



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

In the Matter of Sean McManus,
Department of Environmental
Protection

**FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

CSC Docket No. 2024-1445

Request for Reconsideration

ISSUED: May 22, 2024

Sean McManus, a Conservation Police Officer 2¹ with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), represented by David Beckett, Esq., requests reconsideration of the attached final decision of the Civil Service Commission (Commission), rendered on November 22, 2023, ordering that the DEP recalculate McManus’ rate of cash overtime compensation in accordance with the decision of the Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division, in *In the Matter of Sean McManus*, Docket No. A-0845-20 (App. Div. August 1, 2023).

By way of background, the Appellate Division vacated and remanded the decision of the Commission, which denied McManus’ reconsideration request concerning his grievance on the rate of his cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work. At the time of his grievance, McManus was serving as a Conservation Officer 3, a NE title, where, instead of having a workweek fixed at 35 hours, McManus was required to work at least 35 hours per week with occasional requirements for a longer workweek. The DEP was granted funding for an overtime project where it paid employees for the hours worked between 35 and 40 hours per week based at the hourly proration of their base salary, while overtime after 40 hours was compensated at one-and-one-half times that rate. McManus filed a grievance stating that the State was now an employer subject to the recently modified New Jersey Wage and Hour Law (Wage and Hour Law) and the DEP’s method of calculating his overtime conflicted

¹ At the time of McManus’ grievance, he was serving as a Conservation Officer 3. He was then promoted to Conservation Officer 2 effective December 18, 2021. On January 1, 2022, the title’s name changed to Conservation Police Officer 2.

with the statute. The DEP denied his grievance and McManus appealed to the Commission. The Commission found that the Wage and Hour Law only covered the State as an “employer” for the purpose of ensuring payment of the minimum wage, which McManus’ salary exceeded. It noted that McManus served in a NE title which had the same class code as comparable titles with a fixed 35-hour workweek, but the salary range was one higher to compensate for the occasional longer workweek. Further, it indicated that NE titles are only eligible for cash overtime compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Therefore, the Commission denied McManus’ appeal, as it found that the DEP properly calculated his compensation in compliance with Civil Service regulations. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided April 15, 2020). It also denied McManus’ request for reconsideration. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided November 4, 2020). Thereafter, McManus appealed to the Appellate Division and the Commission moved for remand, which was granted by order dated December 7, 2021, to clarify its prior decision due to factual issues that arose. Upon remand, the Commission reaffirmed its prior decision. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided November 4, 2020). The Commission reiterated that the NE position is at a higher salary range than comparable 35-hour per week titles to account for the occasional requirement to work more than 35 hours per week up to 40 hours per week, and, therefore, overtime was not required to be paid during this time. McManus pursued a second appeal to the Appellate Division. Upon its review, the court found that under the Wage and Hour Law, any discretionary compensation received by McManus for hours worked between 35 and 40 was to be included when calculating McManus’ “regular hourly wage.” Thus, any discretionary compensation received by McManus must be factored in when calculating his overtime pay. Therefore, the Appellate Division vacated the Commission’s decision and remanded the matter to the Commission for a recalculation of McManus’ overtime based on the Wage and Hour Law. In accordance with the Appellate Division’s opinion, the Commission ordered that its prior decision in the matter be vacated and that McManus’ cash overtime compensation be recalculated in accordance with the Appellate Division’s opinion and the statutory provisions set forth in *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e)* and *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1)*.

