

116TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 1784

To allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 2019

Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HECK, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILD, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BERA, Mr. GALLEG0, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. KILMER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. TITUS, Mr. McEACHIN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MENG, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on

House Administration, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Healthy Families Act”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6 Congress makes the following findings:

7 (1) Working people need time to meet their own
 8 health care needs and to care for family members.

9 The absence of paid sick time has forced working
 10 people to make untenable choices between needed in-
 11 come and jobs on the one hand and caring for their
 12 own and their family’s health on the other. It is in
 13 the national interest to ensure that all working peo-
 14 ple can care for their own health and the health of
 15 their families while prospering at work.

16 (2) Twenty-nine percent of the private sector
 17 workforce and 9 percent of the public sector work-
 18 force lack paid sick time. Millions more theoretically

1 have access to sick time, but have not been on the
2 job long enough to use it. Millions more lack sick
3 time they can use to care for a sick child or ill fam-
4 ily member.

5 (3) Working people without paid sick days are
6 more likely to go to work sick and delay or forgo
7 needed health care. A 2016 study in the journal
8 Health Affairs found that working adults without
9 paid sick days are 3 times more likely to forgo med-
10 ical care for themselves, and 1.6 times more likely
11 to forgo medical care for their family, compared to
12 working adults with paid sick days. Lack of paid
13 sick days is also a barrier to receiving annual health
14 screenings and preventive care, according to a 2017
15 study in the American Journal of Nursing.

16 (4) Nearly 1 in 4 parents without paid sick
17 time reports sending a sick child to school or child
18 care because the parent has to go to work. When
19 children go to school and child care sick, they risk
20 their own health and that of other children, teach-
21 ers, and administrators. Research suggests that
22 schools play a key role in transmitting contagious ill-
23 nesses like influenza.

24 (5) A 2012 study published in the American
25 Journal of Public Health found that a lack of work-

1 place policies like paid sick days contributed to an
2 additional 5,000,000 cases of influenza-like illness
3 during the H1N1 pandemic of 2009.

4 (6) A National Bureau of Economic Research
5 analysis examining influenza rates following the im-
6 plementation of comprehensive paid sick time laws
7 in 7 major cities in the United States found that
8 when workers gained access to paid sick time in
9 those cities, the general influenza rate in the popu-
10 lation decreased by 5.5 to 6.5 percent. This analysis
11 estimates that those laws helped prevent about 100
12 influenza-like infections per week for every 100,000
13 people.

14 (7) Paid sick days contribute to more cost-effec-
15 tive use of health care resources. A 2011 study by
16 the Institute for Women's Policy Research found
17 that a universal paid sick days policy would reduce
18 preventable visits to the emergency room and result
19 in cost savings of \$1,100,000,000 per year, includ-
20 ing \$500,000,000 in savings for public health insur-
21 ance programs like Medicare and Medicaid.

22 (8) The American Productivity Audit completed
23 in 2003 found that lost productivity due to illness
24 costs \$226,000,000,000 (\$308,000,000,000 in 2019
25 dollars) annually, and that 71 percent of that cost

1 stems from presenteeism—the practice of employees
2 coming to work while ill. Studies in the Journal of
3 Occupational and Environmental Medicine and the
4 Journal of the American Medical Association show
5 that presenteeism is a larger productivity drain than
6 either absenteeism or short-term disability.

7 (9) Working while sick also increases a worker’s
8 probability of suffering an injury on the job. A 2012
9 study published by the American Journal of Public
10 Health found that workers with access to paid sick
11 leave were 28 percent less likely than workers with-
12 out paid sick leave to suffer nonfatal occupational
13 injuries.

14 (10) Workers’ access to paid sick time varies
15 dramatically by wage level, as demonstrated by the
16 following:

17 (A) For private sector workers—

18 (i) for workers in the lowest quartile
19 of earners, 55 percent lack paid sick time;

20 (ii) for workers in the next 2 quar-
21 tiles, 27 and 17 percent, respectively, lack
22 paid sick time; and

23 (iii) even for workers in the highest
24 quartile, 10 percent lack paid sick time.

25 (B) For public sector workers—

- 1 (i) for workers in the lowest quartile
2 of earners, 21 percent lack paid sick time;
3 (ii) for workers in the next 2 quar-
4 tiles, 5 and 3 percent, respectively, lack
5 paid sick time; and
6 (iii) for workers in the highest quar-
7 tile, 5 percent lack paid sick time.

8 (11) Workers' access to paid sick days also var-
9 ies depending on their occupation and race. For ex-
10 ample, more than 80 percent of workers in food
11 preparation and serving occupations lack access to
12 paid sick days, compared to only 23 percent of work-
13 ers in management occupations. More than half of
14 Latino workers and nearly half of Native American
15 or Alaskan Native workers do not have access to
16 paid sick days, compared to nearly 40 percent of
17 White and Black workers.

18 (12) According to the Centers for Disease Con-
19 trol and Prevention, more than 1 in 3 women and
20 more than 1 in 4 men in America report having ex-
21perienced rape, physical abuse, or some form of un-
22wanted sexual contact at some point in their lives.
23 Women and men of color are even more likely to re-
24port being impacted by intimate partner violence.
25 Too many people, and especially women, are forced

1 to risk losing their jobs or critical income when they
2 need to take time away from work to address domes-
3 tic-violence-related issues, such as obtaining a re-
4 straining order or finding housing, in order to avoid
5 or prevent physical or sexual abuse.

6 (13) Without paid sick time that can be used
7 to address the effects of domestic violence, these vic-
8 tims are in grave danger of losing their jobs. In a
9 2018 survey of domestic violence survivors, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$
10 (73 percent) reported that financial problems forced
11 them to remain with their abusers longer than they
12 wanted or to return to their abusers after having
13 left, and more than half (53 percent) said they lost
14 a job because of the abuse. The loss of employment
15 can be particularly devastating for victims of domes-
16 tic violence, who often need economic security to en-
17 sure safety.

