

**11A:6-24.1 and 36:1-1
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST**

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LAWS OF: 2020 **CHAPTER:** 76

NJSA: 11A:6-24.1 and 36:1-1 (Designates, as State and public holiday, third Friday in June as Juneteenth Day.)

BILL NO: S19 (Substituted for A4315)

SPONSOR(S) Stephen M. Sweeney and others

DATE INTRODUCED: 6/25/2020

COMMITTEE: **ASSEMBLY:** Appropriations

SENATE: ---

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

DATE OF PASSAGE: **ASSEMBLY:** 7/30/2020

SENATE: 7/30/2020

DATE OF APPROVAL: 9/10/2020

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First Reprint enacted) Yes

S19

INTRODUCED BILL (INCLUDES SPONSOR'S STATEMENT): Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **ASSEMBLY:** Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: Yes 7/2/2020
7/31/2020

A4315

INTRODUCED BILL (INCLUDES SPONSOR'S STATEMENT): Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **ASSEMBLY:** Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

"Murphy declares Juneteenth a state holiday in N.J. Gov. Murphy declares Juneteenth a state holiday." The Press of Atlantic City (NJ), September 12, 2020: 2A.

"BILL MAKES JUNETEENTH A STATE HOLIDAY - MURPHY SIGNS BILL AT TALK WITH R&B STAR." The Record (Hackensack, NJ), September 12, 2020: A3.

"Gov. signs bill making Juneteenth a state holiday." The Star-Ledger, (Newark, NJ), September 12, 2020: 003

"Governor signs measure making Juneteenth a holiday, in NJ." Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey (NJ), September 11, 2020

RWH/CL

P.L. 2020, CHAPTER 76, *approved September 10, 2020*
SENATE, NO. 19 (*First Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning legal holidays and amending ¹[various parts of
2 the statutory law] P.L.2008, c.89 and R.S.36:1-1¹.

3
4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6
7 ¹[1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

8 a. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President
9 Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing all enslaved people
10 living in Confederate states.

11 b. However, it was not until June 19, 1865 that enslaved Black
12 Americans in Galveston, Texas learned that the Civil War was over,
13 and they were free.

14 c. It is important to remember that neither the Emancipation
15 Proclamation nor the end of the Confederacy freed all enslaved
16 people, instead it only freed enslaved people in the Confederate
17 states.

18 d. Enslaved people living in Union states that bordered the
19 Confederacy were not freed until the ratification of the 13th
20 Amendment on December 6, 1865.

21 e. Additionally, Black Americans were not fully recognized as
22 citizens until the passage of the 14th Amendment in 1868, and
23 Black men were largely prevented from voting until the passage of
24 the 15th Amendment in 1870.

25 f. Juneteenth commemorates June 19, when word of freedom
26 finally reached the enslaved people in Texas and jubilant
27 celebrations evolved into a general celebration of freedom.

28 g. Juneteenth is also a reminder for all Americans of the
29 hardships that Black Americans have endured for centuries in this
30 country and an example of Black Americans often being the last to
31 benefit from any change.

32 h. Despite the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
33 in the 19th Century, Black Americans were still fighting for civil
34 rights throughout the 20th Century.

35 i. 100 years following the Emancipation Proclamation and the
36 Reconstruction Amendments, Black Americans were fighting to
37 pass civil rights reforms that would truly reflect the message and
38 meaning behind that proclamation and those amendments.

39 j. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Act of
40 1968 were monumental achievements for Black Americans and yet
41 another, long overdue step in their quest for equality.

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:

¹Assembly AAP committee amendments adopted July 27, 2020.

1 k. However, over 50 years later, Black Americans still face
2 oppression in many forms in the United States.

3 l. Black Americans are often viewed as “less than” by far too
4 many in the United States, and this view of them is easily
5 documented in reports on health outcomes, employment, housing,
6 education, and incarceration.

7 m. For example, the number of Black Americans who have died
8 during the COVID-19 pandemic is exceedingly disproportionate to
9 that of other Americans.

10 n. Black Americans are also viewed as a threat by many in the
11 United States, which often leads to unnecessarily combative and
12 violent confrontations with police officers in the country.

13 o. While only accounting for 13 percent of the United States
14 population, Black Americans are killed in over 25 percent of police-
15 related shootings, often while unarmed and not committing violent
16 offenses.

17 p. While many in New Jersey may believe this does not relate
18 to the experiences of Black Americans living in the State, they
19 would be wrong, as New Jersey has a long history of racism and
20 discrimination.

21 q. One example is in schools where, even to this day, the vast
22 majority of Black children in the State attend schools that are over
23 70 percent minority, segregating them from the white children in
24 the State.

25 r. Designating Juneteenth as a State holiday may shed a light
26 on the daily life experiences of Black Americans in this State and
27 lead to progress, as the time has long passed for Black Americans to
28 feel safe and equal in the United States.