In his request, McManus maintains that the Commission committed a clear material error because it failed to calculate his overtime and “follow the requirement of the decision” of the Appellate Division. He contends that the Commission “essentially outsources its obligations” to the DEP “without providing any guidance or review of the regulations in question.” Further, he asserts that the Commission failed to ensure that the overtime regulations as applied to him and all employees with the NE classification comply with requirements of the Wage and Hour Law. Therefore, McManus submits that the Commission’s decision is “inconsistent with the Appellate Division decision.” He sets forth the “essential parts” of the Appellate Division decision which contains the instructions for calculating overtime and emphasizes that the Commission ignored it. Therefore, he requests that the Commission “correct this clear material error” and perform the calculations in accordance with the Appellate Division opinion. He states that the Commission “cannot expect the [DEP] to do its

job or perform the calculations it is required to perform, especially without guidance.” “Once done, the Commission should issue an advisory to all agencies and jurisdictions to direct them as to how to follow the obligations of Wage and Hour laws in the interpretation of its overtime regulations.”

CONCLUSION

N.J.A.C. 4A:2-1.6(b) sets forth the standards by which the Commission may reconsider a prior decision. This rule provides that a party must show that a clear material error has occurred or present new evidence or additional information not presented at the original proceeding which would change the outcome of the case and the reasons that such evidence was not presented at the original proceeding. A review of the record in the instant matter reveals that reconsideration is justified in part.

In its remand decision, the Commission ordered that its prior decision be vacated and directed that the DEP recalculate McManus’ cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work between 35 and 40 hours per week during the period in question. The Commission notes that its prior order requires clarification and accepts McManus’ request to provide further guidance as to the proper calculation of his overtime.

McManus is entitled to have his cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work over 40 hours per week recalculated during the period in question. The Commission orders that this rate be calculated by DEP consistent with the statutory provisions set forth in *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(e) and *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a4(b)(1). Accordingly, McManus’ overtime compensation for work he performed over 40 hours during the period in question must constitute “1 1/2 times” his “regular hourly wage.” His regular hourly wage, as defined by the Wage and Hour Law, is “the amount that [he] is regularly paid for each hour of work as determined by dividing the total hours of work during the week into [his] total earnings for the week.” *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(e). Thus, because any discretionary compensation DEP provided to McManus for working hours 36 through 40 in a given week constitutes “total earnings for the week,” *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(g), that compensation must be included in determining his regular hourly wage. DEP is directed to compensate McManus 1 1/2 times his properly calculated regular hourly wage for any hours over 40 in a given week worked by McManus.

As to McManus’ request that the Commission calculate his overtime, the Commission emphasizes that it is the responsibility of State appointing authorities to calculate an employee’s overtime compensation at any given time. Indeed, in this case, the DEP had made the initial calculation. Further, the discretionary compensation that must be part of the calculation of McManus’ overtime was made by the DEP, and therefore, it has the information to recalculate McManus’ compensation accurately. The Commission merely serves as a forum to review the validity of an appointing authority’s calculation of overtime. Hence, if McManus disagrees with the amount of

his compensation upon recalculation by DEP, he would be entitled to appeal to the Commission.

Finally, the Commission notes that its decision and the Appellate Division's opinion are public decisions, which are posted on their respective websites, and as such, are available to all agencies and jurisdictions to guide them. Nonetheless, the Commission directs the Division of Agency Services to provide all State appointing authorities with a copy of this decision and the Appellate Division's opinion.

ORDER

Therefore, it is ordered that this request for reconsideration be granted in part and denied in part.

This is the final administrative determination in this matter. Any further review should be pursued in a judicial forum.

DECISION RENDERED BY THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON
THE 22ND DAY OF MAY, 2024



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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

In the Matter of Sean McManus,
Department of Environmental
Protection

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CSC Docket No. 2024-249

Court Remand

ISSUED: November 22, 2023

The Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division, vacated and remanded the decision of the Civil Service Commission (Commission) which denied the reconsideration request of Sean McManus, a Conservation Police Officer 2¹ with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), concerning his grievance on the rate of his cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus*, Docket No. A-0845-20 (App. Div. August 1, 2023). The court did not retain jurisdiction. A copy of the Appellate Division’s decision is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

