abrasive, polishing or buffing machines; however, apprentices operating under conditions of a bona fide apprenticeship may grind their own tools.
- Paper lace machines
- Power lawn mowers
- Power woodworking and metal working tools
- Power-driven woodworking machinery (operating or helping to operate); however, apprentices in a bona fide apprenticeship may operate such machines under competent instruction and supervision
- Punch presses or stamping machines if the clearance between the ram and the die or the stripper exceeds 1/4 inch
- Steam boilers with more than 15 pounds of pressure.
- Power-driven machinery does not include:
 - Agricultural machines when used on farms such as standard type poultry feeders, egg washers, egg coolers, and milking machines
 - Cash register conveyor belt in a supermarket or retail establishment for minors at least 15 years old working as cashiers or baggers
 - Standard domestic type machines or appliances when used in domestic or business establishments
 - Standard office type machines
 - Standard type passenger elevator (attended or unattended).

PROHIBITED PLACES

Any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, or sold for consumption on the premises (however, minors at least 16 years old may work as pinsetters, lane attendants, or buspersons in public bowling alleys, and in restaurants or in the executive offices, maintenance departments, or pool or beach areas of a hotel, motel or guest house — but may not prepare, sell or serve alcoholic beverages, or prepare photographs, or work in any dancing or theatrical exhibition or performance which is not part of a theatrical production where alcoholic beverages are sold on the premises, while so employed. Minors at least 14 years of age may be employed as golf caddies and pool attendants).

Any place or condition operated or maintained for immoral purposes or a disorderly house
Junk or scrap metal yards, which means any place where old iron, metal, paper, cordage and other refuse is collected and deposited or both sold and may be treated so as to be used in some form or discarded or where automobiles or machines are demolished for the purpose of salvaging metal or parts

Mines or quarries
Ore reduction works, smelters, hot rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, forging shops, or any other place where metals are heated, melted or treated
Pool and billiard rooms
Video stores where X-rated movies are rented or sold.

PROHIBITIONS FOR ACTORS & PERFORMERS

Appearing as a rope or wire walker or rider, gymnast, wrestler, boxer, contortionist, acrobat, rider of a horse or other animal unless the minor is trained to safely ride such horse or animal or rider of any vehicle other than that generally used by a minor of the same age

Appearing in any illegal, indecent, or immoral exhibition, practice, or theatrical production
Any practice, exhibition or theatrical production dangerous to the life, limb, health or morals of a minor
Appearance or exhibition of any physically deformed or mentally deficient minor.

OTHER PROHIBITED

Indecent or immoral exposure.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, PO Box 389, Trenton NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

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If you need this document in Braille or large print, call 609-292-2305.

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New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Chapter 194, Laws of New Jersey, 2009, Relating to

Employer Obligation to Maintain and Report Records

Regarding Wages, Benefits, Taxes and Other Contributions and Assessments Pursuant to State Wage, Benefit and Tax Laws

Wage Payment Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-4.1 et seq.) and

Wage and Hour Law (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a et seq.)

Each employer must keep a record of each employee which contains the following information:

1. The name of the employee;
2. The address of the employee;
3. The birth date of the employee if the employee is under the age of 18;
4. The total hours worked by the employee each day and each workweek;
5. The earnings of each employee, including the regular hourly wage, gross to net amounts with itemized deductions, and the basis on which wages are paid;
6. Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, the total gratuities received by the employee during the payroll week;
7. Regarding each employee who receives gratuities, daily or weekly reports completed by the employee containing the following information: (a) the employee's name, (b) the employee's address, (c) the employee's social security number, (d) the name and address of the employer, (e) the calendar day or week covered by the report, and (f) the total amount of gratuities received; and
8. Regarding each employee for whom the employer claims credit for food or lodging as a cash substitute for the employee who receives food or lodging supplied by the employer, information substantiating the cost of furnishing such food or lodgings, including but not limited to the nature and amount of any expenditures entering into the computation of the fair value of the food or lodging and the date required to compute the amount of the depreciated investment in any assets allocable to the furnishing of the lodgings, including the date of acquisition or construction, the original cost, the rate of depreciation and the total amount of accumulated depreciation on such assets.

The employer may use any system of time keeping provided that it is a complete, true and accurate record.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above for a period of six years.

The employer must keep the wage and hour records described above at the place of employment or in a central office in New Jersey.

Prevailing Wage Act (N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.25 et seq.)

The Prevailing Wage Act applies to employers only under certain circumstances.

Specifically, it applies only when an employer enters into a contract in excess of the prevailing wage contract threshold amount for any public work (as the term "public work" is defined at N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.26) to which any

public body is a party or for public work to be done on a property or premises owned by a public body or leased or to be leased by a public body.

Each public works contractor must submit to the public body or lessor which contracted for the public works project a certified payroll record containing the following employee information:

1. Name;
2. Address;
3. Social security number;
4. Craft or trade;
5. Actual hourly rate of pay;
6. Actual daily, overtime and weekly hours worked in each craft or trade;
7. Gross pay;
8. Itemized deductions;
9. Net pay paid to the employee;
10. Any fringe benefits paid to approved plans, funds or programs on behalf of the employee; and
11. Fringe benefits paid in cash to the employee.

Each public works contractor must, within 10 days of payment of wages, submit the certified payroll record to the public body or the lessor which contracted for the public works project.

Each public works contractor which employs one or more apprentices on a public works project must maintain with its records written evidence that the apprentice or apprentices are registered in an approved apprenticeship program while performing work on the project.

Unemployment Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-1 et seq.),

Temporary Disability Benefits Law (N.J.S.A. 43:21-25 et seq.) and

Family Leave Insurance Benefits Law, P.L. 2008, c. 17.

Payroll records: Each employing unit must maintain a record for each worker engaged in employment, which record must contain the following information about the worker:

1. Full name, address and social security number;
2. Total remuneration paid in each pay period showing separately cash, including commissions and bonuses; the cash value of all compensation in any medium other than cash; gratuities received regularly in the course of employment if reported by the employee, or if not so reported, the minimum wage rate prescribed under applicable laws of this State or of the United States, or the amount of remuneration actually received by the employee, whichever is higher, and service charges collected by the employer and distributed to workers in lieu of gratuities and tips;
3. An entry under the heading "special payments" of the amount of any special payments, such as bonuses and gifts, which have been paid during the pay period but which relate to employment in a prior period. The following shall be shown separately under this heading: cash payments, cash value of other remuneration, the nature of such payments, the period during which the services were performed for which special payments were payable;
4. The date hired, rehired and returned to work after temporary layoff;
5. The date separated from employment and the reason for separation;
6. Such information as may be necessary to determine remuneration on a calendar week basis; and
7. The number of base weeks (as the term "base week" is defined in N.J.S.A. 43:21-19(t)) and wages.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be kept safe and readily accessible at the New Jersey place of business of the employing unit.

All records referred to in 1. through 7. above must be retained for the current calendar year and for the four preceding calendar years.

Once an employer becomes inactive, the employer must keep all records referred to in 1. through 7. above for the subsequent six quarters.

Wage reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file a WR-30, "Employer Report of Wages Paid," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The WR-30 lists the name, social security number and wages paid to each employee and the number of base weeks worked by the employee during the calendar quarter.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined at N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.7(b)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, WR-30 with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Contribution reporting: Each employer (other than employers of domestic service workers) must electronically file an NJ-927, "Employer's Quarterly Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury, and remit the corresponding unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, temporary disability insurance and family leave insurance contribution payments, within 30 days after the end of each quarter. The NJ-927 lists the total of all wages paid, the wages paid in excess of the taxable maximum, the taxable wages on which contributions are due, the number of workers employed during the pay period, the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for temporary disability insurance and the number of workers insured under a "private plan" for family leave insurance.

Each employer of domestic service workers (as the term "domestic service worker" is defined in N.J.A.C. 12:16-13.11(c)) must file an annual, rather than quarterly, NJ-927H, "Domestic Employer's Annual Report," with the Division of Revenue, within the Department of the Treasury.

Temporary Disability Insurance and Family Leave Insurance information: Each employer must retain all records pertaining to any election to discontinue a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance benefits and must make such records available for inspection by the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance for a one-year period from the date that the private plan is terminated.

Each employer having a private plan for temporary disability insurance and/or family leave insurance must, within 10 days after the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance has mailed the employer a request for information with respect to a period of disability, furnish the Division with any information requested or known to the employer which may bear upon the eligibility of the claimant.

Each employer having two or more approved private plans in effect during a calendar half-year or any portion thereof must, on or before the 30th day following the close of the calendar half-year, file a report showing the amount of taxable wages paid during such calendar half-year to employees while covered under each such private plan.

Each employer who provides temporary disability insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must, for the six-month periods ending June 30 and December 31 of each calendar year during which the self-insured private plan is in effect, file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the respective six-month period showing:

1. The number of claims received during the six-month period,

2. The number of claims accepted during the six-month period,
3. The amount of benefits paid during the six-month period, and
4. Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligations under the plan.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for temporary disability insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

1. The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of disability benefits,
2. The amount contributed by workers during that year,
3. The amount contributed by the employer during that year,
4. The amount of disability benefits paid during that year,
5. Direct cost of administration of the plan during that year, and
6. The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31.

Each employer who provides family leave insurance to its employees through a self-insured private plan must for the one-year period ending December 31 of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan is in effect file a statement with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, on or before the 30th day following the end of the one-year period showing the following information with regard to each of the following types of claims: care of a sick child, care of a sick spouse, care of a sick domestic partner, care of a sick civil union partner, care of a sick parent, bonding by biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by domestic partner or civil union partner of biological parent with a newborn child, bonding by individual with newly adopted child:

1. The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits received during the one-year period,
2. The number of claims for family leave insurance benefits accepted during the one-year period,
3. The number of workers who received family leave insurance benefits during the one-year period,
4. The amount of family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period,
5. The average weekly family leave insurance benefit during the one-year period,
6. The amount of sick leave, vacation leave or other fully paid time, which resulted in reduced benefit duration during the one-year period,
7. With regard solely to family leave insurance benefit claims to care for sick family members, the amount of intermittent family leave insurance benefits paid during the one-year period, and
8. The average duration of family leave insurance benefits, in days, during the one-year period.