29 s. Juneteenth can simultaneously serve as a reminder of how
30 Black Americans are often the last to benefit from good news in this
31 country and a promise to eliminate this gap in the future.】¹

32

33 ¹【2.】 1.¹ Section 25 of P.L.2008, c.89 (C.11A:6-24.1) is
34 amended to read as follows:

35 25. a. Paid holidays granted to all State government employees
36 each calendar year shall be limited to the following:

37 (1) January 1, known as New Year's Day;

38 (2) the third Monday in January, known as Martin Luther King's
39 Birthday;

40 (3) the third Monday in February, known as Washington's
41 Birthday, which shall be known and celebrated as Presidents Day in
42 this State;

43 (4) the day designated and known as Good Friday;

44 (5) the last Monday in May, known as Memorial Day;

45 (6) ¹【June 19, known as】 the third Friday in June,¹ Juneteenth
46 Day;

47 **【(6)】** (7) July 4, known as Independence Day;

- 1 **[(7)]** (8) the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day;
2 **[(8)]** (9) the second Monday in October, known as Columbus
3 Day;
4 **[(9)]** (10) November 11, known as Armistice Day or Veterans'
5 Day;
6 **[(10)]** (11) the fourth Thursday in November, known as
7 Thanksgiving Day;
8 **[(11)]** (12) December 25, known as Christmas Day; and
9 **[(12)]** (13) any general election day in this State.

10 b. The provisions of this section shall not impair any collective
11 bargaining agreement or contract in effect on the effective date of
12 P.L.2008, c.89. The provision of this section shall take effect in the
13 calendar year following the expiration of the collective bargaining
14 agreements or contracts covering a majority of the Executive
15 Branch employees in effect on the effective date of P.L.2008, c.89.
16 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.25)

17

18 ¹**[3.]** 2.¹ R.S.36:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

19 36:1-1. a. The following days in each year shall, for all
20 purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or
21 acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor, of
22 bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes be treated and
23 considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday,
24 and as public holidays, except as provided under subsection d. of
25 this section: January 1, known as New Year's Day; the third
26 Monday in January, known as Martin Luther King's Birthday;
27 February 12, known as Lincoln's Birthday; the third Monday in
28 February, known as Washington's Birthday; the day designated and
29 known as Good Friday; the last Monday in May, known as
30 Memorial Day; ¹**[June 19, known as]** the third Friday in June,¹
31 Juneteenth Day; July 4, known as Independence Day; the first
32 Monday in September, known as Labor Day; the second Monday in
33 October, known as Columbus Day; November 11, known as
34 Armistice Day or Veterans' Day; the fourth Thursday in November,
35 known as Thanksgiving Day; December 25, known as Christmas
36 Day; any general election day in this State; every Saturday; and any
37 day heretofore or hereafter appointed, ordered or recommended by
38 the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a
39 day of fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, or as a
40 bank holiday or holidays. All such bills, checks and notes,
41 otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on any of the days
42 herein enumerated, shall be deemed to be payable and be
43 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business
44 day next succeeding any such holiday.

45 b. Whenever any of the days herein enumerated can and shall
46 fall on a Sunday, the Monday next following shall, for any of the
47 purposes herein enumerated be deemed a public holiday, except as

1 provided under subsection d. of this section; and bills of exchange,
2 checks and promissory notes which otherwise would be presentable
3 for acceptance or payment on such Monday shall be deemed to be
4 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business
5 day next succeeding such holiday.

6 c. In construing this section, every Saturday shall, until 12
7 o'clock noon, be deemed a secular or business day, except as is
8 hereinbefore provided in regard to bills of exchange, bank checks
9 and promissory notes, and the days herein enumerated except bank
10 holidays and Saturdays shall be considered as the first day of the
11 week, commonly called Sunday, and public holidays, for all
12 purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the
13 public offices of this State, or counties of this State, except as
14 provided under subsection d. of this section; but on all other days or
15 half days, except Sunday or as otherwise provided by law, such
16 offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business.

17 d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections a. through c.
18 of this section, when the provisions of this subsection take effect,
19 the following day each calendar year shall not be considered a
20 public holiday for the purposes of conducting State government
21 business:

22 February 12, known as Lincoln's Birthday.

23 All public offices of State government in this State shall be open
24 on this day for the transaction of business.

25 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.26)

26

27 ¹【4. Section 2 of P.L.2004, c.3 (C.36:2-80) is amended to read
28 as follows:

29 2. 【The third Saturday in】 June 19 of each year is hereby
30 designated as "Juneteenth 【Independence】 Day" in New Jersey to
31 commemorate and celebrate the emancipation of African-Americans
32 and foster respect for all cultures.

33 (cf: P.L.2004, c.3, s.2)】¹

34

35 ¹【5.】 3.¹ This act shall take effect immediately.

36

37

38

39

40 _____
41 Designates, as State and public holiday, third Friday in June as
Juneteenth Day.

SENATE, No. 19

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 25, 2020

Sponsored by:

Senator STEPHEN M. SWEENEY
District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)
Senator SANDRA B. CUNNINGHAM
District 31 (Hudson)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Addiego, Beach, Bateman, A.M.Bucco, Codey, Cruz-Perez, Cryan, Diegnan, Gill, Gopal, Greenstein, T.Kean, Lagana, Madden, Pou, Rice, Ruiz, Sacco, Sarlo, Scutari, Singleton, Singer, B.Smith, Stack, Turner, Vitale and Weinberg

SYNOPSIS

Designates June 19, known as Juneteenth Day, as State and public holiday.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/29/2020)

S19 SWEENEY, CUNNINGHAM

2

1 AN ACT concerning legal holidays and amending various parts of the
2 statutory law.

3

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

6

7 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

8 a. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President
9 Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing all enslaved people
10 living in Confederate states.