By way of background, at the time of his grievance, McManus was serving as a Conservation Officer 3, a non-limited, non-exempt (NE) title where, instead of having a workweek fixed at 35 hours, McManus was required to work at least 35 hours per week with occasional requirements for a longer workweek. The DEP was granted funding for an overtime project where it paid employees for the hours worked between 35 and 40 hours per week based at the hourly proration of their base salary, while overtime after 40 hours was compensated at one-and-one-half times that rate. McManus filed a grievance stating that the State was now an employer subject to the recently modified New Jersey Wage and Hour Law (Wage and Hour Law) and the DEP’s method of calculating his overtime conflicted with the statute. The DEP denied his grievance and McManus appealed to the Commission. The Commission found that

¹ At the time of McManus’ grievance, he was serving as a Conservation Officer 3. He was then promoted to Conservation Officer 2 effective December 18, 2021. On January 1, 2022, the title’s name changed to Conservation Police Officer 2.

the Wage and Hour Law only covered the State as an “employer” for the purpose of ensuring payment of the minimum wage, which McManus’ salary exceeded. It noted that McManus served in a NE title which had the same class code as comparable titles with a fixed 35-hour workweek, but the salary range was one higher to compensate for the occasional longer workweek. Further, it indicated that NE titles are only eligible for cash overtime compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Therefore, the Commission denied McManus’ appeal, as it found that the DEP properly calculated his compensation in compliance with Civil Service regulations. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided April 15, 2020). It also denied McManus’ request for reconsideration. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided November 4, 2020). Thereafter, McManus appealed to the Appellate Division and the Commission moved for remand, which was granted by order dated December 7, 2021, to clarify its prior decision due to factual issues that arose. Upon remand, the Commission reaffirmed its prior decision. *See In the Matter of Sean McManus* (CSC, decided November 4, 2020). The Commission reiterated that the NE position is at a higher salary range than comparable 35-hour per week titles to account for the occasional requirement to work more than 35 hours per week up to 40 hours per week, and, therefore, overtime was not required to be paid during this time. McManus pursued a second appeal to the Appellate Division.

Upon its review, in *In the Matter of Sean McManus*, Docket No. A-0845-20 (App. Div. August 1, 2023), the court found that under the Wage and Hour Law, McManus’ hours worked between 35 and 40 hours were to be calculated as overtime wages and the Commission wrongly relied on Civil Service regulations when calculating his overtime compensation. Therefore, the Appellate Division vacated the Commission’s decision and remanded the matter to the Commission for a recalculation of McManus’ overtime based on the Wage and Hour Law. Specifically, the Appellate Division found that:

By using the “the hourly proration of the employee’s annual base salary” in accordance with *N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2*, the Commission’s calculations improperly excluded petitioner’s earnings for the hours for which he was compensated between thirty-five and forty. This is inconsistent with the plain language of *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e)*, which requires an employee’s “total earnings for the week” to be utilized in computing an employee’s “regular hourly wage.” Similarly, the Commission’s utilization of *N.J.A.C. 12:56-6.6(a)(4)* is unpersuasive. *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e)* does not exclude wages earned during the week, even if the wages were discretionary. The Commission’s methodology must use the framework of the Wage and Hour Law when calculating petitioner’s overtime, and the regular hourly wage figure derived from *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e)* must, in turn, be utilized when calculating overtime pursuant to *N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1)*.

In short, the Commission's decision was untethered to *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(e) and *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a4(b)(1), and it did not properly consider the specific calculation required under these statutes when determining petitioner's overtime, but instead relied on its own regulations. Therefore, we remand for the Commission to calculate petitioner's overtime in accordance with this opinion.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the Appellate Division's opinion, the Commission's prior decision in this matter has been vacated and thus, McManus is entitled to have his cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work between 35 and 40 hours per week recalculated during the period in question. The Commission orders that this rate be calculated by DEP consistent with the statutory provisions set forth in *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(e) and *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a4(b)(1). The DEP is directed to thereafter compensate McManus accordingly.

