Comparison of Major Provisions of the Two Statutes

| | Federal Law (FMLA) | New Jersey Law (NJ FLA) |
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| Employer Coverage | 50 or more employees (wherever located) on payroll during 20 weeks in current or preceding calendar year | 50 or more employees (wherever located) who perform work in 20 weeks in current or preceding calendar year |
| Employee Eligibility | On payroll for 1 year Work total of 1250 hours Be employed within 75 miles of 49 other employees | On payroll for 1 year Work 1,000 base hours Must be minimum of 50 employees on payroll |
| Maximum Amount of Leave | 12 weeks in a 12 month period | 12 weeks in a 24 month period |
| Purposes for Which Leave is Available | Birth or placement for adoption of a child Because of placement of a child for foster care To provide care for ill child, spouse, or parent Because of employee's own disability | SameNot AvailableSameNot Available |
| Types of Leave Minimum amounts | Consecutive, intermittent, reduced For intermittent leave: no required minimum duration of periods of leave For reduced schedule: no required minimum amount of reduction in work schedule | Same Increments of intermittent leave may not be less than a full week Work schedule may not be reduced by less than a full day, unless agreed to by the employee and employer |
| Benefits During Leave | Continuation of health insurance | Same |
| Reinstatement After Leave Exceptions | To same or an equivalent position Reinstatement not required if employee would have been laid off May be denied to certain high-paid employees under certain conditions | To same position unless it has been filled then to equivalent position Same No such exception |
| Denial of Leave | No provision | May be required for all family leaves |
| Medical Certification | May be required where leave is for serious health condition | May be required for all family leaves |
| Posing of Notices | Required | Required |
| Records Correlation of Federal-State Laws | Extensive requirements Employee who meets the eligibility benefits of whichever of the two is | None specified requirements of <u>both</u> laws is entitled to the more favorable. |