The information reported in 1. through 8. above must be broken down by sex and by age group, beginning at 25 years and under and increasing in increments of 10.

On or before the 30th day following the close of each calendar year during which a self-insured private plan for family leave insurance is in effect, the employer must file a report with the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance showing:

1. The amount of funds available at the beginning of that year for payment of family leave insurance benefits,
2. The amount contributed by workers during that year,
3. The direct cost of administration of the plan during that year,
4. The number of employees covered by the plan as of December 31, and
5. Such other information as the Division of Temporary Disability Insurance may require with respect to the financial ability of the self-insurer to meet the self-insured's obligation under the plan.

Workers' Compensation Law (N.J.S.A. 34:15-1 et seq.)

Upon the happening of an accident or the occurrence of any occupational disease, an employer who has insurance coverage or utilizes a third-party administrator shall promptly furnish the insurance carrier or the third-party administrator with accident or occupational disease information.

Within three weeks after an accident or upon knowledge of the occurrence of an occupational disease, every insurance carrier, third-party administrator, statutory non-insured employer, including the State, counties, municipalities and school districts, and duly authorized self-insured employer not utilizing a third-party administrator must file a report designated as "first notice of accident" in electronic data interchange media with the Division of Workers' Compensation through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau in a format prescribed by the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. When filed by an insurance carrier or third-party administrator, the report must also be sent to the employer. If the employer disagrees with the report, the employer may prepare and sign an amended report and file the amended report with the insurance carrier or third-party administrator. The amended report must then be filed electronically with the Division through the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Every insurance carrier providing workers' compensation insurance and every workers' compensation self-insured employer shall designate a contact person who is responsible for responding to issues concerning medical and temporary disability benefits where no claim petition has been filed or where a claim petition has not been answered. The full name, telephone number, mailing address, email address and fax number of the contact person must be submitted to the Division of Workers' Compensation utilizing the Division's contact person form in the manner instructed on the form.

Each employer, when directed to do so by the Division of Workers' Compensation, must submit to the Division of Workers' Compensation copies of such medical certificates and reports as it may have on file.

Gross Income Tax Act (N.J.S.A. 54A:1-1 et seq.)

Employer's Quarterly Report: The Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, reports New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld, unemployment insurance, supplemental workforce fund, workforce development partnership fund, family leave insurance and temporary disability insurance wage and withholding information.

Each employer is required to electronically file an Employer's Quarterly Report, NJ-927, for each calendar quarter, regardless of the amount of tax actually due for a particular quarter. Quarterly reports are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of each quarter.

Employers of "domestic service workers" may report and pay New Jersey Gross Income Tax withheld on an annual, rather than quarterly, basis on an NJ-927H.

Records to be kept: Every employer is required to keep all pertinent records available for inspection by authorized representatives of the New Jersey Division of Taxation. Such records must include the following:

1. The amounts and dates of all wage payments subject to New Jersey Gross Income Tax;
2. The names, addresses and occupations of employees receiving such payments;
3. The periods of their employment;
4. Their social security numbers;
5. Their withholding exemption certificates;
6. The employer's New Jersey Taxpayer Identification Number;
7. Record of weekly, monthly, quarterly remittances and/or returns and annual returns filed;

8. The dates and amounts of payments made; and
9. Days worked inside and outside of New Jersey for all nonresident employees.

Contact Information

If an employee or an employee's authorized representative wishes to contact a State representative in order to provide information to or file a complaint with the representative regarding an employer's possible failure to meet any of the requirements set forth above, he or she may use the following contact information:

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Wage Payment Law, Wage and Hour Law or Prevailing Wage Act:**

Phone: 609-292-2305
E-mail: wagehour@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance
P.O. Box 389
Trenton, NJ 08625-0389

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Unemployment Compensation Law, Temporary Disability Benefits Law or Family Leave Insurance Benefits Law:**

Phone: 609-292-2810
E-mail: emplaccts@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Employer Accounts
P.O. Box 947
Trenton, NJ 08625-0947

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Workers' Compensation Law:**

Phone: 609-292-2515
E-mail: dwc@dol.nj.gov
Mail: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Workers' Compensation
P.O. Box 381
Trenton, NJ 08625-0381

For possible failure to meet the record keeping or reporting requirements of the **Gross Income Tax Act:**

Phone: 609-292-6400
E-mail: nj.taxation@treas.state.nj.us
Mail: New Jersey Department of the Treasury
Division of Taxation • Information and Publications Branch
P.O. Box 281
Trenton, NJ 08625-0281



This notice must be conspicuously posted. Not later than December 7, 2011, each employee must also be provided a written copy of the notice or, for employees hired after November 7, 2011, a written copy of the notice must be provided at the time of the employee's hiring. See N.J.A.C. 12:2-1.3 for alternate methods of posting and distribution by electronic means.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

PROHIBITIONS Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting any employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINEE RIGHTS Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

ENFORCEMENT The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employees or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.

THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1462 REV 02/22

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SUBMINIMUM WAGES

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of subminimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay subminimum wages to workers with disabilities generally applies to work covered by the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, **McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)**, and/or **Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)**. Such subminimum wages are referred to as "commensurate wage rates" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and/or less than the FLSA minimum wage of **\$7.25 per hour**. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

Employers shall make this poster available and display it where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

Subminimum wages under section 14(c) are not applicable unless a worker's disability actually impairs the worker's earning or productive capacity for the work being performed. The fact that a worker may have a disability is not in and of itself sufficient to warrant the payment of a subminimum wage.

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as: An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.

Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include an intellectual or developmental disability, psychiatric disability, a hearing or visual impairment, and certain other impairments. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

WORKER NOTIFICATION

Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever there is a change in the job or a change in the prevailing wage rate, such as when the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

WIOA

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA) amended the Rehabilitation Act by adding section 511, which places limitations on the payment of subminimum wages to individuals with disabilities by mandating the completion of certain requirements prior to and during the payment of a subminimum wage.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

Executive Order 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors, established a minimum wage that generally must be paid to workers performing on or in connection with a covered contract with the Federal Government. Workers covered by this Executive Order and due the full Executive Order minimum wage include workers with disabilities whose wages are calculated pursuant to certificates issued under section 14(c) of the FLSA.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the SCA wage determination.

OVERTIME

Generally, if a worker is performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, that worker must be paid at least 1 1/2 times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

Minors younger than 18 years of age must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of the FLSA. No persons under 16 years of age may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at subminimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.



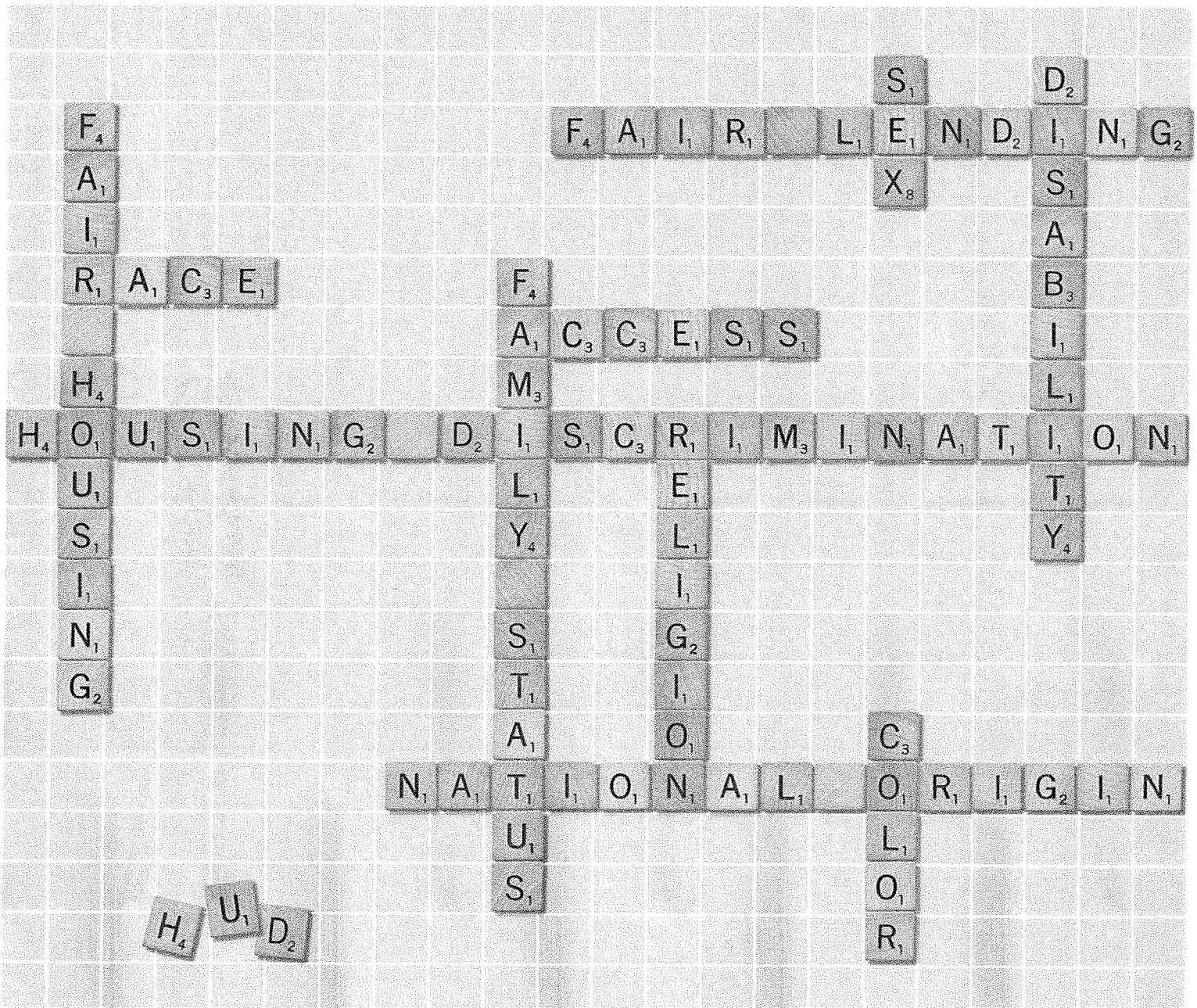
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd



WH1284 REV 01/16

Fair Housing: MORE THAN JUST WORDS



FAIR HOUSING: More than just words on a gameboard, IT IS THE LAW.



