Wage Payment

or to pay wages in advance.

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Display this poster in a conspicuous place

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

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
- 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 ullet Christmas, vacation or other savings funds ulletpurchase 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.

inspections of establishments and records.

Make and keep records for employees, including wages and hours, and make such records available for

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

Provide employees when they are hired a required notice (from MW-400) describing the employer's obligation

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

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

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

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF DOL LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

You need to attend **school-related conferences**, **meetings**, **or events** regarding your child's education; or

Your employer's business **closes due to a public health emergency** or you need to care for a child whose

to attend a school-related meeting regarding your child's health.

school or child care provider closed due to a public health emergency.

Sibling of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner

Any other individual related by blood to the employed

Spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner of an employee's parent or grandparent

Any individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of family

REV. 04/2022

MW-1

Sick Leave

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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 https://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

Rate of Accrual

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:

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.

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
- Grandchild

- Sibling
- Domestic partner or civil union partner

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.

four 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.

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

New Jersey Relay: 7-1-1.

Display this poster in a conspicuous place

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 the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.,

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.

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

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

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nj.gov/labor

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

REV. 01/2019

MW-565

Child labor

New Jersey **Child Labor Law** Abstract

Kind of Employment

Minimum Age

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.

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	Under 16 Before 7 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁽⁶⁾	Under 16 Special Theatrical Permit
		16 & 17 years old ^{5,6} 8 hours daily 40 hours weekly 6 days a week	16–17 years old Before 6 a.m. After 11:30 p.m. ⁶	16–17 years old Employment Certificate
Agriculture: 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.	12 years old Outside school hours	10 hours daily 6 days a week	None	12–15 years old only Special Agricultural Permit
	16 years old During school hours	10 hours daily 6 days a week		
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.	11–17 years old NJ publishers may issue Special Newspaper Carrier Permit or loca issuing officer may issue: Special Permit (11–15 years old) or Employment Certificate (16–17 years old).
			14—17 years old Before 5:30 a.m. After 8 p.m.	
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	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.	14–15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m.	Special Street Trades Permit or Employment Certificate
	16 years old During school hours	8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week	16–17 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m.	Employment Certificate
General Employment: Includes mercantile establishments, golf caddying, private bowling alleys, offices, gas stations, garages, and other places or means of gainful occupations unless otherwise specified.	14 years old	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.	14–15 years old Before 7 a.m. After 7 p.m. ⁷	Employment Certificate
	16 years old	8 hours per day 40 hours per week 6 days per week	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

Hours of Work Not to Exceed 1,

lo restriction on work performed outside school hours in Outside of school hours Except minors under 16 are limited to 3 hours per day, 18 hours per week when onnection with minor's own home and directly for the school is in session 16 years old ninor's parent or legal guardian. During school hours Messengers for Communications Companies Under No Restrictions **Employment Certificate** 14 years old upervision and Control of the F.C.C. Outside of school hours During school hou

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.

No Restrictions

8 hours per day

6 days per week

40 hours per week

Restaurant and Seasonal

Domestic Services in Private Homes

Public Bowling Alleys

Vhoever 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

16 years old

14 years old

f 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

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.34:2–21.1 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. 1968, 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 leveled 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 mmissioner or his designee within 15 days of receiving the notice

lf 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 preceding commenced by the commissioner pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seg.).

Employment Certificate

Employment Certificate

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,

Same as for General Employment except that minors who are at least 16 years old may be employed as pinsetters, lane attendants, or bus-persons until 11:30 p.m. — but during the school term the minor must have a special permit.

A 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 (or certified copy) accompanies the minor's diploma.

When school is in session: After 11 p.m.

During school vacation season: Before 6

a.m. and After 11 p.m.

When 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 minors 15 and older during school vacation for first 14 days of employment in food service, restaurant, retail operations, or

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

⁵ In **Theatrical** employment, the combined time spent on a set or on call and performance time shall not exceed 8 hours in any one day. ⁶ In 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

In General Employment 14- and 15-year-old minors may work until 9 p.m., with written permission of parent or quardian, from the last day of the

General Information

Minors under 18 years old must get a 30-minute meal break after 5 consecutive hours of work.

Work 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 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 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, 12:56-13, 12:56-14 and N.J.A.C. 12:57, Wage Orders for Minors. NOTE: Employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA) 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

The kind of work that students in these programs may do is limited by the Department of Education. Employers 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:

> to work done by minors in junior achievement programs.

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

Making, transporting or using explosives or highly inflammable substances. The wording "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

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 rimwheels

Transporting payrolls other than within the employer's premises Construction work (exemptions include minors doing volunteer work in affordable housing).

Serving beverages out of any bar service area, including outside bars at pools or other recreational

"Construction work" means

- erecting, alterating, repairing, renovating, demolishing or removing any building or

- 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 Most occupations in slaughtering, meat packing, processing, or rendering, including operating PROHIBITED MACHINES/FOUIPMENT

No minor under 16 years of age may be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in

Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, PO Box 389, Trenton NJ 08625-0389 • 609-292-2305

connection with power-driven machinery Power-driven machinery includes, but is not limited to

Calendar rolls or mixing rolls in rubber manufacturing Centrifugal extractors or mangles in laundries or dry cleaning establishments Circular saws, band saws, guillotine shears

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Enforced by: NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Compactors

Corrugating, crimping or embossing machines

Conveyors and related equipmen Corn pickers, power hay balers, power field choppers, including work in or on same

Cutting machines that have a guillotine action Dough brakes or mixing machines in bakeries or cracker machinery Grinding, abrasive, polishing or buffing machines; however, apprentices operating under

Paper lace machines

Power lawn mowers Power woodworking and metal working tools Power-driven woodworking machinery (operating or helping to operate); however,

conditions of a bona fide apprenticeship may grind their own tools.

instruction and supervision Punch presses or stamping machines if the clearance between the ram and the die or the stripper exceeds 1/4 inch

apprentices in a bona fide apprenticeship may operate such machines under competent

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 denosited or both and sold or may be treated so as to be reused 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

Pool and billiard rooms Video stores where X-rated movies are rented or sold

Indecent or immoral exposure

place where metals are heated, melted or treated

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 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 Appearance or exhibition of any physically deformed or mentally deficient minor. OTHER PROHIBITED

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE

DEVELOPMENT

REV. 07/2019

MW-129

Gender Inequity

Department of Labor and Workforce Development 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.

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,

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.

and which are performed under similar working conditions.

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

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. NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LWD

> > **REV. 01/2014**

Conscientious Employee Protection Act

Employer retaliatory action; protected employee actions; employee responsibilities

"Whistleblower Act"

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

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

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

e. Objects to, or refuses to participate in, any activity, policy or practice which the employee (1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law or, if the employee is a

the employer or any governmental entity.

licensed or certified health care professional, constitutes improper quality of patient care; (2) is fraudulent or criminal; or

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

welfare or protection of the environment. N.J.S.A. 34:19-3. 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.

(3) is incompatible with a clear mandate of public policy concerning the public health, safety or

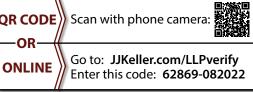
CONTACT INFORMATION Your employer has designated the following contact person to receive written notifications, pursuant to

paragraph 2 above (N.J.S.A. 34:19-4):

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 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.

REV. 10/2019



TWO ways to verify poster compliance!

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LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT nj.gov/labor

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