AN ACT concerning essential employees contracting coronavirus
disease 2019 and supplementing Title 34 of the Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:
   “Essential employee” means an employee in the public or private
sector who, during a state of emergency:
   (1) is a public safety worker or first responder, including any
fire, police or other emergency responders;
   (2) is involved in providing medical and other healthcare
services, emergency transportation, social services, and other care
services, including services provided in health care facilities,
residential facilities, or homes;
   (3) performs functions which involve physical proximity to
members of the public and are essential to the public’s health,
safety, and welfare, including transportation services, hotel and
other residential services, financial services, and the production,
preparation, storage, sale, and distribution of essential goods such
as food, beverages, medicine, fuel, and supplies for conducting
essential business and work at home; or
   (4) is any other employee deemed an essential employee by the
public authority declaring the state of emergency.

1 An employee who is an employee of the State who is offered
the option of working at home but has refused that option shall not
be regarded as an essential employee.¹

“Health care facility” means any non-federal institution, building
or agency, or portion thereof, whether public or private, for profit or
nonprofit, that is used, operated or designed to provide health
services, medical or dental treatment or nursing, rehabilitative, or
preventive care to any person. Health care facility includes, but is
not limited to: an ambulatory surgical facility, home health agency,
hospice, hospital, infirmary, intermediate care facility, dialysis
center, long-term care facility, medical assistance facility, mental
health center, paid and volunteer emergency medical services,

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is
not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.
Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:
outpatient facility, public health center, rehabilitation facility, residential treatment facility, skilled nursing facility, and adult day care center. Health care facility also includes, but is not limited to, the following related property when used for or in connection with the foregoing: a laboratory, research facility, pharmacy, laundry facility, health personnel training and lodging facility, patient, guest and health personnel food service facility, and the portion of an office or office building used by persons engaged in health care professions or services.

“Health care worker” means an individual employed by a health care facility.

"Public safety worker” includes a member, employee, or officer of a paid, partially-paid, or volunteer fire or police department, force, company or district, including the State Police, a Community Emergency Response Team approved by the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management, or a correctional facility, or a basic or advanced medical technician of a first aid or rescue squad, or any other nurse, basic or advanced medical technician.

2. If, during the public health emergency declared by [Executive Order 103 of 2020 as extended by subsequent executive orders] an executive order of the Governor and any extension of the order, an individual contracts coronavirus disease 2019 during a time period in which the individual is working in a place of employment other than the individual’s own residence as a health care worker, public safety worker, or other essential employee, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the contraction of the disease is work-related and fully compensable for the purposes of benefits provided under R.S.34:15-1 et seq., ordinary and accidental disability retirement, and any other benefits provided by law to individuals suffering injury or illness through the course of their employment. This prima facie presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence showing that the worker was not exposed to the disease while working in the place of employment other than the individual’s own residence.

3. Any workers’ compensation claims paid [as a result of the rebuttable presumption provided for in] according to section 2 of [Experience modifier rate or otherwise affect an employer’s insurance premium rate for the employer’s workers’ compensation policy] Experience Modification Factor, pursuant to the New Jersey Workers’ Compensation and Employers Liability and Insurance Manual administered by the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau established by section 2 of P.L.1995, c.393 (C.34:15-89.1) and section 1 of P.L.2008, c.97 (C. 34:15-90.1).
4. This act is intended to affirm certain rights of essential employees under the circumstances specified in this act, and shall not be construed as reducing, limiting or curtailing any rights of any worker or employee to benefits provided by law.

5. This act shall take effect immediately and shall be retroactive to March 9, 2020.

Concerns employment benefits and coronavirus disease 2019 infections contracted by essential employees.