**KNOW
YOUR
RIGHTS!**

If you feel you have experienced housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, and family status, contact HUD at **1-800-669-9777** (voice), **1-800-877-8339** (Federal Relay), online at www.hud.gov/fairhousing, or your local fair housing organization.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25

 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

OVERTIME PAY At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employers of “tipped employees” who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee’s tips combined with the employer’s cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

PUMP AT WORK The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child’s birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

ENFORCEMENT The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or recommend criminal prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for violations of the FLSA’s child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage, and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employers incorrectly classify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA’s minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WHY/089 REV 0425

The New Jersey Family Leave Act

The New Jersey Family Leave Act entitles certain employees to take up to 12 weeks of family leave in a 24-month period without losing their jobs. With some exceptions, employers must provide this type of leave if:

- The EMPLOYER has at least 50 employees (or at least 30 employees as of June 30, 2019), or is a government entity, regardless of size.
- The EMPLOYEE has worked for that employer for at least one year, and has worked at least 1,000 hours during the last 12 months.
- The LEAVE OF ABSENCE is being taken to care for or bond with a child within 1 year of the child's birth or placement for adoption or foster care, OR to care for a family member, or someone who is the "equivalent" of family, who has a serious health condition.

Note that the New Jersey Family Leave Act **does not** provide leave for the employee's own health condition. Employees may be eligible for additional leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.

Except when emergent circumstances require shorter notice, the employee must give the employer the following notice before taking Family Leave:

- For intermittent leave, at least 15 days' notice;
- For consecutive leave to care for a newborn or a child placed for foster care or adoption, at least 30 days' notice; and
- For consecutive leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, notice "in a reasonable and practicable manner."
- In emergent circumstances, the employee should give the employer as much notice as possible.

To ensure that the employee meets the eligibility requirements, the employer may require the employee to provide a certification from a health care provider regarding the family member's serious health condition, the date of a newborn's birth or the date of placement for adoption or foster care.

To get more information or to determine whether you can file a complaint with DCR, visit www.NJCivilRights.gov or contact one of the regional offices listed below:

Northern Regional Office

31 Clinton Street
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: (973) 648-2700
Fax: (973) 648-4405

Central Regional Office

140 East Front Street
P.O. Box 090
Trenton, NJ 08625-0090
Phone: (609) 292-4605
Fax: (609) 984-3812

Southern Regional Office

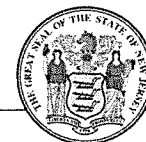
5 Executive Campus
Suite 107
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
Phone: (856) 486-4080
Fax: (856) 486-2255

South Shore Regional Office

1325 Boardwalk
Tennessee Ave. & Boardwalk
Atlantic City, NJ 08401
Phone: (609) 441-3100
Fax: (609) 441-3578



State regulations require all employers covered by the New Jersey Family Leave Act to display this official poster in places easily visible to all employees. N.J.A.C. 13:8-2.2.





Fact Sheet #73: FLSA Protections for Employees to Pump Breast Milk at Work

Revised January 2023

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), most nursing employees have the right to reasonable break time and a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view to express breast milk while at work. This right is available for up to one year after the child's birth.

This fact sheet provides general information on the FLSA's protections for nursing employees, as extended by the Providing Urgent Maternal Protections for Nursing Mothers Act (PUMP Act), which was signed into law on December 29, 2022 (P.L. 117-328).

ABOUT THE FLSA

The FLSA establishes minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor standards affecting full-time and part-time employees in the private sector and in Federal, State, and local governments. The FLSA also protects the rights of employees to pump breast milk at work.

Workers may have greater protections under State or local worker protection laws. The FLSA does not preempt State or local laws that provide greater protections to employees.

For more information about the FLSA, visit www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/flsa.

Break Time to Pump Breast Milk

Most employees have the right to take reasonable break time to express breast milk for their nursing child. For **one year after the child's birth**, covered employees may take reasonable break time **"each time such employee has need to express the milk."** An employer may not deny a covered employee a needed break to pump.

The frequency and duration of breaks needed to express milk will likely vary depending on factors related to the nursing employee and the child.

Factors such as the location of the space and the steps reasonably necessary to express breast milk, such as pump setup, can also affect the duration of time an employee will need to express milk.

Employees who telework are eligible to take pump breaks under the FLSA on the same basis as other employees.

Private Space to Pump Breast Milk

Covered employees must be provided with "a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by an employee to express breast milk." Under the FLSA, a bathroom, even if private, **is not a permissible location** for the employer to provide for pumping breast milk.

The location provided must be functional as a space for expressing breast milk. If the space is not dedicated to the nursing employee's use, it must be available when needed by the employee in order to meet the statutory requirement. A space temporarily created or converted into a space for expressing breast milk or made available when needed by the nursing employee is sufficient provided that the space is shielded from view and free from any intrusion from co-workers and the public.

Workers who telework must also be free from observation by any employer-provided or required video system, including computer camera, security camera, or web conferencing platform.

Covered Employees

As of December 29, 2022, nearly all FLSA-covered employees have the right to take needed time and to access an appropriate space to express breast milk for a nursing child for up to one year after the child's birth. For more information about FLSA coverage, see [Fact Sheet #14](#).

Certain employees of airlines, railroads, and motorcoach carriers are exempt from nursing employee protections under the FLSA. Employees who are exempted may be entitled to break and/or space protections under State or local laws.

Employers with fewer than 50 employees are not subject to the FLSA break time and space requirements if compliance with the provision would impose an undue hardship. Whether compliance would be an undue hardship is determined by looking at the difficulty or expense of compliance for a specific employer in comparison to the size, financial resources, nature, and structure of the employer's business. All employees who work for the covered employer, regardless of work site, are counted when determining whether this exemption may apply.

Examples

- Julia cleans guest rooms at hotels on weekends. Julia is entitled to break time and space under the FLSA for one year after the birth of a child.
- Sam is a registered nurse who is exempt from receiving overtime pay under the FLSA. Beginning on December 29, 2022, Sam is entitled to break time and space for one year after the birth of a child.
- Irina is the shift manager at a fast-food restaurant with several locations and meets all requirements to be exempt from overtime pay requirements under the FLSA. When Irina returns to work after the birth of her child in March of 2023, in order to comply with the law, her employer provides an office to take four breaks a day of 25 minutes each to pump breast milk for the nursing child.

Compensation for Break Time to Pump Breast Milk

Under the FLSA, when an employee is using break time at work to express breast milk they either:

- Must be completely relieved from duty; or
- Must be paid for the break time.

Further, when employers provide paid breaks, an employee who uses such break time to pump breast milk must be compensated in the same way that other employees are compensated for break time.

For more information about time that must be compensated, see [Fact Sheet #22](#).

Examples

- Madison works on a farm. Madison's employer provides all employees with two paid 15-minute rest breaks each day. Madison chooses to use both of the paid 15-minute breaks to pump breast milk for her 6-month-old infant. If Madison needs additional breaks to pump, the additional break time does not have to be compensated as long as Madison does not perform any work during the breaks.
- Peyton is a third-grade teacher. Under the FLSA, Peyton is entitled to time to pump breast milk in a private space. Peyton chooses to grade papers and complete student records while pumping breast milk. Peyton must be compensated for the time spent pumping and doing this work at the same time.
- Lauren's employer requires all employees to attend a team-building meeting at 3pm on Thursdays. Lauren requests break time to pump during the Thursday meeting. Lauren's employer denies her request in violation of the FLSA. Lauren must be paid for the time attending the meeting and must be permitted time and space to pump.

FLSA Prohibitions on Retaliation

It is a violation of the FLSA for any person to "discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this Act, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding, or has served or is about to serve on an industry committee." Employees are protected regardless of whether the complaint is made orally or in writing. Complaints made to the Wage and Hour Division are protected, and most courts have ruled that internal complaints to an employer are also protected.

Example

- Leslie is a delivery truck driver for a department store and takes breaks to pump breast milk a couple of times each day. The supervisor complains that the breaks are interfering with the delivery schedule and moves Leslie to a lower-paying job as a result.

In this example, Leslie has experienced unlawful retaliation under the FLSA.

Remedies for Violations

Beginning April 28, 2023, an employer who violates an employee's right to reasonable break time and space to pump breast milk will be liable for appropriate legal or equitable remedies under the FLSA. Remedies may include employment, reinstatement, promotion, and the payment of wages lost and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, compensatory damages and make-whole relief, such as economic losses that resulted from violations, and punitive damages where appropriate. These remedies are available regardless of whether the employee has also experienced retaliation.*

An employee may file a complaint with the Wage and Hour Division or may file a private cause of action seeking appropriate remedies. Special procedures may apply to filing a private action where an employer has failed to provide an employee with an appropriate space to pump. Special procedures **do not apply** before an employee or other party can file a complaint with the Wage and Hour Division or when an employee brings a private suit to enforce the reasonable break time requirement.

