

- (1) the barriers to participation of women in apprenticeable occupations and nontraditional occupations;
- (2) strategies for overcoming such barriers;
- (3) the retention rates for women in apprenticeable occupations and nontraditional occupations;
- (4) strategies for retaining women in apprenticeable occupations and nontraditional occupations;
- (5) the effectiveness of the technical assistance provided by the community-based organizations; and
- (6) other relevant issues affecting the participation of women in apprenticeable occupations and nontraditional occupations.

(b) Report

Not later than 2 years after October 27, 1992, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report containing a summary of the results of the study described in subsection (a) and such recommendations as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(Pub. L. 102-530, § 8, Oct. 27, 1992, 106 Stat. 3467.)

§ 2508. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter:

- (1) The term “community-based organization” means a community-based organization as defined in section 4(5) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501(5)),¹ that has demonstrated experience administering programs that train women for apprenticeable occupations or other nontraditional occupations.
- (2) The term “nontraditional occupation” means jobs in which women make up 25 percent or less of the total number of workers in that occupation.
- (3) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor.

(Pub. L. 102-530, § 9, Oct. 27, 1992, 106 Stat. 3468.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 4(5) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501(5)), referred to in par. (1), was classified to section 1503(5) of this title and was repealed by Pub. L. 105-220, title I, § 199(b)(2), (c)(2)(B), Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1059, effective July 1, 2000. Pursuant to former section 2940(b) of this title, references to a provision of the Job Training Partnership Act, effective Aug. 7, 1998, were deemed to refer to that provision or the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105-220, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 936, and, effective July 1, 2000, were deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 was repealed by Pub. L. 113-128, title V, §§ 506, 511(a), July 22, 2014, 128 Stat. 1703, 1705, effective July 1, 2015. Pursuant to section 3361(a) of this title, references to a provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 are deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Pub. L. 113-128, July 22, 2014, 128 Stat. 1425, effective July 1, 2015. For complete classification of the Job Training Partnership Act and the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to the Code, see Tables. For complete classification of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3101 of this title and Tables.

¹ See References in Text note below.

§ 2509. Technical assistance program authorization

There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 to carry out section 2503 of this title. (Pub. L. 102-530, § 10, Oct. 27, 1992, 106 Stat. 3468.)

CHAPTER 28—FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

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§ 2601. Findings and purposes

(a) Findings

Congress finds that—

- (1) the number of single-parent households and two-parent households in which the single parent or both parents work is increasing significantly;
- (2) it is important for the development of children and the family unit that fathers and mothers be able to participate in early childrearing and the care of family members who have serious health conditions;
- (3) the lack of employment policies to accommodate working parents can force individuals to choose between job security and parenting;
- (4) there is inadequate job security for employees who have serious health conditions that prevent them from working for temporary periods;
- (5) due to the nature of the roles of men and women in our society, the primary responsibility for family caretaking often falls on women, and such responsibility affects the working lives of women more than it affects the working lives of men; and
- (6) employment standards that apply to one gender only have serious potential for encouraging employers to discriminate against employees and applicants for employment who are of that gender.

(b) Purposes

It is the purpose of this Act—