ORDER

The Commission's orders that the DEP recalculate Sean McManus' rate of cash overtime compensation for emergency-related work between 35 and 40 hours per week during the period in question in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth in *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a1(e) and *N.J.S.A.* 34:11-56a4(b)(1), and thereafter, compensate McManus accordingly.

This is the final administrative determination in this matter. Any further review should be pursued in a judicial forum.

DECISION RENDERED BY THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON
THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2023

Allison Chris Myers

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Chairperson
Civil Service Commission

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**NOT FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT THE
APPROVAL OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION**

This opinion shall not "constitute precedent or be binding upon any court." Although it is posted on the internet, this opinion is binding only on the parties in the case and its use in other cases is limited. R. 1:36-3.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
APPELLATE DIVISION
DOCKET NO. A-0845-20**

**IN THE MATTER OF
SEAN MCMANUS,
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

Argued September 28, 2022 - Decided August 1, 2023

Before Judges Whipple, Mawla, and Marczyk.

On appeal from the New Jersey Civil Service Commission, Docket Nos. 2020-835 and 2020-2671.

David B. Beckett argued the cause for appellant Sean McManus (Beckett & Paris, LLC, attorneys; David B. Beckett, of counsel and on the briefs).

Pamela N. Ullman, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent New Jersey Civil Service Commission (Matthew J. Platkin, Attorney General, attorney; Donna Arons, Assistant Attorney General, of counsel; Pamela N. Ullman, on the brief).

Daniel P. Resler, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Matthew J. Platkin, Attorney General, attorney; Donna Arons, Assistant

Attorney General, of counsel; Daniel P. Resler, on the brief).

PER CURIAM

Petitioner, Sean McManus, appeals from the November 6, 2020 final agency decision of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission (Commission) concerning his claims the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) improperly calculated his overtime pay. Following our review of the record and applicable legal principles, we vacate the Commission's decision and remand for further proceedings.

I.

Petitioner worked for the DEP as a Conservation Officer 3. This title is a non-limited, non-exempt position meaning employees in this title have irregular or variable working hours and are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219 (FLSA); N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2, 4A:6-2.3(b)(3). Instead of having a workweek fixed at thirty-five hours, petitioner was required to "work at least a [thirty-five-]hour workweek with occasional requirements for a longer workweek to complete projects or assignments." N.J.A.C. 4A:6-2.3(b)(1). The Conservation Officer title had the same class code as comparable titles with a fixed thirty-five-hour workweek, but the salary range was one higher. N.J.A.C. 4A:3-4.9(g).

In 2019, the DEP sought approval and funding for an "overtime project" to enhance its ability to ensure compliance with oyster harvesting restrictions.¹ On May 23, 2019, the Commission granted the DEP's request for an "exceptional emergency declaration" for employees in the titles Conservation Officer 2 and Conservation Officer 3 "to provide law enforcement support to allow for the harvest of oysters from [the] Delaware Bay, Mullica River and surrounding tidal areas" The declaration allowed DEP to pay overtime pursuant to N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.7(d). The letter explained that "[a]ll hours worked" between thirty-five and forty hours per week "shall be paid at the hourly proration of their base salary[,]" while overtime after forty hours would be compensated at one-and-one-half times that rate.²

Petitioner filed a grievance on the ground that recent legislation designated the State as an employer subject to the New Jersey Wage and Hour

¹ The program was designed to minimize the public health risk from consuming contaminated oysters.

² Although petitioner initially sought overtime compensation for the oyster-related emergency time period, the Commission and the DEP maintain petitioner later conceded his overtime dispute did not involve this oyster-emergency time period. As noted below, the Commission and the DEP argue the time period for which petitioner challenges the overtime calculations is irrelevant because his pay for hours thirty-six to forty was within the discretion of the appointing authority.. N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.3(a)(3), (d)(2).