*Please Note: Before April 28, 2023, remedies for violations of the reasonable break time and space requirements of the FLSA are limited to unpaid minimum or overtime wages. An employee who experienced retaliation may also seek additional remedies including, but not limited to, employment, reinstatement, lost wages and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, compensatory damages and make-whole relief, such as economic losses that resulted from violations, and punitive damages where appropriate.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

For additional information, visit our Wage and Hour Division Website: <http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd> and/or call our toll-free information and helpline, available 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in your time zone, 1-866-4USWAGE (1-866-487-9243).

This publication is for general information and is not to be considered in the same light as official statements of position contained in the regulations.



The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within one year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

*Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.

REQUESTING LEAVE

Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

ENFORCEMENT

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

For additional information or to file a complaint:

1-866-4-USWAGE

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

www.dol.gov/whd

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division



Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

What is FMLA leave?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees.

Eligible employees can take **up to 12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness **may take up to 26 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

You have the right to use FMLA leave in **one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is **not paid leave**, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?

Generally, to request FMLA leave you **must**:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You do **not have to share a medical diagnosis** but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You **must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken** or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your **employer may request certification** from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must**:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your **employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing**:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Right to be Free of Gender Inequity or Bias in Pay, Compensation, Benefits or Other Terms and Conditions of Employment

New Jersey and federal laws prohibit employers from discriminating against an individual with respect to his/her pay, compensation, benefits, or terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of the individual's sex.

FEDERAL LAW

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment discrimination based on, among other things, an individual's sex. Title VII claims must be filed with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) before they can be brought in court. Remedies under Title VII may include an order restraining unlawful discrimination, back pay, and compensatory and punitive damages.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 (EPA) prohibits discrimination in compensation based on sex. EPA claims can be filed either with the EEOC or directly with the court. Remedies under the EPA may include the amount of the salary or wages due from the employer, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

Please be mindful that in order for a disparity in compensation based on sex to be actionable under the EPA, it must be for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions.

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. For further information, contact the EEOC at 800-669-4000 or at www.eeoc.gov.

NEW JERSEY LAW

The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) prohibits employment discrimination based on, among other things, an individual's sex. LAD claims can be filed with the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights (NJDCR) or directly in court. Remedies under the LAD may include an order restraining unlawful discrimination, back pay, and compensatory and punitive damages.

Another State law, N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.1 et seq., prohibits discrimination in the rate or method of payment of wages to an employee because of his or her sex. Claims under this wage discrimination law may be filed with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDLWD) or directly in court. Remedies under this law may include the full amount of the salary or wages owed, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

Please be mindful that under the State wage discrimination law a differential in pay between employees based on a reasonable factor or factors other than sex shall not constitute discrimination.

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. For more information regarding LAD claims, contact the NJDCR at 609-292-4605 or at www.njcivilrights.gov. For information concerning N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.1 et seq., contact the Division of Wage and Hour Compliance within the NJDLWD at 609-292-2305 or at <http://lwd.state.nj.us>.

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.



Please contact the County of Cumberland, Personnel Department for any of these forms or posters. While we will make every effort to keep up to date with the NJ Department of Labor Laws posting requirements, sometimes, there may be a delay in the State's publications distribution. We will make every effort to keep this site accurate and up to date and will correct any errors brought to our immediate attention.

Please address your questions, requests or concerns to our office.

Human Resources Department/Personnel Office
164 W. Broad Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302

You may call 856-453-2144 or e-mail:

HR@CumberlandCountyNJ.gov

NOTICE

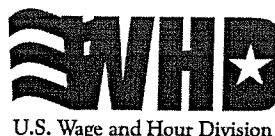
Military Family Leave

On January 28, President Bush signed into law the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008 (NDAA), Public Law 110-181. Section 585(a) of the NDAA amended the FMLA to provide eligible employees working for covered employers two important new leave rights related to military service:

- (1) New Qualifying Reason for Leave.** Eligible employees are entitled to up to 12 weeks of leave because of “any qualifying exigency” arising out of the fact that the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on active duty, or has been notified of an impending call to active duty status, in support of a contingency operation. By the terms of the statute, this provision requires the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations defining “any qualifying exigency.” In the interim, employers are encouraged to provide this type of leave to qualifying employees.

- (2) New Leave Entitlement.** An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember who is recovering from a serious illness or injury sustained in the line of duty on active duty is entitled to up to 26 weeks of leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember. This provision became effective immediately upon enactment. This military caregiver leave is available during “a single 12-month period” during which an eligible employee is entitled to a combined total of 26 weeks of all types of FMLA leave.

Additional information on the amendments and a version of Title I of the FMLA with the new statutory language incorporated are available on the FMLA amendments Web site at http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/fmla/NDAA_fmla.htm.



Conscientious Employee Protection Act "Whistleblower Act"



Employer retaliatory action; protected employee actions; employee responsibilities

1. New Jersey law prohibits an employer from taking any retaliatory action against an employee because the employee does any of the following:
 - a. Discloses, or threatens to disclose, to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, reasonably believes constitutes improper quality of patient care;
 - b. Provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any violation of law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law by the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into quality of patient care; or
 - c. Provides information involving deception of, or misrepresentation to, any shareholder, investor, client, patient, customer, employee, former employee, retiree or pensioner of the employer or any governmental entity.
 - d. Provides information regarding any perceived criminal or fraudulent activity, policy or practice of deception or misrepresentation which the employee reasonably believes may defraud any shareholder, investor, client, patient, customer, employee, former employee, retiree or pensioner of the employer or any governmental entity.
 - e. Objects to, or refuses to participate in, any activity, policy or practice which the employee reasonably believes:
 - (1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law or, if the employee is a licensed or certified health care professional, constitutes improper quality of patient care;
 - (2) is fraudulent or criminal; or
 - (3) is incompatible with a clear mandate of public policy concerning the public health, safety or welfare or protection of the environment. N.J.S.A. 34:19-3.
2. The protection against retaliation, when a disclosure is made to a public body, does not apply unless the employee has brought the activity, policy or practice to the attention of a supervisor of the employee by written notice and given the employer a reasonable opportunity to correct the activity, policy or practice. However, disclosure is not required where the employee reasonably believes that the activity, policy or practice is known to one or more supervisors of the employer or where the employee fears physical harm as a result of the disclosure, provided that the situation is emergency in nature.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Your employer has designated the following contact person
to receive written notifications, pursuant to paragraph 2 above (N.J.S.A. 34:19-4):

Name: Paige Desiere, Personnel Director

Address: County of Cumberland, Board of County Commissioners
164 W. Broad Street, Bridgeton, NJ 08302

Telephone Number: 856-453-2120

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.

Once each year, employers with 10 or more employees must distribute notice of this law to their employees.
If you need this document in a language other than English or Spanish, please call 609-292-7832.

Your employer is subject to the
Family Leave Insurance
provisions of the New Jersey Temporary Disability Benefits Law

New Jersey law provides up to 6 weeks of family leave insurance benefits. Beginning July 1, 2020, the law will allow up to 12 weeks of continuous family leave or 56 days of intermittent leave. Employees who are covered by family leave insurance can apply for benefits to:

- bond with a child within 12 months of the child's birth or placement by adoption or foster care. The applicant, or the applicant's spouse or domestic or civil union partner, must be the child's biological, adoptive or foster parent, unless a surrogate carried the child.
- care for a family member with a serious health condition. Supporting documentation from a health care provider is mandatory.
- care for a victim of domestic violence or a sexually violent offence or for a victim's family member.

"Family member" means a child, parent, parent-in-law, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, spouse, domestic partner, civil union partner, and any other person related by blood to the employee or with whom the employee has a close association that is the equivalent of a family relationship.

"Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild or legal ward of a parent. A child gained by way of a valid written contract between the parent and a surrogate (gestational carrier) is included in this definition.

State Family Leave Insurance Plan ("state plan")

You can get program information and an application for family leave benefits (form FL-1) online at myleavebenefits.nj.gov, by phone at 609-292-7060, or by mail: Division of Family Leave Insurance, P.O. Box 387, Trenton, NJ 08625-0387.

New mothers who receive temporary disability benefits through the state plan for their pregnancy will get instructions on how to file for family leave benefits after the child is born.

Private Family Leave Insurance Plan ("private plan")

An employer may provide family leave insurance through a private insurance carrier, if this Division approves the plan. If your employer has an approved private plan, your employer must provide information about coverage and provide the forms to apply for benefits.

Who pays for Family Leave Insurance?

Payroll contributions from employees finance this program. Family leave insurance coverage under the state plan will require contributions to be deducted from employee wages. The deductions must be noted on the employee's pay envelope, paycheck, or on some other form of notice. In 2018, the taxable wage base for family leave insurance benefits is the same as the taxable wage base for unemployment and temporary disability insurance.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, PO Box 387, Trenton, NJ 08625-0387

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor, or from the Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, NJ 08625-0110 • 609-777-3200.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer with equal opportunity programs. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
nj.gov/labor

Display this poster in a conspicuous place



YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- ☆ you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- ☆ you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- ☆ you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ☆ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:

- ☆ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ☆ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ☆ are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- ☆ initial employment;
- ☆ reemployment;
- ☆ retention in employment;
- ☆ promotion; or
- ☆ any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- ☆ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ☆ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

- ☆ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- ☆ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>.
- ☆ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ☆ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm>. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.