11 b. However, it was not until June 19, 1865 that enslaved Black
12 Americans in Galveston, Texas learned that the Civil War was over,
13 and they were free.

14 c. It is important to remember that neither the Emancipation
15 Proclamation nor the end of the Confederacy freed all enslaved
16 people, instead it only freed enslaved people in the Confederate
17 states.

18 d. Enslaved people living in Union states that bordered the
19 Confederacy were not freed until the ratification of the 13th
20 Amendment on December 6, 1865.

21 e. Additionally, Black Americans were not fully recognized as
22 citizens until the passage of the 14th Amendment in 1868, and Black
23 men were largely prevented from voting until the passage of the 15th
24 Amendment in 1870.

25 f. Juneteenth commemorates June 19, when word of freedom
26 finally reached the enslaved people in Texas and jubilant celebrations
27 evolved into a general celebration of freedom.

28 g. Juneteenth is also a reminder for all Americans of the
29 hardships that Black Americans have endured for centuries in this
30 country and an example of Black Americans often being the last to
31 benefit from any change.

32 h. Despite the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
33 in the 19th Century, Black Americans were still fighting for civil
34 rights throughout the 20th Century.

35 i. 100 years following the Emancipation Proclamation and the
36 Reconstruction Amendments, Black Americans were fighting to pass
37 civil rights reforms that would truly reflect the message and meaning
38 behind that proclamation and those amendments.

39 j. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Act of 1968
40 were monumental achievements for Black Americans and yet
41 another, long overdue step in their quest for equality.

42 k. However, over 50 years later, Black Americans still face
43 oppression in many forms in the United States.

44 l. Black Americans are often viewed as “less than” by far too
45 many in the United States, and this view of them is easily documented

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Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 in reports on health outcomes, employment, housing, education, and
2 incarceration.

3 m. For example, the number of Black Americans who have died
4 during the COVID-19 pandemic is exceedingly disproportionate to
5 that of other Americans.

6 n. Black Americans are also viewed as a threat by many in the
7 United States, which often leads to unnecessarily combative and
8 violent confrontations with police officers in the country.

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10 population, Black Americans are killed in over 25 percent of police-
11 related shootings, often while unarmed and not committing violent
12 offenses.

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14 the experiences of Black Americans living in the State, they would
15 be wrong, as New Jersey has a long history of racism and
16 discrimination.

17 q. One example is in schools where, even to this day, the vast
18 majority of Black children in the State attend schools that are over 70
19 percent minority, segregating them from the white children in the
20 State.

21 r. Designating Juneteenth as a State holiday may shed a light on
22 the daily life experiences of Black Americans in this State and lead
23 to progress, as the time has long passed for Black Americans to feel
24 safe and equal in the United States.

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26 Black Americans are often the last to benefit from good news in this
27 country and a promise to eliminate this gap in the future.

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29 2. Section 25 of P.L.2008, c.89 (C.11A:6-24.1) is amended to
30 read as follows:

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32 each calendar year shall be limited to the following:

33 (1) January 1, known as New Year's Day;

34 (2) the third Monday in January, known as Martin Luther King's
35 Birthday;

36 (3) the third Monday in February, known as Washington's
37 Birthday, which shall be known and celebrated as Presidents Day in
38 this State;

39 (4) the day designated and known as Good Friday;

40 (5) the last Monday in May, known as Memorial Day;

41 (6) June 19, known as Juneteenth Day;

42 [(6)] (7) July 4, known as Independence Day;

43 [(7)] (8) the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day;

44 [(8)] (9) the second Monday in October, known as Columbus
45 Day;

46 [(9)] (10) November 11, known as Armistice Day or Veterans'
47 Day;

1 [(10)] (11) the fourth Thursday in November, known as
2 Thanksgiving Day;

3 [(11)] (12) December 25, known as Christmas Day; and

4 [(12)] (13) any general election day in this State.

5 b. The provisions of this section shall not impair any collective
6 bargaining agreement or contract in effect on the effective date of
7 P.L.2008, c.89. The provision of this section shall take effect in the
8 calendar year following the expiration of the collective bargaining
9 agreements or contracts covering a majority of the Executive Branch
10 employees in effect on the effective date of P.L.2008, c.89.

11 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.25)

12

13 3. R.S.36:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

14 36:1-1. a. The following days in each year shall, for all purposes
15 whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and
16 of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor, of bills of exchange,
17 bank checks and promissory notes be treated and considered as the
18 first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public
19 holidays, except as provided under subsection d. of this section:
20 January 1, known as New Year's Day; the third Monday in January,
21 known as Martin Luther King's Birthday; February 12, known as
22 Lincoln's Birthday; the third Monday in February, known as
23 Washington's Birthday; the day designated and known as Good
24 Friday; the last Monday in May, known as Memorial Day; June 19,
25 known as Juneteenth Day; July 4, known as Independence Day; the
26 first Monday in September, known as Labor Day; the second Monday
27 in October, known as Columbus Day; November 11, known as
28 Armistice Day or Veterans' Day; the fourth Thursday in November,
29 known as Thanksgiving Day; December 25, known as Christmas
30 Day; any general election day in this State; every Saturday; and any
31 day heretofore or hereafter appointed, ordered or recommended by
32 the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a
33 day of fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, or as a bank
34 holiday or holidays. All such bills, checks and notes, otherwise
35 presentable for acceptance or payment on any of the days herein
36 enumerated, shall be deemed to be payable and be presentable for
37 acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next
38 succeeding any such holiday.

39 b. Whenever any of the days herein enumerated can and shall
40 fall on a Sunday, the Monday next following shall, for any of the
41 purposes herein enumerated be deemed a public holiday, except as
42 provided under subsection d. of this section; and bills of exchange,
43 checks and promissory notes which otherwise would be presentable
44 for acceptance or payment on such Monday shall be deemed to be
45 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day
46 next succeeding such holiday.

1 c. In construing this section, every Saturday shall, until 12
2 o'clock noon, be deemed a secular or business day, except as is
3 hereinbefore provided in regard to bills of exchange, bank checks and
4 promissory notes, and the days herein enumerated except bank
5 holidays and Saturdays shall be considered as the first day of the
6 week, commonly called Sunday, and public holidays, for all purposes
7 whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices
8 of this State, or counties of this State, except as provided under
9 subsection d. of this section; but on all other days or half days, except
10 Sunday or as otherwise provided by law, such offices shall be kept
11 open for the transaction of business.

12 d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections a. through c. of
13 this section, when the provisions of this subsection take effect, the
14 following day each calendar year shall not be considered a public
15 holiday for the purposes of conducting State government business:

16 February 12, known as Lincoln's Birthday.

17 All public offices of State government in this State shall be open
18 on this day for the transaction of business.

19 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.26)

20

21 4. Section 2 of P.L.2004, c.3 (C.36:2-80) is amended to read as
22 follows:

23 2. **【The third Saturday in】** June 19 of each year is hereby
24 designated as "Juneteenth **【Independence】** Day" in New Jersey to
25 commemorate and celebrate the emancipation of African-Americans
26 and foster respect for all cultures.

27 (cf: P.L.2004, c.3, s.2)

28

29 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

30

31

32

STATEMENT

33

34 This bill designates June 19 in each year, known as Juneteenth
35 Day, as a State and public holiday.

36 Juneteenth commemorates June 19, 1865, when Union General
37 Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas to inform enslaved
38 people of the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation and of their freedom.
39 The announcement from General Granger led to celebration and
40 jubilation, which has continued each year in various forms
41 throughout the United States for over 150 years.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 19

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JULY 27, 2020

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 19, with committee amendments.

As amended by the committee, this bill designates, as a State and public holiday, the third Friday in June, Juneteenth Day.

Juneteenth commemorates June 19, 1865, when Union General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas to inform enslaved people of the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation and of their freedom. The announcement from General Granger led to celebration and jubilation, which has continued each year in various forms throughout the United States for over 150 years.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

These committee amendments change the date for the designation of Juneteenth Day from June 19 in each year to the third Friday in June in each year.

The amendments make this bill identical to Assembly Bill No. 4315, which also was reported by the committee on this date.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. No information regarding local cost increases for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.

The OLS notes that these costs may be higher as of FY 2020 due to differences in contracts negotiated since 2009, including changes in salary, cost of living adjustments, and overtime pay rates. This estimate also assumes similar staffing levels and overtime policies as in 2009.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) previously stated that any savings from the reduction in State employee holidays would result from reduced overtime costs in the Department of Corrections,

Department of Human Services, Department of Military Veterans' Affairs, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Conversely, the OLS assumes that the addition of a State employee holiday will result in increased overtime costs in those same departments.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE
SENATE, No. 19
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
219th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JULY 2, 2020

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Designates June 19, known as Juneteenth Day, as State and public holiday.

Type of Impact: Annual expenditure increases to the State General Fund and local government entities

Agencies Affected: Department of the Treasury, Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, the Juvenile Justice Commission, local government entities.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Cost*	\$3,000,000	\$3,060,000	\$3,121,000
Local Cost		Indeterminate	

*Assumes 2 percent cost-of-living adjustments.

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. No information regarding local cost increases for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.
- The OLS notes that these costs may be higher as of FY 2020 due to differences in contracts negotiated since 2009, including changes in salary, cost of living adjustments, and overtime pay rates. This estimate also assumes similar staffing levels and overtime policies as in 2009.
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) previously stated that any savings from the reduction in State employee holidays would result from reduced overtime costs in the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military Veterans' Affairs, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Conversely, the OLS assumes that the addition of a State employee holiday will result in increased overtime costs in those same departments.

BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill designates June 19 in each year, known as Juneteenth Day, as a State and public holiday.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. The OLS notes that these costs may be higher as of FY 2020 due to differences in contracts negotiated since 2009, including changes in salary and overtime pay rates. This estimate also assumes similar staffing levels and overtime policies as in 2009. No information regarding local costs for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.

In 2009, OMB estimated that the savings to the State from the elimination of one holiday would result in approximately \$3 million in overtime savings per year over the long run, as adjusted. OMB further indicated that any savings from the reduction in State employee holidays would result from reduced overtime costs in the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Except for the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs for which no cost information was available, the OMB found in 2008 that, on average, the cost of overtime from the other abovementioned departments and agencies for each holiday was approximately \$2.44 million. Using this figure as a benchmark, and noting that this figure will increase to reflect cost of living adjustments, the OMB estimated that the total savings in each fiscal year pursuant to the elimination of two State holidays under the bill would be approximately \$3 million per year per holiday. The OLS estimates that the addition of one State holiday will increase State costs by at least the same amount.

