



Civil Rights and COVID-19: Frequently Asked Questions

COVID-19 (“coronavirus disease 2019”) is the disease caused by a novel (new) coronavirus that was first detected in humans in December 2019. COVID-19 does not discriminate. The virus infects people regardless of their race, national origin, religion, or other protected characteristics.

As the virus has spread, the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights (DCR) has received an increasing number of questions about how the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD) and the New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA) apply to individuals who have COVID-19, may be perceived to have COVID-19, or otherwise may be affected by COVID-19. Answers to some of the most frequently asked questions are below, along with information that you can use to contact DCR, which is responsible for investigating complaints of discrimination or harassment under the LAD as well as possible violations of the NJFLA.

To minimize risk from COVID-19, DCR has temporarily suspended in-person intake interviews, and is conducting such interviews by phone. If you would like to speak to a housing investigator, please call our Statewide Housing Hotline at 1-866-405-3050.

For all other types of complaints, please call one of our regional offices:

Newark: 973-648-2700
Trenton: 609-292-4605
Cherry Hill: 856-486-4080
Atlantic City: 609-441-3100

What protections does the LAD offer?

The 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.). Under the LAD, an employer, housing provider, or place of public accommodation must take action to stop such harassment if it knows or should have known about it.

What are the LAD’s protections related to COVID-19 in employment?

An employer cannot discriminate against you because of your actual or perceived race, national origin, religion, disability, or other LAD-protected characteristic. The LAD also prohibits bias-based harassment that creates a hostile work environment. Your employer must take reasonable

steps to stop the harassment if they knew or should have known about it, regardless of whether the harasser is a coworker or supervisor.

These protections apply even if the conduct at issue stems from concerns related to COVID-19. So, for example, your employer cannot fire you because you coughed at work and they perceived you to have a disability related to COVID-19. And if you have east-Asian heritage and a coworker repeatedly harasses you by claiming that Asian people caused COVID-19 or calling this “the Chinese virus,” your employer must take reasonable action to stop the harassment if they knew or should have known about it.

What are the LAD’s protections related to COVID-19 in housing?

A housing provider cannot discriminate against you because of your actual or perceived race, national origin, religion, disability, or other LAD-protected characteristic. That includes by refusing to make repairs, or by treating you differently than a tenant of a different race or national origin in other ways.

These protections apply even if the conduct at issue stems from concerns related to COVID-19. For example, your landlord or building manager cannot refuse to make necessary repairs to your apartment because they say you are east-Asian and they are afraid of contracting COVID-19. A landlord or building manager also could not refuse to rent a property to you based on these reasons. The LAD does not prohibit a landlord from taking reasonable steps to protect the landlord or other tenants from COVID-19, but such reasonable steps would not include actions premised on stereotypes based on race or national origin.

What are the LAD’s protections related to COVID-19 in places of public accommodation (including schools and medical facilities)?

Under the LAD, a place of public accommodation cannot discriminate against you because of your actual or perceived race, national origin, religion, disability, or other LAD-protected characteristic. The place of public accommodation also must take action to stop harassment based on these characteristics if they know or should have known about it, even if the harassment comes from another patient, customer, or student.

These protections apply even if the conduct at issue stems from concerns related to COVID-19. So, for example, if a classmate repeatedly told your child that they must have the coronavirus because they are from China, the school could be liable if you reported it and they did not investigate or take action. Similarly, if someone on a public bus sees that you are wearing a yarmulke and starts screaming that “Jews are spreading the virus,” the LAD requires the bus driver and bus company to take action to stop the harassment.

Finally, medical facilities must ensure they do not discriminate based on national origin or disability in their provision of services. This could include providing qualified interpreter services to assist individuals with limited English proficiency and individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and planning for the needs of individuals with mobility impairments in providing health care.

Does the LAD prohibit stores from designating certain hours as limited to shoppers over a specific age?

Some grocery stores and other merchants have adopted policies under which only customers over a certain age are allowed to shop at the store during certain hours. For example, a store might limit the first hour of its daily operations to customers over 65 years of age, while serving customers of all ages for the rest of the store's hours. Such policies would not violate the LAD because age is not a protected characteristic in places of public accommodation.

I would like to make a complaint, but I am worried that my employer or housing provider will retaliate against me. What should I do?

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 COVID-19-related harassment to human resources. And a housing provider cannot evict someone for reporting housing discrimination to DCR.

I witnessed a bias/hate crime on a sidewalk in my town. What should I do?

If you've witnessed or experienced a bias/hate crime, you should report that incident to law enforcement immediately by calling 911 or your local law enforcement agency. You also may report a bias incident to the NJ Attorney General's Office online [HERE](#), via email to NJBias@NJDCJ.org, or by calling the Bias Hotline at 800-277-BIAS (2427).

Who is protected by the New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)?

To be eligible for the protections available under the NJFLA, you must work either for a state or local government agency, or for a company or organization with 30 or more employees worldwide. In addition, you must have been employed by the agency or company for at least 1 year and have worked at least 1,000 hours in the past 12 months. Please click [HERE](#) to learn more about the NJFLA.

What protections does the New Jersey Family Leave Act offer?

Eligible employees generally can take up to 12 weeks of job-protected leave during any 24-month period:

- To care for or bond with a child, as long as the leave begins 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, with a serious health condition (including a diagnosis of COVID-19).

You can take a consecutive block of up to 12 weeks of leave or you can take leave on an intermittent or reduced schedule.

My grandmother (or other family member) has COVID-19. Can I take job-protected leave to take care of her?

If your family member, or someone who is the equivalent of family, has COVID-19 and you are eligible for the protections of the NJFLA, you may be eligible to take job-protected leave under the NJFLA to take care of them.

What happens when I return to work after taking job-protected leave?

When you return to work, you are generally entitled to return to the same position you held before leave, and your employer may not retaliate against you because you took or attempted to take leave under the NJFLA.

I have been diagnosed with COVID-19. Am I eligible for job-protected leave?

Yes. You can use accrued Earned Sick Leave: As of October 2018, employers of all sizes must provide full-time, part-time, and temporary employees with up to 40 hours of earned sick leave per year so they can care for themselves or a loved one. You can also take earned sick leave if you are unable to work because your child's school or daycare was ordered closed by a public official for a public health reason. Please click [HERE](#) for more information.

How do I get answers to questions I have about Earned Sick Leave, Temporary Disability, Worker's Compensation, or Family Leave Insurance?

Those laws are enforced by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDOL). NJDOL has set up a website about NJDOL Benefits and the Coronavirus (COVID-19). Please click [HERE](#) for more information.