U.S. Department of Labor
1-866-487-2365



U.S. Department of Justice



Office of Special Counsel



1-800-336-4590

Publication Date — April 2017



5 Things You Should Know About The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination

- 1** The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) prohibits discrimination and harassment based on actual or perceived race, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, and other protected characteristics. The law applies in employment, housing, and places of public accommodation (generally, places open to the public, including businesses, restaurants, schools, summer camps, medical providers, etc.).
- 2** The anti-discrimination provisions mean that an employer cannot fire someone, pay someone less money, or refuse to hire or promote someone because of their race. Similarly, a housing provider cannot refuse to rent an apartment to a couple because of their sexual orientation. And a place of public accommodation cannot refuse service to someone because of their religion.
- 3** The LAD also prohibits bias-based harassment. That means if someone is being subjected to bias-based harassment that creates a hostile environment, an employer, housing provider, or place of public accommodation must take reasonable steps to stop the harassment if they knew or should have known about it. That includes harassment between coworkers, tenants, or patrons, not just harassment by a landlord or by a supervisor at work. The LAD also prohibits “quid pro quo” sexual harassment—where a person in a position of power demands sex or sexual favors in exchange for favorable treatment, such as continued employment or a promotion.
- 4** The LAD prohibits retaliation against a person for complaining about discrimination or bias-based harassment, or otherwise exercising or attempting to exercise their rights under the law. For example, an employer cannot fire someone for reporting sexual harassment to human resources. And a housing provider cannot evict someone for reporting housing discrimination to DCR.
- 5** The New Jersey Division on Civil Rights (DCR) enforces the LAD and is tasked with preventing and eliminating discrimination and bias-based harassment in New Jersey. Anyone who believes their rights under the LAD have been violated may file a complaint with DCR within 180 days of the incident.

To find out more or to file a complaint, go to NJCivilRights.gov or call 973-648-2700



NJ Office of the Attorney General DIVISION ON

NJCivilRights.gov

CIVIL RIGHTS



The Law Against Discrimination (LAD) Prohibits Discrimination and Harassment in Employment Based on Actual or Perceived

- Race or color
- Religion or creed
- Disability
- Age
- Sex
- Gender identity or expression
- Liability for military service
- Sexual orientation

- National origin, nationality, or ancestry
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- Marital or domestic partnership or civil union status
- Atypical cellular or blood trait, genetic information
including the refusal to submit to genetic testing

The law means people cannot be treated differently, harassed, or otherwise discriminated against at work based on their membership in a protected class

The law applies to all employers (including labor unions, apprenticeship and training programs, and employment agencies) and in all aspects of employment, including but not limited to:

- Recruitment and job postings
- Interviews and hiring decisions
- Promotion or transfer
- Termination or demotion
- Compensation, including salary and benefits
- All terms, conditions, or privileges of employment
- Membership in a union

Remedies may include money damages, an order to stop discrimination or harassment, adoption of new policies and procedures, attorney's fees, and more.

If you believe you have experienced discrimination, contact the **Division on Civil Rights**



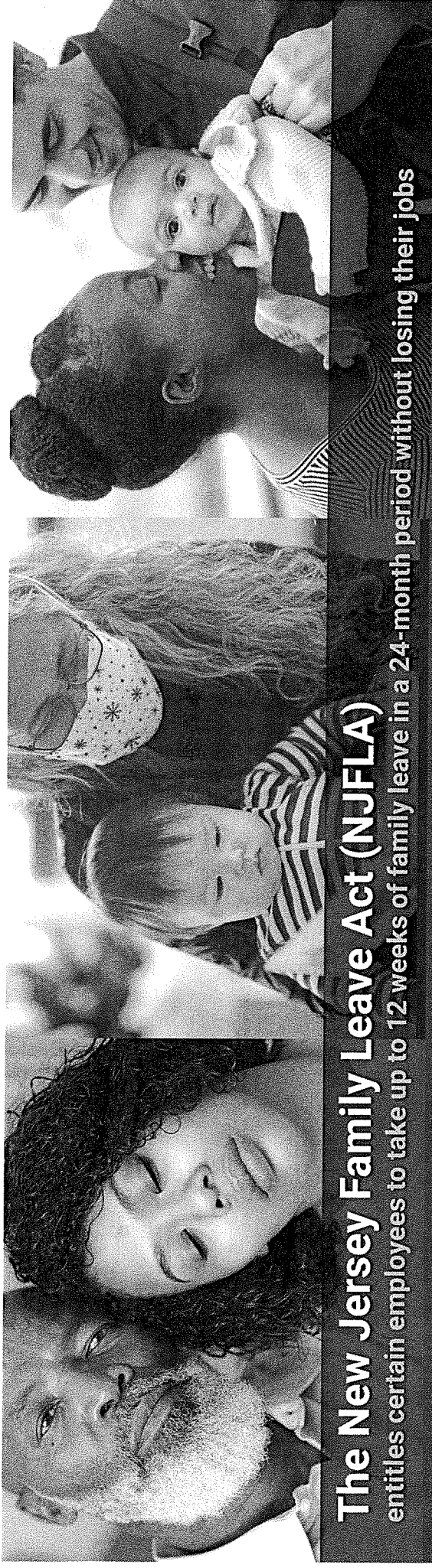
1-833-NJDCR4U | **NJCivilRights.gov**
711 (Relay Service) | #CivilRightsNJ



**DIVISION ON
NJ CIVIL RIGHTS**
@CivilRightsNJ #CivilRightsNJ #StopTheHate

No one can retaliate against you for reporting LAD violations, filing a discrimination complaint, or exercising other rights under the LAD

All employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations shall display this official poster in places easily visible to all employees and applicants for employment. N.J.A.C. 13:8-1.2.



The New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

entitles certain employees to take up to 12 weeks of family leave in a 24-month period without losing their jobs

Employers generally must provide NJFLA leave if

- ▶ The EMPLOYER has at least 30 employees worldwide OR is a government entity, regardless of size;
- ▶ The EMPLOYEE has worked for that employer for at least 1 year, AND has worked at least 1,000 hours in the past 12 months; and
- ▶ The LEAVE is being taken to:
 - ▶ Care for or bond with a child within 1 year of the child's birth or placement for adoption or foster care;
 - ▶ Care for a family member, or someone who is the equivalent of family, who has a serious health condition, or who has been isolated or quarantined because of suspected exposure to a communicable disease (including COVID-19) during a state of emergency; or
 - ▶ Provide required care or treatment for a child during a state of emergency if their school or place of care is closed due to an epidemic of a communicable disease (including COVID-19) or other public health emergency.

Note that the NJ Family Leave Act does not provide leave for the employee's own health condition.

Certain employees may be eligible for additional leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.

Remedies may include money damages, an order to stop violating the Act, adoption of new policies and procedures, attorney's fees, and more.

To get more information or file a complaint, contact the Division on Civil Rights



1-833-NJDCR4U | **NJCiviRights.gov**
711 (Relay Service) #CiviRightsNJ



DIVISION ON NJ CIVIL RIGHTS
@CiviRightsNJ #CiviRightsNJ #StopTheHate

No one can retaliate against you for attempting to take or taking NJFLA leave, reporting NJFLA violations, or exercising other rights under the NJFLA

All entities subject to the New Jersey Family Leave Act, N.J.S.A. 34:11B-7 et seq., shall display this official poster in places easily visible to all employees and applicants for employment.



NEW JERSEY'S MINIMUM WAGE

Date	Most Employers	Seasonal & Small Employers <i>(fewer than 6)</i>	Agricultural Employers	*Cash Wage for Tipped Workers
January 1, 2019	\$8.85	\$8.85	\$8.85	\$2.13
July 1, 2019	\$10.00	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE	\$2.63
January 1, 2020	\$11.00	\$10.30	\$10.30	\$3.13
January 1, 2021	\$12.00	\$11.10	NO CHANGE	\$4.13
January 1, 2022	\$13.00	\$11.90	\$10.90	\$5.13
January 1, 2023	\$14.00	\$12.70	\$11.70	NO CHANGE
January 1, 2024	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.50	NO CHANGE
January 1, 2025	TBD	\$14.30	\$13.40	TBD
January 1, 2026	TBD	\$15.00	\$14.20	TBD
January 1, 2027	TBD	TBD	\$15.00	TBD

* Cash wage plus tips must equal the minimum wage.

New Jersey SAFE Act

The New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act ("NJ SAFE Act"), P.L. 2013, c.82, provides that certain employees are eligible to receive an unpaid leave of absence, for a period not to exceed 20 days in a 12-month period, to address circumstances resulting from domestic violence or a sexually violent offense. To be eligible, the employee must have worked at least 1,000 hours during the immediately preceding 12-month period. Further, the employee must have worked for an employer in the State that employs 25 or more employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar workweeks in the then-current or immediately preceding calendar year.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act may be taken by an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, as that term is defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19, or a victim of a sexually violent offense, as that term is defined in N.J.S.A. 30:4-27.6. Leave may also be taken by an employee whose child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner is a victim of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act may be taken for the purpose of engaging in any of the following activities as they relate to an incident of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense:

- (1) Seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by domestic or sexual violence to the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (2) Obtaining services from a victim services organization for the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner
- (3) Obtaining psychological or other counseling for the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (4) Participating in safety planning, temporarily or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to increase the safety from future domestic violence or sexual violence or to ensure the economic security of the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner or civil union partner
- (5) Seeking legal assistance or remedies to ensure the health and safety of the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner, including preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or derived from domestic violence or sexual violence; or
- (6) Attending, participating in or preparing for a criminal or civil court proceeding relating to an incident of domestic or sexual violence of which the employee or the employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner, was a victim.

Leave under the NJ SAFE Act must be used in the 12-month period immediately following an instance of domestic violence or a sexually violent offense. The unpaid leave may be taken intermittently in intervals of no less than one day. The unpaid leave shall run concurrently with any paid vacation leave, personal leave, or medical or sick leave that the employee elects to use or which the employer requires the employee to use during any part of the 20-day period of unpaid leave. If the employee requests leave for a reason covered by both the NJ SAFE Act and the Family Leave Act, N.J.S.A. 34:11B-1 et seq., or the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 20 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., the leave shall count simultaneously against the employee's entitlement under each respective law.

Employees eligible to take leave under the NJ SAFE Act must, if the necessity for the leave is foreseeable, provide the employer with written notice of the need for the leave. The employee must provide the employer with written notice as far in advance as reasonable and practicable under the circumstances. The employer has the right to require the employee to provide the employer with documentation of the domestic violence or sexually violent offense that is the basis for the leave. The employer must retain any documentation provided to it in this manner in the strictest confidentiality, unless the disclosure is voluntarily authorized in writing by the employee or is authorized by a federal or State law, rule or regulation.

The NJ SAFE Act also prohibits an employer from discharging, harassing or otherwise discriminating or retaliating or threatening to discharge, harass or otherwise discriminate against an employee with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the basis that the employee took or requested any leave that the employee was entitled to under the NJ SAFE Act, or on the basis that the employee refused to authorize the release of information deemed confidential under the NJ SAFE Act.

To obtain relief for a violation of the NJ SAFE Act, an aggrieved person must file a private cause of action in the Superior Court within one year of the date of the alleged violation.

This notice must be conspicuously displayed.

Your employer is subject to the New Jersey
Unemployment & Temporary Disability
Benefits Laws

Unemployment Insurance

Benefits are payable to workers who lose their jobs or who are working less than full time because of a lack of full-time work and who meet the eligibility requirements of the law.

If you become totally or partially unemployed, file a claim for unemployment insurance benefits as soon as possible. The easiest, quickest way is to file online at myunemployment.nj.gov. You can also file a claim over the phone by contacting our Reemployment Call Centers at one of these numbers listed below. Note, if you were a maritime employee in the last 18 months or live outside of the United States, you must file your claim over the phone. Be prepared to have information about yourself, your employer and your work history available when filing your claim.

Cumberland Call Center856-507-2340

Freehold Call Center 732-761-2020

Union City Call Center201-601-4100

Out of State..... 1-888-795-6672

Disability Insurance

Benefits are payable to New Jersey workers who suffer a non-work-related illness, injury, or other medical condition that prevents them from working. Temporary disability insurance coverage includes new and expecting mothers during their final weeks of pregnancy and recovery. If you become disabled and wish to apply for disability benefits, start by asking whether your employer participates in the state disability insurance plan or has a private insurance plan.

New Jersey State Disability Insurance Plan* ("state plan")

If you are covered under the state insurance plan, you may apply for disability benefits (or download a paper application — Form DS-1) online at myleavebenefits.nj.gov. Applying online is faster.

Submit the completed paper application by fax to: 609-984-4138

or mail to: Division of Temporary Disability Insurance

PO Box 387

Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0387

For more information, visit myleavebenefits.nj.gov or call 609-292-7060.

Private Disability Insurance Plan ("private plan")

New Jersey employers have the option of providing coverage to their employees through an approved private plan instead of the state plan. If you are covered under a private plan, your employer's insurance carrier is responsible for processing and paying benefits on your disability claim. If you become disabled, ask your employer for the form you need to claim benefits under the private plan.

Who pays for Unemployment & Temporary Disability Programs?

These programs are paid for by payroll taxes paid by employers and employees. Your employer is **authorized to deduct worker contributions (tax) from your wages. The deductions must be noted** on your pay envelope, paycheck, or on some other form of notice. The amount of wages that are taxable changes from year to year.

The deduction may be allocated at varying rates to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, the Temporary Disability Insurance Fund and the Workforce Development/Supplemental Workforce Funds. If an approved private plan is non-contributory, no contributions can be deducted from workers' wages for disability insurance.

Your employer's contributions are based in part on their employment experience.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Temporary Disability Insurance, PO Box 387, Trenton, NJ 08625-0387

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor, or from the Office of Constituent Relations, PO Box 110, Trenton, NJ 08625-0110 • 609-777-3200.

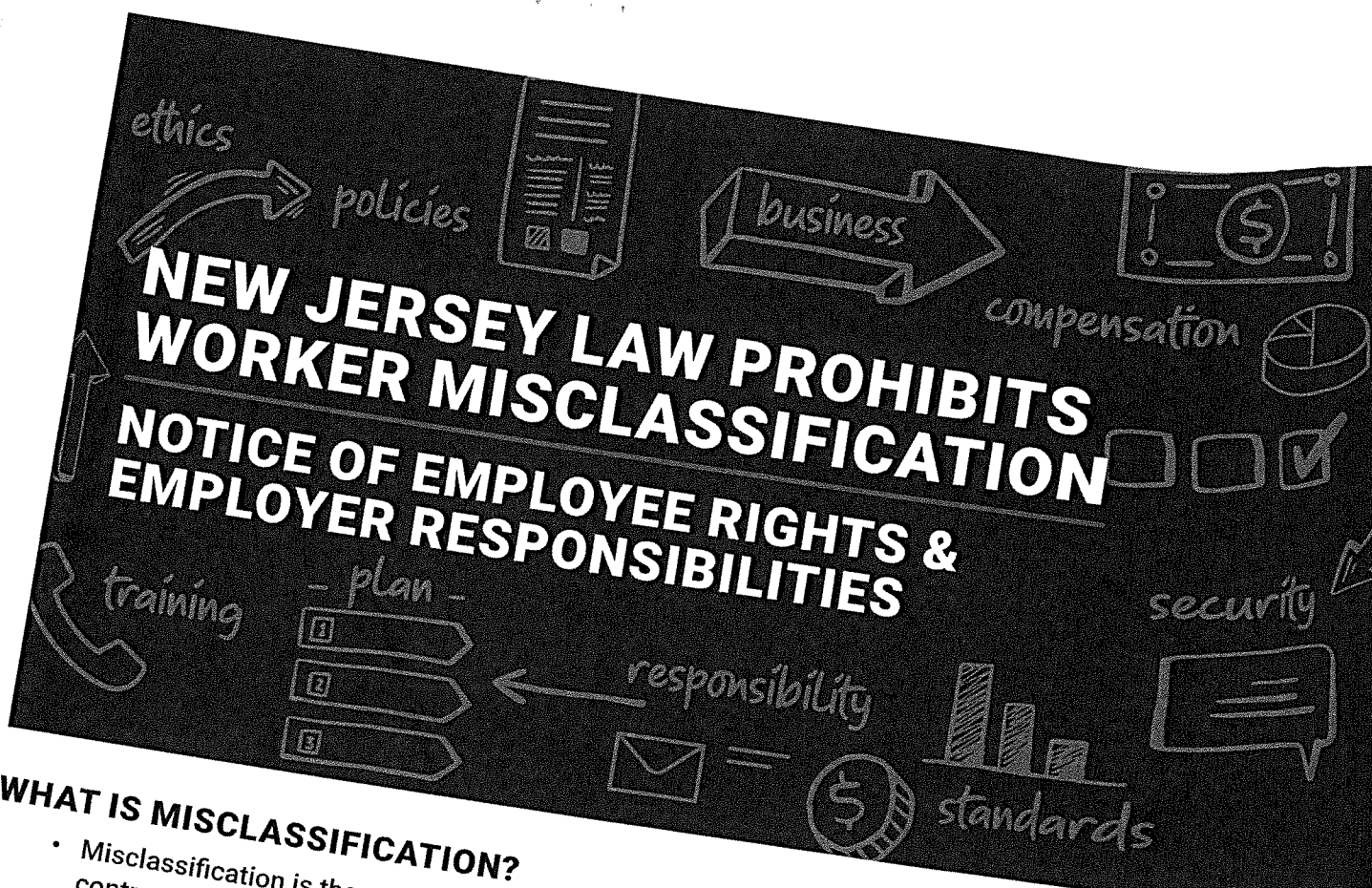
The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer with equal opportunity programs. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
nj.gov/labor

Display this poster in a conspicuous place



NEW JERSEY LAW PROHIBITS WORKER MISCLASSIFICATION NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS & EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

WHAT IS MISCLASSIFICATION?

- Misclassification is the practice of an employer improperly classifying employees as independent contractors.
- Misclassification may illegally deprive workers of basic rights, protections, and benefits guaranteed to employees such as the right to be paid the **minimum wage**, the right to **overtime pay, time and mode of pay** protections, the protection against **illegal deductions** from pay, **unemployment compensation, temporary disability benefits, family leave insurance benefits, workers' compensation, family leave** and **earned sick leave**.
- Often when workers are paid in cash "off the books", it may be a method to hide misclassification or other employment related legal obligations.

AM I AN EMPLOYEE OR AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

- Under New Jersey's **Unemployment Compensation Law, Wage and Hour Law, Wage Payment Law, Wage Collection Law, Temporary Disability Benefits Law** (including sections providing for **Family Leave Insurance**) and **Earned Sick Leave Law**, if you perform a service and are paid, **you are presumed to be an employee**, unless the employer can prove all three of the following:
 - (A) You have been and will continue to be free from control or direction over performance of the service, both under a contract of service and in fact; and
 - (B) The service is either outside the usual course of the business for which such service is performed, or the service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprise for which such service is performed; and
 - (C) You are customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, **profession** or business.

- This is referred to in New Jersey as the “**ABC test**” for independent contractor status.
- Please go to www.myworkrights.nj.gov to learn about the factors considered for each of the three above tests.

DO I HAVE TO PROVE THAT I AM AN EMPLOYEE?

- No. If you worked and were paid, you are presumed to be an employee. It is **the employer’s burden** to show that all three parts of the ABC test are met.
- If the employer can’t meet its burden to establish all **three** parts of the ABC test, then you are deemed to be an employee, entitled to the rights, protections, and benefits of an employee under the above-cited New Jersey laws.
- If you believe you are misclassified, email misclass@nj.dol.gov.

DOES IT MATTER IF I RECEIVED AN IRS FORM 1099, AS OPPOSED TO IRS FORM W-2?

- No. It does not matter which federal tax form the employer uses to report earnings.
- What matters are the facts surrounding your working relationship with the employer and the application of the ABC test to those facts.

IF MY EMPLOYER HAD ME SIGN AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT BEFORE HIRING ME, DOES THAT MAKE ME AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

- No. Your employment status is determined based on an analysis of all the facts surrounding your relationship with the employer under the ABC test.
- NJ DOL would review the agreement you signed but your employment relationship would not be determined by this agreement alone.
- New Jersey courts have ruled that to consider only the agreement, if one exists, and not the totality of the facts surrounding your relationship with the presumed employer, would be to “place form over substance,” which the courts say is wrong.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT IS FOUND BY A STATE AGENCY OR COURT THAT AN EMPLOYER HAS MISCLASSIFIED AN EMPLOYEE AS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR?