18 (14) The Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
19 vention has estimated that intimate partner violence
20 costs over \$700,000,000 annually due to the victims'
21 lost productivity in employment.

22 (15) A 2018 study published in the American
23 Journal of Orthopsychiatry found that workers with-
24 out paid sick leave benefits have higher levels of psy-
25 chological distress and are 1.45 times more likely to

1 report that their distress symptoms interfere “a lot”
2 with their daily life activities.

3 (16) Efforts to assist abused employees result
4 in positive outcomes for employers as well as em-
5 ployees because employers can retain workers who
6 might otherwise be compelled to leave.

7 (17) Dozens of States, cities, and localities have
8 or will soon have paid sick time laws in place and
9 evidence shows that those laws are working well for
10 workers, businesses, and the economy.

11 (18) A 2009 study by the Center for Economic
12 and Policy Research found that, of 22 countries with
13 comparable economies, the United States was 1 of
14 only 3 countries that did not provide any paid time
15 off for workers with short-term illnesses.

16 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

17 The purposes of this Act are—

18 (1) to ensure that working people can address
19 their own health needs and the health needs of their
20 families by requiring employers to permit employees
21 to earn up to 56 hours of paid sick time including
22 paid time for family care;

23 (2) to diminish public and private health care
24 costs by enabling workers to seek early and routine
25 health care for themselves and their family members;

1 (3) to assist employees who are, or whose fam-
2 ily members are, victims of domestic violence, sexual
3 assault, or stalking, by providing the employees with
4 paid time away from work to allow the victims to re-
5 ceive treatment and to take the necessary steps to
6 ensure their protection;

7 (4) to address the historical and persistent
8 widespread pattern of employment discrimination on
9 the basis of gender by both private and public sector
10 employers;

11 (5) to accomplish the purposes described in
12 paragraphs (1) through (4) in a manner that is fea-
13 sible for employers; and

14 (6) consistent with the provision of the 14th
15 Amendment to the Constitution relating to equal
16 protection of the laws, and pursuant to Congress'
17 power to enforce that provision under section 5 of
18 that Amendment—

19 (A) to accomplish the purposes described
20 in paragraphs (1) through (4) in a manner that
21 minimizes the potential for employment dis-
22 crimination on the basis of sex by ensuring gen-
23 erally that paid sick time is available for eligible
24 medical reasons on a gender-neutral basis; and

1 (B) to promote the goal of equal employ-
2 ment opportunity for women and men.

3 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) CHILD.—The term “child” means a biologi-
6 cal, foster, or adopted child, a stepchild, a child of
7 a domestic partner, a legal ward, or a child of a per-
8 son standing in loco parentis, who is—

9 (A) under 18 years of age; or

10 (B) 18 years of age or older and incapable
11 of self-care because of a mental or physical dis-
12 ability.

13 (2) DOMESTIC PARTNER.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “domestic
15 partner”, with respect to an individual, means
16 another individual with whom the individual is
17 in a committed relationship.

18 (B) COMMITTED RELATIONSHIP DE-
19 FINED.—The term “committed relationship”
20 means a relationship between 2 individuals,
21 each at least 18 years of age, in which each in-
22 dividual is the other individual’s sole domestic
23 partner and both individuals share responsi-
24 bility for a significant measure of each other’s
25 common welfare. The term includes any such

1 relationship between 2 individuals, including in-
2 dividuals of the same sex, that is granted legal
3 recognition by a State or political subdivision of
4 a State as a marriage or analogous relationship,
5 including a civil union or domestic partnership.

6 (3) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term “domestic
7 violence” has the meaning given the term in section
8 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of
9 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), except that the ref-
10 erence in such section to the term “jurisdiction re-
11 ceiving grant monies” shall be deemed to mean the
12 jurisdiction in which the victim lives or the jurisdic-
13 tion in which the employer involved is located. Such
14 term also includes dating violence, as that term is
15 defined in such section.

16 (4) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” means
17 an individual who is—

18 (A)(i) an employee, as defined in section
19 3(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
20 (29 U.S.C. 203(e)), who is not covered under
21 subparagraph (E), including such an employee
22 of the Library of Congress, except that a ref-
23 erence in such section to an employer shall be
24 considered to be a reference to an employer de-

scribed in clauses (i)(I) and (ii) of paragraph
(5)(A); or

(ii) an employee of the Government Accountability Office;

(B) a State employee described in section 304(a) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16c(a));

(C) a covered employee, as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301), other than an applicant for employment;

(D) a covered employee, as defined in section 411(c) of title 3, United States Code; or

(E) a Federal officer or employee covered under subchapter V of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) EMPLOYER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “employer” means a person who is—

(i)(I) a covered employer, as defined in subparagraph (B), who is not covered under subclause (V);

(II) an entity employing a State employee described in section 304(a) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991;

1 (III) an employing office, as defined
2 in section 101 of the Congressional Ac-
3 countability Act of 1995;

4 (IV) an employing office, as defined in
5 section 411(c) of title 3, United States
6 Code; or

7 (V) an employing agency covered
8 under subchapter V of chapter 63 of title
9 5, United States Code; and

10 (ii) engaged in commerce (including
11 government), or an industry or activity af-
12 fecting commerce (including government),
13 as defined in subparagraph (B)(iii).