Section: State Government Section
Analyst: Kimberly M. Clemmensen
Lead Fiscal Analyst
Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 19

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 219th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JULY 31, 2020

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Designates, as State and public holiday, third Friday in June as Juneteenth Day.
- Type of Impact:** Annual expenditure increases to the State General Fund and local government entities
- Agencies Affected:** Department of the Treasury, Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, the Juvenile Justice Commission, local government entities.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Cost*	\$3,000,000	\$3,060,000	\$3,121,000
Local Cost		Indeterminate	

*Assumes 2 percent cost-of-living adjustments.

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. No information regarding local cost increases for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.
- The OLS notes that these costs may be higher as of FY 2020 due to differences in contracts negotiated since 2009, including changes in salary, cost of living adjustments, and overtime pay rates. This estimate also assumes similar staffing levels and overtime policies as in 2009.
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) previously stated that any savings from the reduction in State employee holidays would result from reduced overtime costs in the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military Veterans' Affairs, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Conversely, the OLS assumes that the addition of a State employee holiday will result in increased overtime costs in those same departments.

BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill designates, as a State and public holiday, third Friday in June as Juneteenth Day.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. The OLS notes that these costs may be higher as of FY 2020 due to differences in contracts negotiated since 2009, including changes in salary and overtime pay rates. This estimate also assumes similar staffing levels and overtime policies as in 2009. No information regarding local costs for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.

In 2009, OMB estimated that the savings to the State from the elimination of one holiday would result in approximately \$3 million in overtime savings per year over the long run, as adjusted. OMB further indicated that any savings from the reduction in State employee holidays would result from reduced overtime costs in the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Except for the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs for which no cost information was available, the OMB found in 2008 that, on average, the cost of overtime from the other abovementioned departments and agencies for each holiday was approximately \$2.44 million. Using this figure as a benchmark, and noting that this figure will increase to reflect cost of living adjustments, the OMB estimated that the total savings in each fiscal year pursuant to the elimination of two State holidays under the bill would be approximately \$3 million per year per holiday. The OLS estimates that the addition of one State holiday will increase State costs by at least the same amount.

Section: State Government
Analyst: Kimberly M. Clemmensen
Lead Fiscal Analyst
Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

ASSEMBLY, No. 4315

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 25, 2020

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman VERLINA REYNOLDS-JACKSON

District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

Assemblyman JAMEL C. HOLLEY

District 20 (Union)

Assemblyman BENJIE E. WIMBERLY

District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)

Co-Sponsored by:

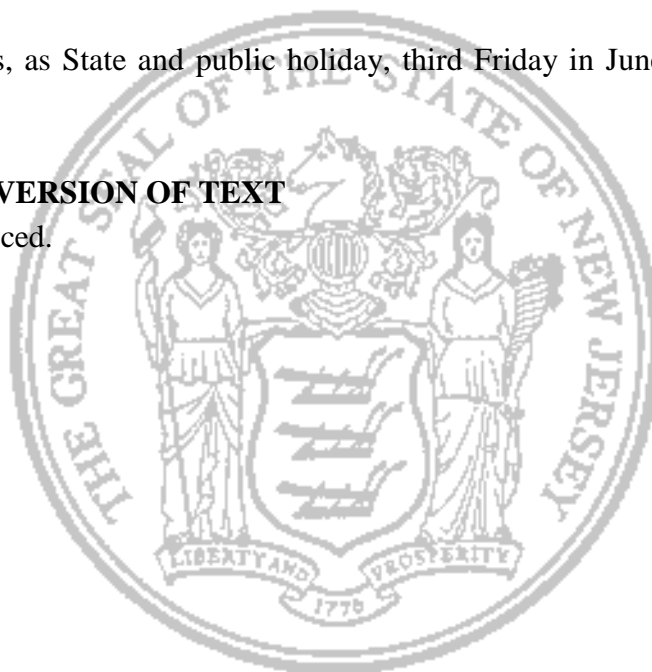
Assemblymen Benson, Conaway, Assemblywomen Sumter, McKnight, Speight, Timberlake, Vainieri Huttle, Jasey, Assemblymen Johnson, Verrelli, Assemblywomen Tucker, Carter, Assemblyman Taliaferro, Assemblywoman Downey, Assemblymen Schaer, Zwicker, Assemblywoman Quijano, Assemblymen Spearman, Houghtaling, Assemblywoman Swain and Assemblyman Tully

SYNOPSIS

Designates, as State and public holiday, third Friday in June as Juneteenth Day.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 7/30/2020)

A4315 REYNOLDS-JACKSON, HOLLEY

2

1 AN ACT concerning legal holidays and amending P.L.2008, c.89 and
2 R.S.36:1-1.

3

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

6

7 1. Section 25 of P.L.2008, c.89 (C.11A:6-24.1) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 25. a. Paid holidays granted to all State government employees
10 each calendar year shall be limited to the following:

11 (1) January 1, known as New Year's Day;

12 (2) the third Monday in January, known as Martin Luther King's
13 Birthday;

14 (3) the third Monday in February, known as Washington's
15 Birthday, which shall be known and celebrated as Presidents Day in
16 this State;

17 (4) the day designated and known as Good Friday;

18 (5) the last Monday in May, known as Memorial Day;

19 (6) the third Friday in June, Juneteenth Day;

20 [(6)] (7) July 4, known as Independence Day;

21 [(7)] (8) the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day;

22 [(8)] (9) the second Monday in October, known as Columbus
23 Day;

24 [(9)] (10) November 11, known as Armistice Day or Veterans'
25 Day;

26 [(10)] (11) the fourth Thursday in November, known as
27 Thanksgiving Day;

28 [(11)] (12) December 25, known as Christmas Day; and

29 [(12)] (13) any general election day in this State.

30 b. The provisions of this section shall not impair any collective
31 bargaining agreement or contract in effect on the effective date of
32 P.L.2008, c.89. The provision of this section shall take effect in the
33 calendar year following the expiration of the collective bargaining
34 agreements or contracts covering a majority of the Executive Branch
35 employees in effect on the effective date of P.L.2008, c.89.

36 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.25)

37

38 2. R.S.36:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

39 36:1-1. a. The following days in each year shall, for all purposes
40 whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and
41 of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor, of bills of exchange,
42 bank checks and promissory notes be treated and considered as the
43 first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public
44 holidays, except as provided under subsection d. of this section:
45 January 1, known as New Year's Day; the third Monday in January,

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.

A4315 REYNOLDS-JACKSON, HOLLEY

3

1 known as Martin Luther King's Birthday; February 12, known as
2 Lincoln's Birthday; the third Monday in February, known as
3 Washington's Birthday; the day designated and known as Good
4 Friday; the last Monday in May, known as Memorial Day; the third
5 Friday in June, Juneteenth Day; July 4, known as Independence Day;
6 the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day; the second
7 Monday in October, known as Columbus Day; November 11, known
8 as Armistice Day or Veterans' Day; the fourth Thursday in
9 November, known as Thanksgiving Day; December 25, known as
10 Christmas Day; any general election day in this State; every
11 Saturday; and any day heretofore or hereafter appointed, ordered or
12 recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the
13 United States, as a day of fasting and prayer, or other religious
14 observance, or as a bank holiday or holidays. All such bills, checks
15 and notes, otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on any
16 of the days herein enumerated, shall be deemed to be payable and be
17 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day
18 next succeeding any such holiday.

19 b. Whenever any of the days herein enumerated can and shall
20 fall on a Sunday, the Monday next following shall, for any of the
21 purposes herein enumerated be deemed a public holiday, except as
22 provided under subsection d. of this section; and bills of exchange,
23 checks and promissory notes which otherwise would be presentable
24 for acceptance or payment on such Monday shall be deemed to be
25 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day
26 next succeeding such holiday.

27 c. In construing this section, every Saturday shall, until 12
28 o'clock noon, be deemed a secular or business day, except as is
29 hereinbefore provided in regard to bills of exchange, bank checks and
30 promissory notes, and the days herein enumerated except bank
31 holidays and Saturdays shall be considered as the first day of the
32 week, commonly called Sunday, and public holidays, for all purposes
33 whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices
34 of this State, or counties of this State, except as provided under
35 subsection d. of this section; but on all other days or half days, except
36 Sunday or as otherwise provided by law, such offices shall be kept
37 open for the transaction of business.

38 d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections a. through c. of
39 this section, when the provisions of this subsection take effect, the
40 following day each calendar year shall not be considered a public
41 holiday for the purposes of conducting State government business:

42 February 12, known as Lincoln's Birthday.

43 All public offices of State government in this State shall be open
44 on this day for the transaction of business.

45 (cf: P.L.2008, c.89, s.26)

46

47 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 4315

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JULY 27, 2020

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 4315.

This bill designates the third Friday in June in each year as Juneteenth Day and establishes it as a State holiday.

Juneteenth commemorates June 19, 1865, when Union General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas to inform enslaved people of the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation and of their freedom. The announcement from General Granger led to celebration and jubilation, which has continued each year in various forms throughout the United States for over 150 years.

As reported by the committee, Assembly Bill No. 4315 is identical to Senate Bill No. 19, which was amended and reported by the committee on this date.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that the addition of a new State holiday will result in annual State expenditure increases of approximately \$3 million for overtime costs. This estimate is based on the fiscal estimate provided by the Executive regarding the elimination of the former Lincoln and Washington holidays and combining them into one holiday pursuant to P.L.2008, c.89. No information regarding local cost increases for overtime is available. Increased overtime costs of federally funded employees would be paid by the federal government.

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Governor Murphy Signs Legislation Designating Juneteenth as a State and Public Holiday

09/10/2020

TRENTON – Governor Phil Murphy today signed legislation (S19), which designates the third Friday in June as a State and public holiday, known as Juneteenth Day. Juneteenth commemorates June 19, 1865, when Union General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas to inform enslaved people of the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation and their freedom.

“It gives me great pride to celebrate emancipation and New Jersey’s great diversity by designating Juneteenth as an official State holiday,” **said Governor Murphy**. “Commemorating this date is just one component of our collective approach to end a generational cycle of pain and injustice that has gone on for far too long. Every Juneteenth, we will celebrate the end of the physical chains which once held Black Americans down. While more work lies ahead to undo the oppression that remains, Juneteenth is important marker that reminds us of our mission to create a society that enables our Black communities to achieve the full equality which they deserve.”