In addition to the award of a remedy or remedies to make the misclassified employee or the State agency whole for the employer’s violation of the underlying New Jersey wage, benefit or tax law (for example, the award of back pay to the misclassified employee who has been illegally deprived of the statutory minimum wage or overtime premium pay in violation of the State Wage and Hour law, or whose pay was subject to illegal deductions in violation of the State Wage Payment law), New Jersey law also empowers the Department of Labor and Workforce Development to take **actions** and impose **penalties** against an employer who has misclassified employees including:

- A **penalty paid by the employer to the misclassified employee** of not more than 5 percent of the worker’s gross earnings over the past 12 months.
- A **penalty of up to \$250 per misclassified employee for a first violation and up to \$1,000 per misclassified employee for each subsequent violation.**

- For violation of State wage, benefit or tax laws in connection with the misclassification of employees, the imposition of
 - › A **stop-work order**.
 - › The **suspension or revocation of any one or more licenses that are held by the employer and that are necessary to operate the employer's business**.
 - › Additional **penalties and fees payable to the Department** and where wages are owed to the employee, an additional amount in **liquidated damages payable to the employee equal to not more than 200 percent of the wages owed**.

AM I PROTECTED FROM RETALIATION BY MY EMPLOYER FOR REPORTING MISCLASSIFICATION?

- Employees are protected from retaliation by their employers for having made an inquiry or complaint to the employer, to the Commissioner of Labor or to an authorized representative regarding any possible violation by the employer of any State wage, benefit or tax law, including those inquiries or complaints that involve misclassification, or because the employee caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to State wage, benefit or tax law, or because the employee has testified or is about to testify in such a proceeding.
- Where such retaliation has occurred, the Department is authorized by law to issue an administrative penalty against the employer; however, only the courts are authorized by law to order reinstatement and/or back pay.

REPORTING MISCLASSIFICATION

If you have been misclassified and would like to file a claim, you can do so here:
<https://wagehour.dol.state.nj.us/default.htm>

To seek further information:

EMAIL: misclass@dol.nj.gov	CALL: 609-292-2321	FAX: 609-292-7801	WRITE: Employer Accounts Subject – Misclassification NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development 1 John Fitch Plaza P.O. Box 942 Trenton, NJ 08625-0942
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- Whichever way you chose to reach out, multilingual staff will be able to assist you and translation assistance made available as needed
- You can also visit www.myworkrights.nj.gov to learn more about misclassification.

DISPLAY THIS POSTER IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE



NJ.GOV/LABOR

You have the right to a safe and healthful workplace.

IT'S THE LAW

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

- You have the right to notify your employer or New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (NJPEOSH) about workplace hazards. You have a right to keep your name confidential upon request.
- You have the right to request a NJPEOSH inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative are entitled to participate in that inspection.
- You have a right to file a complaint within 180 days for retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the NJPEOSH Act (N.J.S.A. 34:6A-25 et seq.).
- You have a right to see NJPEOSH citations issued to your employer and your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.

PUBLIC EMPLOYERS

- You must report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours; and in-patient hospitalizations, amputations, and loss-of-eye incidents within 24 hours. This information must be called in to 1-800-624-1644 and faxed to 609-292-3749.
- You must furnish your employees with a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards.
- You must correct identified workplace hazards and must certify that these hazards have been eliminated by the date indicated on the citation.
- You must post this notice in your workplace as per N.J.A.C. 12:110-3.5 (c).
- Through its on-site consultation and training program NJPEOSH offers employers free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards, without citation or penalty.

24 HOUR COMPLAINT HOTLINE: 1-800-624-1644

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY HAZARDS

NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development (NJDOL)
Office of Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (OPEOSH)
PHONE: 609-292-7036
EMAIL: peosha@dol.nj.gov
WEB: nj.gov/labor/safetyandhealth/programs-services/peosh

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS

NJ Department of Health (NJDOH)
Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH)
PHONE: 609-984-1863
EMAIL: peosh@doh.nj.gov
WEB: nj.gov/health/peosh

You can download additional copies of this poster at nj.gov/labor under Worker Protections > Safety & Health.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer with equal opportunity programs. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.





The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) prohibits discrimination and harassment in places of public accommodation based on actual or perceived

- Race or color
- Religion or creed
- Disability
- Gender identity or expression
- Liability for military service
- National origin, nationality, or ancestry
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- Marital or domestic partnership or civil union status
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

The law means people cannot be treated differently, harassed, or otherwise discriminated against in a place of public accommodation based on their membership in a protected class

A place of public accommodation is generally any place that is open to the public, including but not limited to:

- Schools, colleges, and universities
- Summer camps
- Hotels & motels
- Medical providers, hospitals, doctors' offices, and pharmacies
- Government offices and agencies, including police departments
- Stores and businesses, including restaurants

Remedies may include money damages, an order to stop discrimination or harassment, adoption of new policies and procedures, attorney's fees, and more.

If you think you have experienced discrimination, contact the **Division on Civil Rights**



1-833-NJDCRAU
711 (Relay Service)

NJCivilRights.gov
#CivilRightsNJ



DNJCIVILRIGHTS
DIVISION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
@CivilRightsNJ #CivilRightsNJ #StopTheHate

No one can retaliate against you for reporting LAD violations, filing a discrimination complaint, or exercising other rights under the LAD

All places of public accommodation who are covered by the Law Against Discrimination shall display this official poster in places easily visible to all persons seeking or using the accommodations. N.J.A.C. 13:8-1.4

HOW THE ACT IS ENFORCED

The following three agencies work together to implement the RTK Act:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Right to Know Program

PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
(609) 984-2202

Enforces all provisions of the RTK Act in public workplaces and RTK labeling in private workplaces. The Department prepares Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets, the RTK brochure, and other materials to increase awareness of hazardous chemicals and help public employers comply with the RTK Act. Printed materials are available upon request.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Chemical Release Information & Prevention

PO Box 405
Trenton, NJ 08625-0405
(609) 292-6714

Enforces the community provisions of the RTK Act in the private sector (except for labeling). The Department is also responsible for implementing Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know) of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), which establishes requirements for industry regarding emergency planning and reporting of hazardous chemicals.

New Jersey Department of Labor
Division of Workplace Standards

225 E. State Street
PO Box 386
Trenton, NJ 08625-0386
(609) 292-7036

Collects RTK fees from private employers and investigates complaints by public employees who suspect they are being discriminated against for exercising their rights under the RTK law.

HOW TO OBTAIN INFORMATION LOCALLY

You can get copies of the *Right to Know Survey Community Right to Know Survey*, and *Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets* from your designated *Right to Know* county agency listed below:

Atlantic	(609) 645-5971	Ext. 4395
Bergen	(201) 599-6150	
Burlington	(609) 265-5515	
Camden	(856) 374-6046	
Cape May	(609) 465-1208	
Cumberland	(856) 453-2156	
Essex	(973) 228-8152	
Gloucester	(856) 262-4200	
Hudson	(201) 223-1133	
Hunterdon	(908) 788-1351	
Mercer	(609) 989-6497	
Middlesex	(732) 745-3100	
Monmouth	(732) 431-7456	
Morris	(973) 285-6113	
Ocean	(732) 341-9700	Ext. 7431
Passaic	(973) 225-3643	
Salem	(856) 935-7510	Ext. 8484
Somerset	(908) 231-7000	Ext. 7506
Sussex	(973) 948-4545	
Union	(908) 654-9890	
Warren	(908) 689-6693	

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND IN YOUR WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY. USE IT.

Revised 1/01

Printed on Recycled Paper

9/4/91

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW



ABOUT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN
YOUR WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY



Division of Epidemiology,
Environmental and Occupational Health
Right to Know Program

THE RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, which became law in 1983, requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces. The Act:

- ☐ tells public employees about chemical hazards at their workplace so they can work safely with these hazardous substances;
- ☐ helps firefighters, police, and other emergency response personnel adequately plan for and respond to incidents such as fires, explosions or spills;
- ☐ provides data for monitoring and tracking hazardous substances in the workplace and the environment.

HOW THE ACT CAN PROTECT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

Harmful substances may be present at your workplace and at other work sites in your community, or may be released into the environment. They may also be carried home to your family on your work clothes.

Exposure to hazardous substances has been linked to problems such as cancer, birth defects, and heart, lung and kidney diseases. These diseases may develop without prior symptoms, many years after exposure. As a *public employee, you can obtain information about chemical hazards that may harm you or your family from your workplace Right to Know (RTK) central file.*

Knowing about hazardous substances and how they harm you can help you get the proper diagnosis and treatment if you should become sick. More importantly, awareness about hazardous substances and your potential exposure can help you make important decisions about your employment and lifestyle.

HOW THE ACT WORKS

Employers covered by the Act must complete surveys listing the names and amounts of hazardous chemicals stored and used at their work sites.

Right to Know Surveys are completed by public agencies and sent to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS).

Community Right to Know Surveys are completed by private employers and sent to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

Copies of both surveys are sent to local fire and police departments, designated Right to Know county agencies and local emergency planning committees.

Public employers are required to label containers and train their employees about hazardous substances. Private employers follow the training requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and are required to label containers according to OSHA and the New Jersey *Right to Know Act*.

HOW PUBLIC EMPLOYERS COMPLY WITH THE RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

Public employees are given certain responsibilities under the Act to assist workers in learning about the hazards of the products they work with. They must:

- ✓ Complete the *Right to Know Survey*
- ✓ Label Containers
- ✓ Provide *Right to Know Training*
- ✓ Create and Maintain a *Right to Know Central File*.