Law,³ and the DEP's method of calculating his overtime compensation conflicted with the statute's new provisions. On August 29, 2019, the DEP issued its decision denying the grievance. On September 16, 2019, petitioner challenged the denial to the Commission. The Commission issued its initial decision on April 17, 2020. It noted the DEP's calculations properly relied on the regulation for overtime compensation during an exceptional emergency, which deemed the workweek of all employees with non-limited workweeks to be forty hours. It rejected petitioner's statutory argument by finding the new legislation only covered the State as an "employer" for the purpose of ensuring payment of the minimum wage, which his salary exceeded.⁴ On November 6, 2020, the Commission denied petitioner's motion for reconsideration because it determined the DEP properly calculated his cash overtime compensation consistent with Civil Service regulations.

³ N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1 to -56a41.

⁴ The Commission initially determined the amendments to the Wage and Hour Law expanding its coverage to State employees did not apply to overtime pay, but subsequently agreed it did in fact apply to State employers for the purposes of overtime compensation. However, the Commission opposed petitioner's appeal on other grounds.

Petitioner subsequently appealed. Thereafter, the Commission moved for a remand, which we granted.⁵ On January 21, 2022, the Commission issued a remand opinion in which it again denied the grievance appeal and issued an expanded opinion. It emphasized that overtime was discretionary even for employees not exempt from FLSA coverage, and noted compensation for overtime hours worked as part of an exceptional emergency is calculated for all eligible employees on the basis of a forty-hour workweek.

The Commission further determined a higher salary range is assigned to petitioner's non-limited workweek and explained a base salary predicated on working at least thirty-five hours per week is not "based upon working a fixed [thirty-five] hours per week." The higher salary range for petitioner's non-limited title "compensates for the irregular or variable nature of the work hours" It also accounts for the fact that compensation at any rate for work hours between thirty-five and forty in a non-limited title is deemed to be "overtime compensation" and is therefore paid, or not, at the employer's discretion. Thus, "employees [who] work at minimum [thirty-five] hours per week . . . may at

⁵ The Commission sought to "clarify its prior decisions" because factual issues arose regarding its calculations of petitioner's overtime. The Commission also implicitly acknowledged it had wrongly interpreted the new legislation as applying to the State only for the purposes of enforcement of minimum wage related issues.

times be called upon to fulfill a longer workweek—even up to [forty] hours—to complete projects or assignments, without additional compensation." In other words, the higher salary range compensates the non-limited title employees for lacking entitlement to any compensation for overtime before working forty hours.

The Commission further found a non-limited employee's lack of entitlement to overtime compensation before working forty hours means the use of thirty-five hours of regular pay in the numerator, and forty hours in the denominator, when calculating the hourly proration of base salary is consistent with the parameters of petitioner's title. The actual payment of discretionary overtime, particularly when it was paid hour-for-hour between thirty-five and forty hours rather than at an "overtime premium" rate, did not change those parameters or the application of the relevant statutes and regulations. That was true even for the new legislation, which the Commission had come to recognize as covering the State for all purposes, because it contained nothing to limit the discretionary nature of compensation in petitioner's title for work between thirty-five and forty hours per week. The Commission concluded the payments for petitioner's work between thirty-five and forty hours per week were therefore properly excluded from the calculation of the hourly proration of his regular

hourly wage for overtime compensation, and the Commission accordingly upheld its denial of his application for reconsideration. This appeal followed.

II.

A.

Petitioner argues the Commission's decision should be reversed because the amendments to the Wage and Hour Law supersede the Civil Service regulations relied upon by the Commission and "wrongly places these . . . regulations above the Legislature's clear intention to expand overtime protections to State employees" He further asserts the statutory interpretation is a purely legal question that is reviewable de novo, because the Wage and Hour Law is not within the Commission's expertise.

Petitioner contends the Civil Service statutes bound the Commission to secure his rights under all statutes, and the new legislation had no exception for emergencies declared pursuant to Civil Service regulations. N.J.S.A. 11A:1-2(e). He maintains his cash compensation for work hours beyond forty per workweek was paid at a rate less than one-and-one-half times his "regular hourly wages[,]" contrary to N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1 and N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1).