14 (B) COVERED EMPLOYER.—

15 (i) IN GENERAL.—In subparagraph
16 (A)(i)(I), the term “covered employer”—

17 (I) means any person engaged in
18 commerce or in any industry or activ-
19 ity affecting commerce who employs
20 15 or more employees for each work-
21 ing day during each of 20 or more
22 calendar workweeks in the current or
23 preceding year;

24 (II) means a smaller employer, as
25 defined in subparagraph (C), to which

1 the special rule in paragraph (3) of
2 section 5(a) applies;

3 (III) includes—

4 (aa) any person who acts,
5 directly or indirectly, in the inter-
6 est of an employer to any of the
7 employees of such employer; and

8 (bb) any successor in inter-
9 est of an employer;

10 (IV) includes any “public agen-
11 cy”, as defined in section 3(x) of the
12 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
13 (29 U.S.C. 203(x)); and

14 (V) includes the Government Ac-
15 countability Office and the Library of
16 Congress.

17 (ii) PUBLIC AGENCY.—For purposes
18 of clause (i)(IV), a public agency shall be
19 considered to be a person engaged in com-
20 merce or in an industry or activity affect-
21 ing commerce.

22 (iii) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of
23 this subparagraph:

24 (I) COMMERCE.—The terms
25 “commerce” and “industry or activity

1 affecting commerce” mean any activ-
2 ity, business, or industry in commerce
3 or in which a labor dispute would
4 hinder or obstruct commerce or the
5 free flow of commerce, and include
6 “commerce” and any “industry affect-
7 ing commerce”, as defined in para-
8 graphs (1) and (3) of section 501 of
9 the Labor Management Relations Act,
10 1947 (29 U.S.C. 142 (1) and (3)).

11 (II) EMPLOYEE.—The term “em-
12 ployee” has the same meaning given
13 such term in section 3(e) of the Fair
14 Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29
15 U.S.C. 203(e)).

16 (III) PERSON.—The term “per-
17 son” has the same meaning given
18 such term in section 3(a) of the Fair
19 Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29
20 U.S.C. 203(a)).

21 (C) SMALLER EMPLOYER.—The term
22 “smaller employer” means any person engaged
23 in commerce or in any industry or activity af-
24 fecting commerce who employs fewer than 15
25 employees for each working day during each of

1 20 or more calendar workweeks in the pre-
2 ceding year.

3 (D) PREDECESSORS.—Any reference in
4 this paragraph to an employer shall include a
5 reference to any predecessor of such employer.

6 (6) EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.—The term “em-
7 ployment benefits” means all benefits provided or
8 made available to employees by an employer, includ-
9 ing group life insurance, health insurance, disability
10 insurance, sick leave, annual leave, educational bene-
11 fits, and pensions, regardless of whether such bene-
12 fits are provided by a practice or written policy of
13 an employer or through an “employee benefit plan”,
14 as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement
15 Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C.
16 1002(3)).

17 (7) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term
18 “health care provider” means a provider who—

19 (A)(i) is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy
20 who is authorized to practice medicine or sur-
21 gery (as appropriate) by the State in which the
22 doctor practices; or

23 (ii) is any other person determined by the
24 Secretary to be capable of providing health care
25 services; and

1 (B) is not employed by an employer for
2 whom the provider issues certification under
3 this Act.

4 (8) PAID SICK TIME.—The term “paid sick
5 time” means an increment of compensated leave that
6 can be earned by an employee for use during an ab-
7 sence from employment for any of the reasons de-
8 scribed in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section
9 5(b).

10 (9) PARENT.—The term “parent” means a bio-
11 logical, foster, or adoptive parent of an employee, a
12 stepparent of an employee, parent-in-law, parent of
13 a domestic partner, or a legal guardian or other per-
14 son who stood in loco parentis to an employee when
15 the employee was a child.

16 (10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
17 means the Secretary of Labor.

18 (11) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term “sexual as-
19 sault” has the meaning given the term in section
20 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of
21 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

22 (12) SPOUSE.—The term “spouse”, with re-
23 spect to an employee, has the meaning given such
24 term by the marriage laws of the State in which the
25 marriage was celebrated.

1 (13) STALKING.—The term “stalking” has the
2 meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the
3 Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C.
4 12291(a)).

5 (14) STATE.—The term “State” has the mean-
6 ing given the term in section 3 of the Fair Labor
7 Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203).

8 (15) UNPAID SICK TIME.—The term “unpaid
9 sick time” means the leave earned and used in the
10 same manner and under the same conditions as paid
11 sick time for the purposes of this Act, except that
12 no compensation shall be paid.

13 (16) VICTIM SERVICES ORGANIZATION.—The
14 term “victim services organization” means a non-
15 profit, nongovernmental organization that provides
16 assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual as-
17 sault, or stalking or advocates for such victims, in-
18 cluding a rape crisis center, an organization carrying
19 out a domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking
20 prevention or treatment program, an organization
21 operating a shelter or providing counseling services,
22 or a legal services organization or other organization
23 providing assistance through the legal process.

24 **SEC. 5. EARNED PAID SICK TIME.**

25 (a) EARNING OF PAID SICK TIME.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—An employer shall provide
2 each employee employed by the employer not less
3 than 1 hour of earned paid sick time for every 30
4 hours worked, to be used as described in subsection
5 (b). An employer shall not be required to permit an
6 employee to earn, under this section, more than 56
7 hours of paid sick time in a year, unless the em-
8 ployer chooses to set a higher limit.

9 (2) EXEMPT EMPLOYEES.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
11 paragraph (4), for purposes of this section, an
12 employee who is exempt from overtime require-
13 ments under section 13(a)(1) of the Fair Labor
14 Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(a)(1))
15 shall be assumed to work 40 hours in each
16 workweek.

17 (B) SHORTER NORMAL WORKWEEK.—If
18 the normal workweek of such an employee is
19 less than 40 hours, the employee shall earn
20 paid sick time based upon that normal work-
21 week.