The public can get copies of these surveys by contacting the NJDHSS or the designated county agencies at the numbers listed in this brochure.

HOW TO USE YOUR WORKPLACE RIGHTS TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

The *Right to Know Act* gives employees certain rights and access to information about chemical hazards at their workplace. This information, kept in the *RTK* central file, tells workers about job related health risks and ways to reduce or remove their exposure to the chemical hazards. Learn to work safely with chemical hazards to protect your health and the health of your family members. To do so:

1. Work only with labeled containers.
2. Check your workplace *RTK* Survey to find out which products you use contain hazardous chemicals.
3. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets and Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets about any chemicals in the products that may harm you. These are kept in the *RTK* central file.
4. Attend the *RTK* training class your employer provides for you. This training tells you about the hazardous materials you work with and how to use them safely. Training must be provided by the employer on paid time.

Use your rights under the *Right to Know Act*. Work with labeled containers; attend *RTK* training and obtain information from the *RTK* central file.

- * You do not have to work with a product if your employer has not given you the ingredient information you requested in writing within five working days. **Call the NJDHSS** for more information **before** you refuse to work with a product.
- * You can file a complaint against your employer for not complying with the *RTK Act*. Your **name will be kept confidential**.

Display this Poster in a Conspicuous Place

Schedule of Hours of Minors Under 18 Years of Age • adapted for YOUTH CAMPS



In accordance with New Jersey Child Labor Law N.J.S.A. 34:2-21-5, every employer that employs minors under 18 must keep and conspicuously post this Schedule of Hours with the following information recorded:

- Names of minors under 18
- Schedule of hours*
- Maximum daily and weekly hours permitted
- Daily in & out times
- Meal period in & out times

This Schedule of Hours shall not apply to the employment of minors in:

- Agriculture pursuits
- Domestic service in private homes
- Newspaper carriers

Name of Minor Daily Hours Worked	Sunday (meal period)		Monday (meal period)		Tuesday (meal period)		Wednesday (meal period)		Thursday (meal period)		Friday (meal period)		Saturday (meal period)		Total Weekly Hours Worked	Total Weekly Hours Allowed
	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out		
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* A minor may work fewer hours than scheduled, but no more than permitted by New Jersey Child Labor Law N.J.S.A. 34:2-21.3



Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Organizations are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy and related conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability
- Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)
- Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding.

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding.

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal:
<https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

Call 1-800-669-4000 (toll free)
1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
1-844-234-5122 (ASL video phone)

Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.



EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

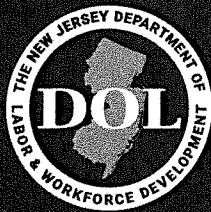
Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

Individuals with Disabilities

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.



New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Wage and Hour Law Abstract

N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a et seq.

STATUTORY MINIMUM WAGE RATE

Employees are to be paid not less than the New Jersey minimum wage in accordance with the schedule below.

Date	Most Employers	Seasonal & Small Employers (fewer than 6)	Agricultural Employers	Cash Wage for Tipped Workers	Wage for Long-Term Care Facility Direct Care Staff Members
1-1-2020	\$11	\$10.30	\$10.30	\$3.13	\$11, \$14 as of 11/1/20
1-1-2021	\$12	\$11.10	\$10.30	\$4.13	\$15
1-1-2022	\$13	\$11.90	\$11.05	\$5.13	\$16
1-1-2023	\$14.13	\$12.93	\$12.01	\$5.26	\$17.13
1-1-2024*	\$15.13	\$13.93	\$12.81	\$5.26	\$18.13

* The minimum wage rates for 2024 will be at least the amounts listed above, but could be higher based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

OVERTIME

Overtime is payable at the rate of 1.5 times the employee's regular hourly rate for hours worked in excess of 40 in any week except where otherwise specifically provided by wage order.

Exempt from the overtime entitlement are:

- executive, administrative, and professional employees
- employees engaged in labor on a farm or relative to raising or care of livestock; and
- limousine drivers.

WAGE ORDER REGULATIONS

Employees in the occupations found below are covered by this wage order and regulations and must be paid not less than the statutory minimum wage rate.

- First processing of farm products
- Hotel and motel
- Food service (restaurant industry)
- Seasonal amusement

These regulations are contained in N.J.A.C. 12:56-11.1 et seq.

EXEMPTIONS

Exempt from the statutory minimum wage rate are full-time students employed by the college or university at which they are enrolled at not less than 85% of the effective minimum wage rate; outside sales person; sales person of motor vehicles; part time employees primarily engaged in the care and tending of children in the home of the employer; and minors under 18 (EXCEPT that minors under 18 in the first processing of farm products, hotels, motels, restaurants, retail, beauty culture, laundry, cleaning, dyeing, light manufacturing and apparel occupations are covered by the wage order rates as above and vocational school graduates with special permits under the Child Labor Law are covered by the statutory rate).

Employees at summer camps, conferences and retreats operated by any nonprofit or religious corporation or association are exempt from minimum and overtime rates during the months of June, July, August and September.

LABOR ON A FARM AT PIECE-RATE

Employees engaged on a piece-rate basis to labor on a farm shall be paid for each day worked not less than the minimum hourly wage rate multiplied by the total number of hours worked.

PENALTIES

Any employer who violates any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a disorderly persons violation and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

As an alternative to or in addition to any other sanctions provided by law for violations, the Commissioner is authorized to assess and collect administrative penalties, up to a maximum of \$250 for a first violation and up to a maximum of \$500 for each subsequent violation.

The employer shall also pay the Commissioner an administrative fee equal to not less than 10% or more than 25% of any payment due to employees.

Penalties for violation of this order are set forth in N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a22.

Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, P.O. Box 389, Trenton, NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

This and other required employer posters are available free online at nj.gov/labor.

If you need this document in Braille or large print, call 609-292-2305. TTY users can contact this department through the New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1.

Display this poster in a conspicuous place

New Jersey Earned Sick Leave

Notice of Employee Rights

Under New Jersey's Earned Sick Leave Law, most employees have a right to accrue up to 40 hours of earned sick leave per year. Go to nj.gov/labor to learn which employees are covered by the law.

New employees must receive this written notice from their employer when they begin employment, and existing employees must receive it by November 29, 2018. Employers must also post this notice in a conspicuous and accessible place at all work sites, and provide copies to employees upon request.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO EARNED SICK LEAVE.

Amount of Earned Sick Leave

Your employer must provide up to a total of 40 hours of earned sick leave every benefit year. Your employer's benefit year is:

Start of Benefit Year: _____ End of Benefit Year: _____

Rate of Accrual

You accrue earned sick leave at the rate of 1 hour for every 30 hours worked, up to a maximum of 40 hours of leave per benefit year. Alternatively, your employer can provide you with 40 hours of earned sick leave up front.

Date Accrual Begins

You begin to accrue earned sick leave on October 29, 2018, or on your first day of employment, whichever is later.

Exception: If you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that was in effect on October 29, 2018, you begin to accrue earned sick leave under this law beginning on the date that the agreement expires.

Date Earned Sick Leave is Available for Use

You can begin using earned sick leave accrued under this law on February 26, 2019, or the 120th calendar day after you begin employment, whichever is later. However, your employer can provide benefits that are more generous than those required under the law, and can permit you to use sick leave at an earlier date.

Acceptable Reasons to Use Earned Sick Leave

You can use earned sick leave to take time off from work when:

- You need diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or you need preventive medical care.
- You need to care for a family member during diagnosis, care, treatment, or recovery for a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or your family member needs preventive medical care.
- You or a family member have been the victim of domestic violence or sexual violence and need time for treatment, counseling, or to prepare for legal proceedings.
- You need to attend school-related conferences, meetings, or events regarding your child's education; or to attend a school-related meeting regarding your child's health.
- Your employer's business closes due to a public health emergency or you need to care for a child whose school or child care provider closed due to a public health emergency.

Family Members

The law recognizes the following individuals as "family members:"

- Child (biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild; legal ward; child of a domestic partner or civil union partner)
- Grandchild • Sibling • Spouse • Parent • Grandparent
- Domestic partner or civil union partner
- Spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner of an employee's parent or grandparent
- Sibling of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner
- Any other individual related by blood to the employee
- Any individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of family

Advance Notice

If your need for earned sick leave is foreseeable (can be planned in advance), your employer can require up to 7 days' advance notice of your intention to use earned sick leave. If your need for earned sick leave is unforeseeable (cannot be planned in advance), your employer may require you to give notice as soon as it is practical.

Documentation

Your employer can require reasonable documentation if you use earned sick leave on 3 or more consecutive work days, or on certain dates specified by the employer. The law prohibits employers from requiring your health care provider to specify the medical reason for your leave.

Unused Sick Leave

Up to 40 hours of unused earned sick leave can be carried over into the next benefit year. However, your employer is only required to let you use up to 40 hours of leave per benefit year. Alternatively, your employer can offer to purchase your unused earned sick leave at the end of the benefit year.

You Have a Right to be Free from Retaliation for Using Earned Sick Leave

Your employer cannot retaliate against you for:

- Requesting and using earned sick leave
- Filing a complaint for alleged violations of the law
- Communicating with any person, including co-workers, about any violation of the law
- Participating in an investigation regarding an alleged violation of the law, and
- Informing another person of that person's potential rights under the law.

Retaliation includes any threat, discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or reduction in hours, or any other adverse employment action against you for exercising or attempting to exercise any right guaranteed under the law.

You Have a Right to File a Complaint

You can file a complaint with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development online at nj.gov/labor/wagehour/complnt/filing_wage_claim.html or by calling 609-292-2305 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Keep a copy of this notice and all documents that show your amount of sick leave accrual and usage.

You have a right to be given this notice in English and, if available, your primary language.

For more information visit the website of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development: nj.gov/labor.



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New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act

N.J.S.A. 26:3D-55

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**New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act
N.J.S.A. 26:3D-55**