Specifically, petitioner contends the Commission erred by failing to consider all the compensation he was paid at a non-overtime rate in calculating

his "regular hourly wage" by disregarding the compensation he earned for working the hours between thirty-five and forty.⁶ In addition, he claims his compensation for his work between thirty-five and forty hours was not "discretionary" because the DEP always compensated him and his title cohort for those hours, and expressly promised to compensate petitioner for those hours. Petitioner argues that regardless of the Commission's arguments regarding his regular workweek and base pay, and whether his overtime is based on forty hours under N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.7(d) and 4A:3-5.2, it is "legally irrelevant to setting an overtime rate under the Wage and Hour Laws because that is set by non-overtime wages earned [in a] week divided by [forty]." In short, petitioner asserts that if the Commission uses a forty-hour workweek as the denominator or divisor in calculating his regular hourly rate, the numerator must include his compensation at non-overtime rates for the hours he worked between thirty-five

⁶ Petitioner originally argued before the hearing officer his overtime rate should have been calculated by using a thirty-five-hour workweek and his regular base pay. His current contention is the forty-hour workweek is a proper denominator provided the Commission utilizes his "regular hourly wage" as determined by his total earnings for a particular week as a numerator in the calculation.

and forty, in addition to his compensation for the first thirty-five hours pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1.⁷

B.

Ordinarily, our review of a final decision from an administrative agency is limited. In re Adoption of Amends. to Ne., Upper Raritan, Sussex Cty. & Upper Del. Water Quality Mgmt. Plans, 435 N.J. Super. 571, 582 (App. Div. 2014). "A court may reverse only if it 'conclude[s] that the decision of the administrative agency is arbitrary, capricious, or unreasonable, or is not

⁷ To illustrate, petitioner explains the specific impact of the Commission's calculations noting:

[Petitioner's] base salary is \$90,390 for his regular work at [thirty-five] hours or \$1,738.26 per week The additional five hours paid on an hour for hour basis [for his work between thirty-five and forty hours] are worth \$248.30. That total is the non-overtime wages earned and should be divided by [forty] hours resulting in an hourly rate of \$49.66 per hour and an overtime rate (at [one-and-one-half]) of \$74.50 per hour. Instead, the [DEP divided the base pay of \$1,738.26 by [forty], excluded the [five] hours of pay at \$248.30 from the total, and so reduced the hourly rate to \$43.46, which in turn reduced overtime pay to \$65.14 per hour. The rulings by [the Commission] wrongly endorse this reduction of the overtime rate for [petitioner] below the required [one-and-one-half] threshold set by the Wage and Hour laws, notably N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1 and N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4.

supported by substantial credible evidence in the record as a whole." Ibid. (alteration in original) (quoting J.D. v. N.J. Div. of Dev. Disabilities, 329 N.J. Super. 516, 521 (App. Div. 2000)). We are, however, not "bound by the agency's interpretation of a statute or its determination of a strictly legal issue." Ardan v. Bd. of Rev., 231 N.J. 589, 604 (2018) (quoting US Bank, N.A. v. Hough, 210 N.J. 187, 200 (2012)). Nonetheless, as a general rule, "deference is given to the interpretation of statutory language by the agency charged with the expertise and responsibility to administer the scheme." Acoli v. N.J. State Parole Bd., 224 N.J. 213, 229 (2016); accord Hargrove v. Sleepy's, LLC, 220 N.J. 289, 301-02 (2015). Conversely, an agency's interpretation of statutes that do not guide its action and that it is not charged with administering is not entitled to deference. In re Ridgefield Park Bd. of Educ. & Ridgefield Park Educ. Ass'n, 459 N.J. Super. 57, 69 (App. Div. 2019), rev'd on other grounds, 244 N.J. 1 (2020). "[If] an agency's determination . . . is a legal determination, [the appellate court's] review is de novo." L.A. v. Bd. of Educ. of Trenton, Mercer Cty., 221 N.J. 192, 204 (2015).