22 (3) SPECIAL RULE FOR SMALLER EMPLOY-
23 ERS.—A smaller employer may provide paid sick
24 time as provided under paragraph (1) but if such
25 smaller employer opts not to do so, the smaller em-

1 employer shall provide not fewer than 56 hours of un-
2 paid sick time to each employee per year to be used
3 for the same purposes and under the same condi-
4 tions as set out in this Act. The provision and earn-
5 ing of unpaid sick time shall be treated in all re-
6 spects the same as the provision and earning of paid
7 sick time under this Act. References in this Act to
8 paid sick time shall, with respect to smaller employ-
9 ers, be deemed to be references to unpaid sick time.

10 (4) DATES FOR BEGINNING TO EARN PAID SICK
11 TIME AND USE.—Employees shall begin to earn paid
12 sick time under this section at the commencement of
13 their employment. An employee shall be entitled to
14 use the earned paid sick time beginning on the 60th
15 calendar day following commencement of the em-
16 ployee's employment. After that 60th calendar day,
17 the employee may use the paid sick time as the time
18 is earned. An employer may, at the discretion of the
19 employer, loan paid sick time to an employee for use
20 by such employee in advance of the employee earn-
21 ing such sick time as provided in this subsection and
22 may permit use before the 60th day of employment.

23 (5) CARRYOVER.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
25 subparagraph (B), paid sick time earned under

1 this section shall carry over from 1 year to the
2 next.

3 (B) CONSTRUCTION.—This Act shall not
4 be construed to require an employer to permit
5 an employee to earn more than 56 hours of
6 earned paid sick time at a given time.

7 (6) EMPLOYERS WITH EXISTING POLICIES.—
8 Any employer with a paid leave policy who makes
9 available an amount of paid leave that is sufficient
10 to meet the requirements of this section and that
11 may be used for the same purposes and under the
12 same conditions as the purposes and conditions out-
13 lined in subsection (b) shall not be required to per-
14 mit an employee to earn additional paid sick time
15 under this section.

16 (7) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section
17 shall be construed as requiring financial or other re-
18 imbursement to an employee from an employer upon
19 the employee's termination, resignation, retirement,
20 or other separation from employment for earned
21 paid sick time that has not been used.

22 (8) REINSTATEMENT.—If an employee is sepa-
23 rated from employment with an employer and is re-
24 hired, within 12 months after that separation, by the
25 same employer, the employer shall reinstate the em-

1 employee's previously earned paid sick time. The em-
2 ployee shall be entitled to use the earned paid sick
3 time and earn additional paid sick time at the re-
4 commencement of employment with the employer.

5 (9) PROHIBITION.—An employer may not re-
6 quire, as a condition of providing paid sick time
7 under this Act, that the employee involved search for
8 or find a replacement employee to cover the hours
9 during which the employee is using paid sick time.

10 (b) USES.—Paid sick time earned under this section
11 may be used by an employee for any of the following:

12 (1) An absence resulting from a physical or
13 mental illness, injury, or medical condition of the
14 employee.

15 (2) An absence resulting from obtaining profes-
16 sional medical diagnosis or care, or preventive med-
17 ical care, for the employee.

18 (3) An absence for the purpose of caring for a
19 child, a parent, a spouse, a domestic partner, or any
20 other individual related by blood or affinity whose
21 close association with the employee is the equivalent
22 of a family relationship, who—

23 (A) has any of the conditions or needs for
24 diagnosis or care described in paragraph (1) or

25 (2);

1 (B) in the case of someone who is a child,
2 is required to attend a school meeting or a
3 meeting at a place where the child is receiving
4 care necessitated by the child's health condition
5 or disability; or

6 (C) is otherwise in need of care.

7 (4) An absence resulting from domestic vio-
8 lence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the time is to—

9 (A) seek medical attention for the em-
10 ployee or the employee's child, parent, spouse,
11 domestic partner, or an individual related to the
12 employee as described in paragraph (3), to re-
13 cover from physical or psychological injury or
14 disability caused by domestic violence, sexual
15 assault, or stalking;

16 (B) obtain or assist a related person de-
17 scribed in paragraph (3) in obtaining services
18 from a victim services organization;

19 (C) obtain or assist a related person de-
20 scribed in paragraph (3) in obtaining psycho-
21 logical or other counseling;

22 (D) seek relocation; or

23 (E) take legal action, including preparing
24 for or participating in any civil or criminal legal

1 proceeding related to or resulting from domestic
2 violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

3 (c) SCHEDULING.—An employee shall make a reason-
4 able effort to schedule a period of paid sick time under
5 this Act in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the
6 operations of the employer.

7 (d) PROCEDURES.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Paid sick time shall be pro-
9 vided upon the oral or written request of an em-
10 ployee. Such request shall—

11 (A) include the expected duration of the
12 period of such time;

13 (B) in a case in which the need for such
14 period of time is foreseeable at least 7 days in
15 advance of such period, be provided at least 7
16 days in advance of such period; and

17 (C) otherwise, be provided as soon as prac-
18 ticable after the employee is aware of the need
19 for such period.

20 (2) CERTIFICATION IN GENERAL.—

21 (A) PROVISION.—

22 (i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
23 graph (C), an employer may require that a
24 request for paid sick time under this sec-
25 tion for a purpose described in paragraph

1 (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b) be sup-
2 ported by a certification issued by the
3 health care provider of the eligible em-
4 ployee or of an individual described in sub-
5 section (b)(3), as appropriate, if the period
6 of such time covers more than 3 consecu-
7 tive workdays.

8 (ii) TIMELINESS.—The employee shall
9 provide a copy of such certification to the
10 employer in a timely manner, not later
11 than 30 days after the first day of the pe-
12 riod of time. The employer shall not delay
13 the commencement of the period of time on
14 the basis that the employer has not yet re-
15 ceived the certification.

16 (B) SUFFICIENT CERTIFICATION.—

17 (i) IN GENERAL.—A certification pro-
18 vided under subparagraph (A) shall be suf-
19 ficient if it states—

20 (I) the date on which the period
21 of time will be needed;

22 (II) the probable duration of the
23 period of time;

24 (III) the appropriate medical
25 facts within the knowledge of the

1 health care provider regarding the
2 condition involved, subject to clause
3 (ii); and

4 (IV)(aa) for purposes of paid sick
5 time under subsection (b)(1), a state-
6 ment that absence from work is medi-
7 cally necessary;

8 (bb) for purposes of such time
9 under subsection (b)(2), the dates on
10 which testing for a medical diagnosis
11 or care is expected to be given and the
12 duration of such testing or care; and

13 (cc) for purposes of such time
14 under subsection (b)(3), in the case of
15 time to care for someone who is not a
16 child, a statement that care is needed
17 for an individual described in such
18 subsection, and an estimate of the
19 amount of time that such care is
20 needed for such individual.

21 (ii) LIMITATION.—In issuing a certifi-
22 cation under subparagraph (A), a health
23 care provider shall make reasonable efforts
24 to limit the medical facts described in
25 clause (i)(III) that are disclosed in the cer-

1 tification to the minimum necessary to es-
2 tablish a need for the employee to utilize
3 paid sick time.

4 (C) REGULATIONS.—Regulations pre-
5 scribed under section 14 shall specify the man-
6 ner in which an employee who does not have
7 health insurance shall provide a certification for
8 purposes of this paragraph.

9 (D) CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLO-
10 SURE.—

11 (i) PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMA-
12 TION.—Nothing in this Act shall be con-
13 strued to require a health care provider to
14 disclose information in violation of section
15 1177 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
16 1320d–6) or the regulations promulgated
17 pursuant to section 264(c) of the Health
18 Insurance Portability and Accountability
19 Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note).

20 (ii) HEALTH INFORMATION
21 RECORDS.—If an employer possesses
22 health information about an employee or
23 an employee’s child, parent, spouse, domes-
24 tic partner, or an individual related to the

1 employee as described in subsection (b)(3),
2 such information shall—

3 (I) be maintained on a separate
4 form and in a separate file from other
5 personnel information;

6 (II) be treated as a confidential
7 medical record; and

8 (III) not be disclosed except to
9 the affected employee or with the per-
10 mission of the affected employee.

11 (3) CERTIFICATION IN THE CASE OF DOMESTIC
12 VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—An employer may re-
14 quire that a request for paid sick time under
15 this section for a purpose described in sub-
16 section (b)(4) be supported by any one of the
17 following forms of documentation, but the em-
18 ployer may not specify the particular form of
19 documentation to be provided:

20 (i) A police report indicating that the
21 employee, or a member of the employee's
22 family described in subsection (b)(4), was
23 a victim of domestic violence, sexual as-
24 sault, or stalking.

1 (ii) A court order protecting or sepa-
2 rating the employee or a member of the
3 employee's family described in subsection
4 (b)(4) from the perpetrator of an act of
5 domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalk-
6 ing, or other evidence from the court or
7 prosecuting attorney that the employee or
8 a member of the employee's family de-
9 scribed in subsection (b)(4) has appeared
10 in court or is scheduled to appear in court
11 in a proceeding related to domestic vio-
12 lence, sexual assault, or stalking.

13 (iii) Other documentation signed by
14 an employee or volunteer working for a vic-
15 tim services organization, an attorney, a
16 police officer, a medical professional, a so-
17 cial worker, an antiviolence counselor, or a
18 member of the clergy, affirming that the
19 employee or a member of the employee's
20 family described in subsection (b)(4) is a
21 victim of domestic violence, sexual assault,
22 or stalking.

23 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements
24 of paragraph (2) shall apply to certifications
25 under this paragraph, except that—

1 (i) subclauses (III) and (IV) of sub-
2 paragraph (B)(i) and subparagraph (B)(ii)
3 of such paragraph shall not apply;

4 (ii) the certification shall state the
5 reason that the leave is required with the
6 facts to be disclosed limited to the min-
7 imum necessary to establish a need for the
8 employee to be absent from work, and the
9 employee shall not be required to explain
10 the details of the domestic violence, sexual
11 assault, or stalking involved; and

12 (iii) with respect to confidentiality
13 under subparagraph (D) of such para-
14 graph, any information provided to the em-
15 ployer under this paragraph shall be con-
16 fidential, except to the extent that any dis-
17 closure of such information is—

18 (I) requested or consented to in
19 writing by the employee; or

20 (II) otherwise required by appli-
21 cable Federal or State law.

22 **SEC. 6. NOTICE REQUIREMENT.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each employer shall notify each
24 employee and include in any employee handbook the infor-
25 mation described in paragraphs (1) through (4). Each em-

1 ployer shall post and keep posted a notice, to be prepared
2 or approved in accordance with procedures specified in
3 regulations prescribed under section 14, setting forth ex-
4 cerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of
5 this Act including—

6 (1) information describing paid sick time avail-
7 able to employees under this Act;

8 (2) information pertaining to the filing of an
9 action under this Act;

10 (3) the details of the notice requirement for a
11 foreseeable period of time under section 5(d)(1)(B);
12 and

13 (4) information that describes—

14 (A) the protections that an employee has
15 in exercising rights under this Act; and

16 (B) how the employee can contact the Sec-
17 retary (or other appropriate authority as de-
18 scribed in section 8) if any of the rights are vio-
19 lated.

20 (b) LOCATION.—The notice described under sub-
21 section (a) shall be posted—

22 (1) in conspicuous places on the premises of the
23 employer, where notices to employees (including ap-
24 plicants) are customarily posted; or

25 (2) in employee handbooks.

1 (c) VIOLATION; PENALTY.—Any employer who will-
2 fully violates the posting requirements of this section shall
3 be subject to a civil fine in an amount not to exceed \$100
4 for each separate offense.

5 **SEC. 7. PROHIBITED ACTS.**

6 (a) INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS.—

7 (1) EXERCISE OF RIGHTS.—It shall be unlawful
8 for any employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny
9 the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right
10 provided under this Act, including—

11 (A) discharging or discriminating against
12 (including retaliating against) any individual,
13 including a job applicant, for exercising, or at-
14 tempting to exercise, any right provided under
15 this Act;

16 (B) using the taking of paid sick time or
17 unpaid sick time under this Act as a negative
18 factor in an employment action, such as hiring,
19 promotion, reducing hours or number of shifts,
20 or a disciplinary action; or

21 (C) counting the paid sick time or unpaid
22 sick time under a no-fault attendance policy or
23 any other absence control policy.

24 (2) DISCRIMINATION.—It shall be unlawful for
25 any employer to discharge or in any other manner

1 discriminate against (including retaliating against)
2 any individual, including a job applicant, for oppos-
3 ing any practice made unlawful by this Act.

4 (b) INTERFERENCE WITH PROCEEDINGS OR INQUIR-
5 IES.—It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or
6 in any other manner discriminate against (including retali-
7 ating against) any individual, including a job applicant,
8 because such individual—

9 (1) has filed an action, or has instituted or
10 caused to be instituted any proceeding, under or re-
11 lated to this Act;

12 (2) has given, or is about to give, any informa-
13 tion in connection with any inquiry or proceeding re-
14 lating to any right provided under this Act; or

15 (3) has testified, or is about to testify, in any
16 inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided
17 under this Act.

18 (c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be
19 construed to state or imply that the scope of the activities
20 prohibited by section 105 of the Family and Medical Leave
21 Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2615) is less than the scope of
22 the activities prohibited by this section.

23 **SEC. 8. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—

25 (1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection—

1 (A) the term “employee” means an em-
2 ployee described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of
3 section 4(4); and

4 (B) the term “employer” means an em-
5 ployer described in subclause (I) or (II) of sec-
6 tion 4(5)(A)(i).

7 (2) INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure compliance
9 with the provisions of this Act, or any regula-
10 tion or order issued under this Act, the Sec-
11 retary shall have, subject to subparagraph (C),
12 the investigative authority provided under sec-
13 tion 11(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of
14 1938 (29 U.S.C. 211(a)), with respect to em-
15 ployers, employees, and other individuals af-
16 fected.

17 (B) OBLIGATION TO KEEP AND PRESERVE
18 RECORDS.—An employer shall make, keep, and
19 preserve records pertaining to compliance with
20 this Act in accordance with section 11(c) of the
21 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C.
22 211(c)) and in accordance with regulations pre-
23 scribed by the Secretary.

24 (C) REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS GENERALLY
25 LIMITED TO AN ANNUAL BASIS.—The Secretary

1 shall not require, under the authority of this
2 paragraph, an employer to submit to the Sec-
3 retary any books or records more than once
4 during any 12-month period, unless the Sec-
5 retary has reasonable cause to believe there
6 may exist a violation of this Act or any regula-
7 tion or order issued pursuant to this Act, or is
8 investigating a charge pursuant to paragraph
9 (4).

10 (D) SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.—For the pur-
11 poses of any investigation provided for in this
12 paragraph, the Secretary shall have the sub-
13 poena authority provided for under section 9 of
14 the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29
15 U.S.C. 209).

16 (3) CIVIL ACTION BY EMPLOYEES OR INDIVID-
17 UALS.—

18 (A) RIGHT OF ACTION.—An action to re-
19 cover the damages or equitable relief prescribed
20 in subparagraph (B) may be maintained
21 against any employer in any Federal or State
22 court of competent jurisdiction by one or more
23 employees or individuals or their representative
24 for and on behalf of—

25 (i) the employees or individuals; or

1 (ii) the employees or individuals and
2 others similarly situated.

3 (B) LIABILITY.—Any employer who vio-
4 lates section 7 (including a violation relating to
5 rights provided under section 5) shall be liable
6 to any employee or individual affected—

7 (i) for damages equal to—

8 (I) the amount of—

9 (aa) any wages, salary, em-
10 ployment benefits, or other com-
11 pensation denied or lost by rea-
12 son of the violation; or

13 (bb) in a case in which
14 wages, salary, employment bene-
15 fits, or other compensation have
16 not been denied or lost, any ac-
17 tual monetary losses sustained as
18 a direct result of the violation up
19 to a sum equal to 56 hours of
20 wages or salary for the employee
21 or individual;

22 (II) the interest on the amount
23 described in subclause (I) calculated
24 at the prevailing rate; and

1 (III) an additional amount as liq-
 2 uidated damages; and

3 (ii) for such equitable relief as may be
 4 appropriate, including employment, rein-
 5 statement, and promotion.

6 (C) FEES AND COSTS.—The court in an
 7 action under this paragraph shall, in addition to
 8 any judgment awarded to the plaintiff, allow a
 9 reasonable attorney’s fee, reasonable expert wit-
 10 ness fees, and other costs of the action to be
 11 paid by the defendant.

12 (4) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—

13 (A) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.—The Sec-
 14 retary shall receive, investigate, and attempt to
 15 resolve complaints of violations of section 7 (in-
 16 cluding a violation relating to rights provided
 17 under section 5) in the same manner that the
 18 Secretary receives, investigates, and attempts to
 19 resolve complaints of violations of sections 6
 20 and 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
 21 (29 U.S.C. 206 and 207).

22 (B) CIVIL ACTION.—The Secretary may
 23 bring an action in any court of competent juris-
 24 diction to recover the damages described in
 25 paragraph (3)(B)(i).

1 (C) SUMS RECOVERED.—Any sums recov-
2 ered by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph
3 (B) shall be held in a special deposit account
4 and shall be paid, on order of the Secretary, di-
5 rectly to each employee or individual affected.
6 Any such sums not paid to an employee or indi-
7 vidual affected because of inability to do so
8 within a period of 3 years shall be deposited
9 into the Treasury of the United States as mis-
10 cellaneous receipts.

11 (5) LIMITATION.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
13 subparagraph (B), an action may be brought
14 under paragraph (3), (4), or (6) not later than
15 2 years after the date of the last event consti-
16 tuting the alleged violation for which the action
17 is brought.

18 (B) WILLFUL VIOLATION.—In the case of
19 an action brought for a willful violation of sec-
20 tion 7 (including a willful violation relating to
21 rights provided under section 5), such action
22 may be brought within 3 years of the date of
23 the last event constituting the alleged violation
24 for which such action is brought.

1 (C) COMMENCEMENT.—In determining
2 when an action is commenced under paragraph
3 (3), (4), or (6) for the purposes of this para-
4 graph, it shall be considered to be commenced
5 on the date when the complaint is filed.

6 (6) ACTION FOR INJUNCTION BY SECRETARY.—
7 The district courts of the United States shall have
8 jurisdiction, for cause shown, in an action brought
9 by the Secretary—

10 (A) to restrain violations of section 7 (in-
11 cluding a violation relating to rights provided
12 under section 5), including the restraint of any
13 withholding of payment of wages, salary, em-
14 ployment benefits, or other compensation, plus
15 interest, found by the court to be due to em-
16 ployees or individuals eligible under this Act; or

17 (B) to award such other equitable relief as
18 may be appropriate, including employment, re-
19 instatement, and promotion.

20 (7) SOLICITOR OF LABOR.—The Solicitor of
21 Labor may appear for and represent the Secretary
22 on any litigation brought under paragraph (4) or
23 (6).

24 (8) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
25 AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Notwithstanding any

1 other provision of this subsection, in the case of the
2 Government Accountability Office and the Library of
3 Congress, the authority of the Secretary of Labor
4 under this subsection shall be exercised respectively
5 by the Comptroller General of the United States and
6 the Librarian of Congress.

7 (b) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CONGRESSIONAL AC-
8 COUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—The powers, remedies, and
9 procedures provided in the Congressional Accountability
10 Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the Board (as de-
11 fined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)), or any
12 person, alleging a violation of section 202(a)(1) of that
13 Act (2 U.S.C. 1312(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies,
14 and procedures this Act provides to that Board, or any
15 person, alleging an unlawful employment practice in viola-
16 tion of this Act against an employee described in section
17 4(4)(C).

18 (c) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE
19 3, UNITED STATES CODE.—The powers, remedies, and
20 procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United States
21 Code, to the President, the Merit Systems Protection
22 Board, or any person, alleging a violation of section
23 412(a)(1) of that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and
24 procedures this Act provides to the President, that Board,
25 or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employ-

1 ment practice in violation of this Act against an employee
2 described in section 4(4)(D).

3 (d) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE
4 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—The powers, remedies, and
5 procedures provided in title 5, United States Code, to an
6 employing agency, provided in chapter 12 of that title to
7 the Merit Systems Protection Board, or provided in that
8 title to any person, alleging a violation of chapter 63 of
9 that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures
10 this Act provides to that agency, that Board, or any per-
11 son, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment prac-
12 tice in violation of this Act against an employee described
13 in section 4(4)(E).

14 (e) REMEDIES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES.—

15 (1) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—A
16 State’s receipt or use of Federal financial assistance
17 for any program or activity of a State shall con-
18 stitute a waiver of sovereign immunity, under the
19 11th Amendment to the Constitution or otherwise,
20 to a suit brought by an employee of that program
21 or activity under this Act for equitable, legal, or
22 other relief authorized under this Act.

23 (2) OFFICIAL CAPACITY.—An official of a State
24 may be sued in the official capacity of the official by
25 any employee who has complied with the procedures

1 under subsection (a)(3), for injunctive relief that is
 2 authorized under this Act. In such a suit the court
 3 may award to the prevailing party those costs au-
 4 thorized by section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42
 5 U.S.C. 1988).

6 (3) APPLICABILITY.—With respect to a par-
 7 ticular program or activity, paragraph (1) applies to
 8 conduct occurring on or after the day, after the date
 9 of enactment of this Act, on which a State first re-
 10 ceives or uses Federal financial assistance for that
 11 program or activity.

12 (4) DEFINITION OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY.—In
 13 this subsection, the term “program or activity” has
 14 the meaning given the term in section 606 of the
 15 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–4a).

16 **SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDU-**
 17 **CATION AND OUTREACH.**

18 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
 19 retary of Labor such sums as may be necessary in order
 20 that the Secretary may conduct a public awareness cam-
 21 paign to educate and inform the public of the require-
 22 ments for paid sick time required by this Act.

1 **SEC. 10. COLLECTION OF DATA ON PAID SICK TIME AND**
2 **FURTHER STUDY.**

3 (a) COMPILATION OF INFORMATION.—The Commis-
4 sioner of Labor Statistics shall annually compile informa-
5 tion on the following:

6 (1) The amount of paid and unpaid sick time
7 available to employees by occupation and type of em-
8 ployment establishment.

9 (2) An estimate of the average sick time used
10 by employees according to occupation and the type
11 of employment establishment.

12 (b) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 5 years after the
13 date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General
14 of the United States shall conduct a study to evaluate the
15 implementation of this Act. Such study shall include an
16 estimation of employees' access to paid sick time, employ-
17 ees' awareness of their rights under this Act, and employ-
18 ers' experiences complying with this Act. Such study shall
19 take into account access, awareness and experiences of
20 employees by race, ethnicity, gender, and occupation.

21 (c) REPORT.—Upon completion of the study required
22 by subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United
23 States shall prepare and submit a report to the appro-
24 priate committees of Congress concerning the results of
25 the study and the information compiled pursuant to sub-
26 section (a).

1 **SEC. 11. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.**

2 (a) FEDERAL AND STATE ANTIDISCRIMINATION
3 LAWS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify
4 or affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimina-
5 tion on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin,
6 sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity,
7 marital status, familial status, or any other protected sta-
8 tus.

9 (b) STATE AND LOCAL LAWS.—Nothing in this Act
10 shall be construed to supersede (including preempting)
11 any provision of any State or local law that provides great-
12 er paid sick time or leave rights (including greater
13 amounts of paid sick time or leave, or greater coverage
14 of those eligible for paid sick time or leave) than the rights
15 established under this Act.

16 **SEC. 12. EFFECT ON EXISTING EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.**

17 (a) MORE PROTECTIVE.—Nothing in this Act shall
18 be construed to diminish the obligation of an employer to
19 comply with any contract, collective bargaining agreement,
20 or any employment benefit program or plan that provides
21 greater paid sick leave or other leave rights to employees
22 or individuals than the rights established under this Act.

23 (b) LESS PROTECTIVE.—The rights established for
24 employees under this Act shall not be diminished by any
25 contract, collective bargaining agreement, or any employ-
26 ment benefit program or plan.

1 **SEC. 13. ENCOURAGEMENT OF MORE GENEROUS LEAVE**
2 **POLICIES.**

3 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to discourage
4 employers from adopting or retaining leave policies more
5 generous than policies that comply with the requirements
6 of this Act.

7 **SEC. 14. REGULATIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—

9 (1) AUTHORITY.—Except as provided in para-
10 graph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of
11 enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe
12 such regulations as are necessary to carry out this
13 Act with respect to employees described in subpara-
14 graph (A) or (B) of section 4(4) and other individ-
15 uals affected by employers described in subclause (I)
16 or (II) of section 4(5)(A)(i).

17 (2) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE; LI-
18 BRARY OF CONGRESS.—The Comptroller General of
19 the United States and the Librarian of Congress
20 shall prescribe the regulations with respect to em-
21 ployees of the Government Accountability Office and
22 the Library of Congress, respectively, and other indi-
23 viduals affected by the Comptroller General of the
24 United States and the Librarian of Congress, re-
25 spectively.

1 (b) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CONGRESSIONAL AC-
2 COUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—

3 (1) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 90 days after
4 the Secretary prescribes regulations under sub-
5 section (a), the Board of Directors of the Office of
6 Compliance shall prescribe (in accordance with sec-
7 tion 304 of the Congressional Accountability Act of
8 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1384)) such regulations as are nec-
9 essary to carry out this Act with respect to employ-
10 ees described in section 4(4)(C) and other individ-
11 uals affected by employers described in section
12 4(5)(A)(i)(III).

13 (2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations
14 prescribed under paragraph (1) shall be the same as
15 substantive regulations promulgated by the Sec-
16 retary to carry out this Act except insofar as the
17 Board may determine, for good cause shown and
18 stated together with the regulations prescribed
19 under paragraph (1), that a modification of such
20 regulations would be more effective for the imple-
21 mentation of the rights and protections involved
22 under this section.

23 (c) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE
24 3, UNITED STATES CODE.—

1 (1) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the Secretary prescribes regulations under sub-
3 section (a), the President (or the designee of the
4 President) shall prescribe such regulations as are
5 necessary to carry out this Act with respect to em-
6 ployees described in section 4(4)(D) and other indi-
7 viduals affected by employers described in section
8 4(5)(A)(i)(IV).

9 (2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations
10 prescribed under paragraph (1) shall be the same as
11 substantive regulations promulgated by the Sec-
12 retary to carry out this Act except insofar as the
13 President (or designee) may determine, for good
14 cause shown and stated together with the regula-
15 tions prescribed under paragraph (1), that a modi-
16 fication of such regulations would be more effective
17 for the implementation of the rights and protections
18 involved under this section.

19 (d) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE
20 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—

21 (1) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 90 days after
22 the Secretary prescribes regulations under sub-
23 section (a), the Director of the Office of Personnel
24 Management shall prescribe such regulations as are
25 necessary to carry out this Act with respect to em-

1 ployees described in section 4(4)(E) and other indi-
2 viduals affected by employers described in section
3 4(5)(A)(i)(V).

4 (2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations
5 prescribed under paragraph (1) shall be the same as
6 substantive regulations promulgated by the Sec-
7 retary to carry out this Act except insofar as the Di-
8 rector may determine, for good cause shown and
9 stated together with the regulations prescribed
10 under paragraph (1), that a modification of such
11 regulations would be more effective for the imple-
12 mentation of the rights and protections involved
13 under this section.

14 **SEC. 15. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

15 (a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect 6
16 months after the date of issuance of regulations under sec-
17 tion 14(a)(1).

18 (b) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—In the
19 case of a collective bargaining agreement in effect on the
20 effective date prescribed by subsection (a), this Act shall
21 take effect on the earlier of—

22 (1) the date of the termination of such agree-
23 ment; or

1 (2) the date that occurs 18 months after the
2 date of issuance of regulations under section
3 14(a)(1).

○