“Juneteenth is a reminder that centuries later, not all of us are treated equally and that freedom and democracy are not a given. Our fight for civil rights and freedom from discrimination and oppression continues today,” **said Lt. Governor Sheila Oliver, who serves as Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs**. “Now, Juneteenth will forever be observed and celebrated so that we can collectively reflect upon the indelible mark that slavery has left on our country as we fight for meaningful reforms. I commend and thank Governor Murphy and the legislators who have chosen to make Juneteenth a State holiday.”

“I am a direct descendant of slavery. My great grandmother, my great-great grandmother, that is my family. It is not even a past stain,” **said SZA**. “It is a current reality that we are living through the post traumatic slave syndrome, the PTSD, and the effects of that currently, right now. Thank you, Governor Murphy for this.”

“Juneteenth marks a day of freedom for Black Americans who suffered the cruelty of slavery and an opportunity to honor the history and contributions of African Americans,” **said Senate President Steve Sweeney**. “This takes on greater significance as the entire country is confronting the racism and inequality that is the bitter legacy of slavery. We can use June 19th and the days that follow to undue past harms and renew our commitment to justice and equality for all.”

We have a lot to learn from our history and unfortunately the delay in ending slavery and the lasting impact the institution has on our country is not taught enough,” **said Senator Sandra Cunningham**. “We want everyone to remember that Juneteenth is part of the history of all Americans. Hopefully, through this law, as well as deeper education and a more honest review of our nation’s history, more New Jerseyans can realize the significance of Juneteenth and understand the systemic issues that have continued to plague our country since that day in 1865.”

“Juneteenth is not only a holiday on the ending of slavery in this country, but also a reflection on the history of slavery and the suffering sustained by the Black community since 1619,” **said Senator Ron Rice**. “Black history in this country is a continued battle for social progress, and right now we are seeing people from all backgrounds fight for that progress and improve upon what has been gained. I am glad more people are learning about Juneteenth because the more we educate people, the more we can start a dialogue on how to fix the racial divide in this country. I look forward to Juneteenth next year where everyone in New Jersey will celebrate and reflect together.”

“This is a way of recognizing the end of slavery in America as an important milestone in the Nation’s history,” **said Senator Joe Cryan**. “A state holiday won’t change everything, but it will provide a platform to increase the understanding of what has happened in the past so that we can learn from it. When we recognize the experiences of history, we are better for it. We can be enriched as a state and more able to move towards equality for everyone.”

In a joint-statement, Assemblymembers Jamel Holley, Benjie Wimberly, and Verlina Reynolds-Jackson said:

“We’re at another set of crossroads in this country’s history—just as we were in 1863— where we can decide to move humanity forward by once again acknowledging the wrongs committed against African Americans and taking bold action to correct them. A visual illustration of the impact of centuries of systematic and institutionalized racism has our country reeling over the question, ‘Why?’ Why does this continue to persist in our communities today? Juneteenth was a defining moment in American History, claiming the beginning of African American independence in this country. It is time for the commemoration of a pivotal moment in history to become an official state holiday, underscoring its importance to our communities and giving time for reflection on how far we have come and have to go to achieve equality and justice for all.”

This Week In New Jersey: September 11, 2020

09/11/2020



Governor Murphy And First Lady Tammy Murphy Commemorate 19Th Anniversary Of September 11Th Attacks At National 9/11 Memorial And Museum Ceremony

Governor Murphy and First Lady Tammy Murphy, along with national, state, and local leaders, attended the 2020 Commemoration Ceremony for the 19th Anniversary of the September 11th attacks. United States and New Jersey flags were lowered in tribute to the victims of the attacks.

“The September 11th terrorist attacks occurred nineteen years ago, but the pain and sorrow are still fresh,” **said Governor Murphy.** “We will never forget the lives cut short that day, and the first responders who selflessly saved so many more from perishing.”

[VIEW PHOTOS:](#)

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Governor

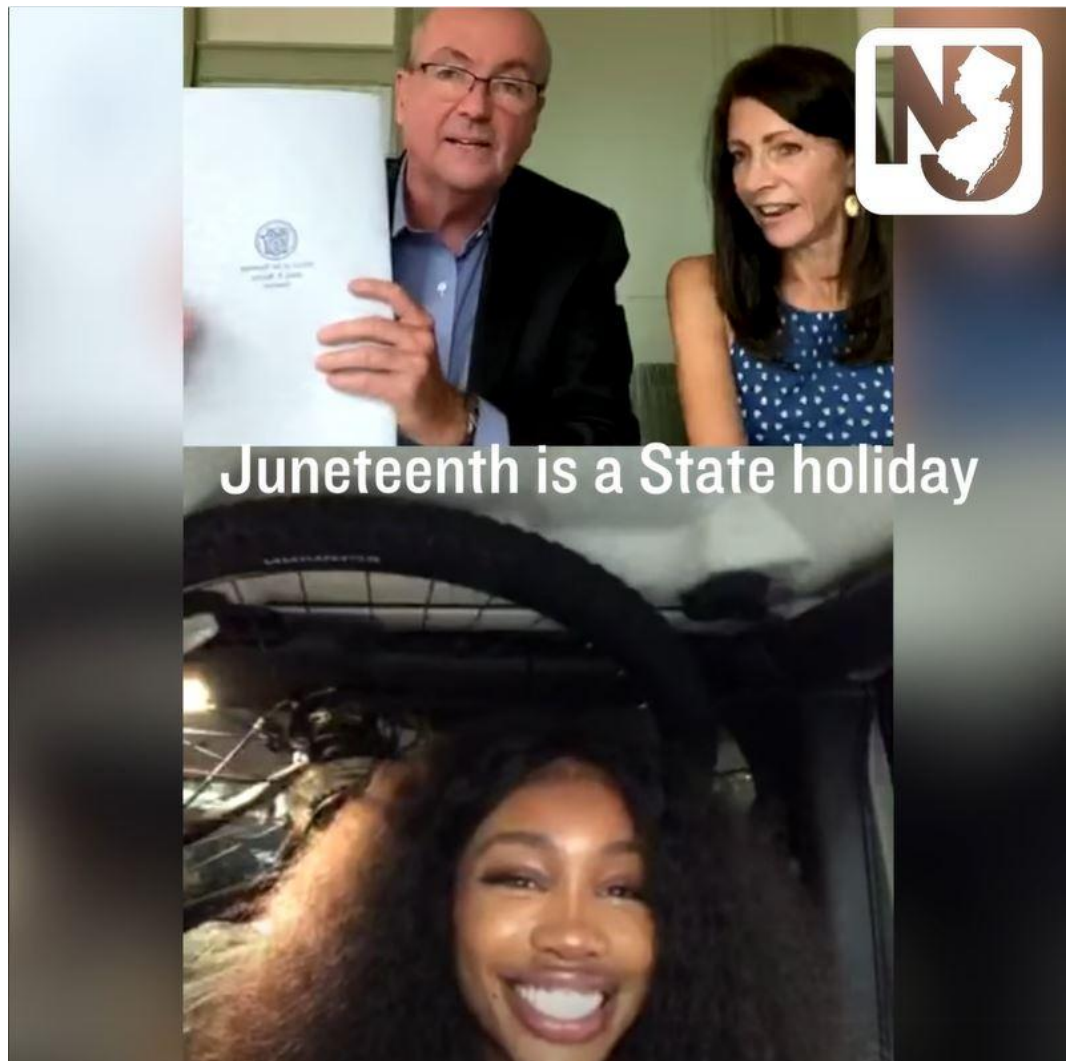
Murphy. “Commemorating this date is just one component of our collective approach to end a generational cycle of pain and injustice that has gone on for far too long. Every

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[READ MORE](#)



Governor Murphy Visits Sharon Elementary School In Robbinsville

Governor Murphy visited Sharon Elementary School in Robbinsville to tour COVID-19 guideline compliant classroom spaces and other facilities for safe, in-person learning.

[VIEW PHOTOS:](#)



Governor Murphy Signs Legislation Extending MVC Deadlines and Streamlining Processes During Pandemic

Governor Murphy signed legislation (A4486) which authorizes the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) to use stored driver's license or identification card photos for longer than eight years and limits certain appointment times at MVC locations to senior citizens and persons with certain medical conditions during COVID-19 pandemic.



The Governor also signed A4520, which temporarily extends deadlines to register vehicles and obtain driver's licenses for new State residents during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

"The temporary, but necessary closure of our MVC facilities earlier this year has resulted in an undeniable burden on many residents," **said Governor Murphy**. "Under the leadership of Chief Administrator Sue Fulton, the MVC has made great progress in providing residents with the services that they need, under unprecedented circumstances. This legislation will reduce wait times and allow our vulnerable populations to have the access they need to obtain critical services."

"Over the past year we've more than doubled our online transactions; A4486 will allow even more New Jerseyans to 'Skip the Trip' to Motor Vehicle Centers," **said MVC Chief Administrator Sue Fulton**. We continue to work collaboratively with our legislative partners and the Governor's office to overcome the obstacles posed by COVID-19, reduce wait times, and

keep New Jerseyans on the road.”

[READ MORE](#)

Governor Murphy Highlights Baby Bonds Proposal In Revised FY 2021 Budget

Governor Phil Murphy joined with legislators, faith leaders, and community advocates to highlight the importance of the Baby Bonds initiative in his Revised Fiscal Year 2021 Budget, which will provide a \$1,000 deposit into an account for every baby born into a household with income less than 500 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$131,000 for a family of four) in 2021.



Advanced at the federal level by U.S. Senator Cory Booker and prominent economists, the proposal is a critical investment to address longstanding economic and race-based wealth disparities that have only been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

“While COVID-19 has had an enormous financial impact on many New Jersey families, it has laid bare systemic inequities that have disproportionately denied families of color an equal chance to achieve upward mobility,” **said Governor Murphy**. “To emerge from this crisis as a stronger, fairer, and more resilient state, we need to lay the foundation for the next generation of New Jerseyans to secure their spot in the middle class and break the cycle of economic inequality.”

“We are seeing wealth inequality at its highest point in decades, which is severely limiting equal opportunity for many Americans,” **said U.S. Senator Cory Booker**. “In a country as wealthy as ours, every child should have an opportunity to build assets, create wealth, and achieve upward mobility. As I continue working to address the racial wealth gap on the federal level, I applaud Governor Murphy for prioritizing economic inequality and introducing this bold proposal aimed at leveling the playing field for children in New Jersey growing up in low-income families.”

[READ MORE](#)