We further observe, "[t]he Legislature's intent is the paramount goal when interpreting a statute and, generally, the best indicator of that intent is the statutory language." DiProspero v. Penn, 183 N.J. 477, 492 (2005) (citing

Frugis v. Bracigliano, 177 N.J. 250, 280 (2003)). Furthermore, "[w]e ascribe to the statutory words their ordinary meaning and significance . . . and read them in context with related provisions so as to give sense to the legislation as a whole" Ibid. (first citing Lane v. Holderman, 23 N.J. 304, 313 (1957), then citing Chasin v. Montclair State Univ., 159 N.J. 418, 426-27 (1999)). More importantly, "[i]t is not the function of this Court to 'rewrite a plainly-written enactment of the Legislature[] or presume that the Legislature intended something other than that expressed by way of the plain language.'" Ibid. (alteration in original) (quoting O'Connell v. State, 171 N.J. 484, 488 (2002)). Simply put, "[w]e cannot 'write in an additional qualification which the Legislature pointedly omitted in drafting its own enactment,' . . . or 'engage in conjecture or surmise which will circumvent the plain meaning of the act.'" Ibid. (first quoting Craster v. Bd. of Comm'rs of Newark, 9 N.J. 225, 230 (1952); then quoting In re Closing of Jamesburg High Sch., 83 N.J. 540, 548 (1980)). Therefore, "[o]ur duty is to construe and apply the statute as enacted." Ibid. (quoting In re Closing of Jamesburg High Sch., 83 N.J. at 548).

C.

The issue before us is whether the Commission's calculation of petitioner's overtime pay is consistent with the Wage and Hour statutes and the various

administrative code provisions relied upon by the Commission. In 2019, legislation was enacted modifying the Wage and Hour Law by expanding the definition of "employer" in N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(g) to include the State. N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1) mandates overtime compensation for each hour of work per week beyond forty hours at "not less than [one-and-one-half] times such employee's regular hourly rate" Importantly, N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) defines "regular hourly wage" as "the amount that an employee is regularly paid for each hour of work as determined by dividing the total hours of work during the week into the employee's total earnings for the week, exclusive of overtime premium pay."

The Commission asserts, "discretionary payments by an employer are not considered part of an employee's base salary for purposes of determining overtime pay. Here, [petitioner] had no contractual or civil service entitlement to additional payment for working between [thirty-six] and [forty] hours per week." See N.J.A.C. 12:56-6.6(a)(4). The Commission asserts, as a non-exempt, non-limited title, petitioner has irregular and variable work hours not

limited to a specific thirty-five or forty-hour workweek. See N.J.A.C. 4A:6-2.3(b)(3); N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2.⁸

The Commission notes petitioner's "overtime pay was calculated based on his regular base pay divided by [forty] hours a week, multiplied by [one-and-one-half] times, to arrive at an hourly overtime rate." (Emphasis added). The Commission relies on N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2 for calculating petitioner's overtime. N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2 defines the "regular rate," in pertinent part, as "the hourly proration of the employee's annual base salary" The regulation further provides, "[e]mployees in covered non-limited titles . . . shall be deemed to have a [forty]-hour workweek for determining the hourly proration" Ibid. By using this approach in calculating petitioner's overtime, the Commission excluded the amounts he earned for working between the hours of thirty-five to forty because it determined his hourly proration should be based on his annual base salary. We are unpersuaded.

⁸ Petitioner maintains he has always been paid for working between thirty-five and forty hours. The Commission asserts even if that is accurate, it does not change the fact the payments were discretionary. That petitioner's compensation for working between thirty-five and forty hours may have been discretionary does not, in our view, change the analysis required under the new legislation, even if the Commission's interpretation of the regulations would have previously yielded a different result.

