

**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 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 any other employer, with whom there is a business relationship, that the employee reasonably believes is a violation of a law, or a rule or regulation issued under the law, or, in the case of an employee who is 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 in 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. 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 of more supervisors of the employer of where the employee fears physical harm as a result of the disclosure, provided that the situation is emergency in nature.

**Contact Information**

The following individual has been designated to answer your questions and provide information regarding your rights and responsibilities under this Act (N.J.S.A 34:19-4) to:

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