Although the Commission's opinion references the definition of "regular wages" in N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e), there is no explanation why the statute was not applied to calculate petitioner's overtime wages in this case. Similarly, the Commission's and the DEP's submissions do not analyze the statute at all, but instead rely on various, inconsistent, administrative code provisions. We observe N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) defines "regular hourly wage" as "the amount that an employee is regularly paid for each hour of work as determined by dividing the total hours of work during the week into the employee's total earnings for the week, exclusive of overtime premium pay." (Emphasis added).

First, there is no indication in the statute that discretionary payments, as argued by the Commission, are somehow excluded when calculating an "employee's total earnings for the week." Second, by excluding the hours petitioner worked between the hours of thirty-five and forty, the Commission's analysis failed to properly calculate petitioner's overtime because it did not first determine his total earnings for the week. Moreover, the Legislature could have carved out an overtime exemption for non-limited employees, such as petitioner, as it did for other positions under N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1), but it did not do

so.⁹ "[T]he Legislature is presumed to be aware of judicial construction of its enactments,' and . . . 'a change of language in a statute ordinarily implies a purposeful alteration in [the] substance of the law'" DiProspero, 183 N.J. at 494 (first quoting N.J. Democratic Party, Inc. v. Samson, 175 N.J. 178, 195 n.6 (2002), then quoting Nagy v. Ford Motor Co., 6 N.J. 341, 348 (1951)). Therefore, "[o]ur duty is to construe and apply the statute as enacted." Id. at 492 (quoting In re Closing of Jamesburg High Sch., 83 N.J. at 548).

The Commission's decision stated it "does not understand the Wage and Hour statutes cited by the petitioner as invalidating the framework concerning hours of work and overtime compensation under Civil Service law and rules or its application to the petitioner." However, the methodology set forth in N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) was not utilized by the Commission in calculating

⁹ N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1) did exclude certain classes of employees outside of petitioner's title. Specifically, the overtime statute does not apply to:

Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity; or to employees engaged to labor on a farm or employed in a hotel; or to an employee of a common carrier of passengers by motor bus; or to a limousine driver who is an employee of an employer engaged in the business of operating limousines; or to employees engaged in labor relative to the raising or care of livestock.

[Ibid.]

petitioner's overtime. By using petitioner's "regular base pay" as opposed to his "regular hourly wage" as defined by N.J.S.A. 34:11-56(a)(1), the Commission applied the wrong figures in calculating petitioner's overtime pay. N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) does not speak in terms of "regular base pay" as the regulations cited by the Commission. The Commission's reliance on N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2 is misplaced because N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) provides that petitioner's "regular hourly wage" is calculated by "dividing the total hours of work during the week into the employee's total earnings for the week"

By using the "the hourly proration of the employee's annual base salary" in accordance with N.J.A.C. 4A:3-5.2, the Commission's calculations improperly excluded petitioner's earnings for the hours for which he was compensated between thirty-five and forty. This is inconsistent with the plain language of N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e), which requires an employee's "total earnings for the week" to be utilized in computing an employee's "regular hourly wage." Similarly, the Commission's utilization of N.J.A.C. 12:56-6.6(a)(4) is unpersuasive. N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) does not exclude wages earned during the week, even if the wages were discretionary. The Commission's methodology must use the framework of the Wage and Hour Law when calculating petitioner's overtime, and the regular hourly wage figure derived from N.J.S.A. 34:11-

56a1(e) must, in turn, be utilized when calculating overtime pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1).

In short, the Commission's decision was untethered to N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a1(e) and N.J.S.A. 34:11-56a4(b)(1), and it did not properly consider the specific calculation required under these statutes when determining petitioner's overtime, but instead relied on its own regulations. Therefore, we remand for the Commission to calculate petitioner's overtime in accordance with this opinion.

To the extent we have not specifically addressed any other arguments, it is because we conclude they are of insufficient merit to warrant discussion in a written opinion. R. 2:11-3(e)(1)(E).

Vacated and remanded. We do not retain jurisdiction.

I hereby certify that the foregoing
is a true copy of the original on
file in my office.


CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION