

certification provided under subsection (a) for leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 6382(a)(1), the employing agency may require, at the expense of the agency, that the employee obtain the opinion of a second health care provider designated or approved by the employing agency concerning any information certified under subsection (b) for such leave.

(2) Any health care provider designated or approved under paragraph (1) shall not be employed on a regular basis by the employing agency.

(d)(1) In any case in which the second opinion described in subsection (c) differs from the original certification provided under subsection (a), the employing agency may require, at the expense of the agency, that the employee obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved jointly by the employing agency and the employee concerning the information certified under subsection (b).

(2) The opinion of the third health care provider concerning the information certified under subsection (b) shall be considered to be final and shall be binding on the employing agency and the employee.

(e) The employing agency may require, at the expense of the agency, that the employee obtain subsequent recertifications on a reasonable basis.

(f) An employing agency may require that a request for leave under paragraph (1)(E) or (3) of section 6382(a) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe.

(Added Pub. L. 103-3, title II, §201(a)(1), Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 21; amended Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title V, §585(b)(3)(D), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 132; Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title V, §565(b)(1)(C), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2311.)

AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 111-84 substituted “paragraph (1)(E) or (3) of section 6382(a)” for “section 6382(a)(3)”.

2008—Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 110-181 added subsec. (f).

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of Title 29, Labor.

§ 6384. Employment and benefits protection

(a) Any employee who takes leave under section 6382 for the intended purpose of the leave shall be entitled, upon return from such leave—

(1) to be restored by the employing agency to the position held by the employee when the leave commenced; or

(2) to be restored to an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, status, and other terms and conditions of employment.

(b) The taking of leave under section 6382 shall not result in the loss of any employment benefit accrued prior to the date on which the leave commenced.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by or under law, nothing in this section shall be construed to entitle any restored employee to—

(1) the accrual of any employment benefits during any period of leave; or

(2) any right, benefit, or position of employment other than any right, benefit, or position to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not taken the leave.

(d) As a condition to restoration under subsection (a) for an employee who takes leave under section 6382(a)(1)(D), the employing agency may have a uniformly applied practice or policy that requires each such employee to receive certification from the health care provider of the employee that the employee is able to resume work.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employing agency from requiring an employee on leave under section 6382 to report periodically to the employing agency on the status and intention of the employee to return to work.

(Added Pub. L. 103-3, title II, §201(a)(1), Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 22.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of Title 29, Labor.

§ 6385. Prohibition of coercion

(a) An employee shall not directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other employee for the purpose of interfering with the exercise of any rights which such other employee may have under this subchapter.

(b) For the purpose of this section—

(1) the term “intimidate, threaten, or coerce” includes promising to confer or conferring any benefit (such as appointment, promotion, or compensation), or taking or threatening to take any reprisal (such as deprivation of appointment, promotion, or compensation); and

(2) the term “employee” means any “employee”, as defined by section 2105.

(Added Pub. L. 103-3, title II, §201(a)(1), Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 22.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of Title 29, Labor.

§ 6386. Health insurance

An employee enrolled in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 who is placed in a leave status under section 6382 may elect to continue the health benefits enrollment of the employee while in such leave status and arrange to pay currently into the Employees Health Benefits Fund (described in section 8909), the appropriate employee contributions.

(Added Pub. L. 103-3, title II, §201(a)(1), Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 23.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of Title 29, Labor.

§ 6387. Regulations

The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations necessary for the administra-

tion of this subchapter. The regulations prescribed under this subchapter shall, to the extent appropriate, be consistent with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor to carry out title I of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

(Added Pub. L. 103-3, title II, §201(a)(1), Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 23.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 103-3, Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 6. Title I of the Act is classified generally to subchapter I (§2611 et seq.) of chapter 28 of Title 29, Labor. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2601 of Title 29 and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of Title 29, Labor.

SUBCHAPTER VI—LEAVE TRANSFER IN DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES

§ 6391. Authority for leave transfer program in disasters and emergencies

(a) For the purpose of this section—

- (1) “employee” means an employee as defined in section 6331(1); and
- (2) “agency” means an Executive agency.

(b) In the event of a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President, that results in severe adverse effects for a substantial number of employees, the President may direct the Office of Personnel Management to establish an emergency leave transfer program under which any employee in any agency may donate unused annual leave for transfer to employees of the same or other agencies who are adversely affected by such disaster or emergency.

(c) The Office shall establish appropriate requirements for the operation of the emergency leave transfer program under subsection (b), including appropriate limitations on the donation and use of annual leave under the program. An employee may receive and use leave under the program without regard to any requirement that any annual leave and sick leave to a leave recipient’s credit must be exhausted before any transferred annual leave may be used.

(d) A leave bank established under subchapter IV may, to the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Office, donate annual leave to the emergency leave transfer program established under subsection (b).

(e) Except to the extent that the Office may prescribe by regulation, nothing in section 7351 shall apply to any solicitation, donation, or acceptance of leave under this section.

(f) After consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Office of Personnel Management shall provide for the participation of employees in the judicial branch in any emergency leave transfer program under this section.

(g) The Office shall prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of this section.

(Added Pub. L. 105-18, title II, §9004(a), June 12, 1997, 111 Stat. 196; amended Pub. L. 109-229, §1, May 31, 2006, 120 Stat. 390.)

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsecs. (f), (g). Pub. L. 109-229 added subsec. (f) and redesignated former subsec. (f) as (g).

EX. ORD. NO. 13745. DELEGATION OF FUNCTION TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Ex. Ord. No. 13745, Oct. 31, 2016, 81 F.R. 76493, provided:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is hereby authorized to exercise the function vested in the President by section 6391 of title 5, United States Code, of directing OPM to establish an emergency leave transfer program. The Director of OPM shall exercise this authority in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) The Director of OPM shall notify the President of the establishment of any emergency leave transfer program pursuant to the authority in subsection (a).

SEC. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

BARACK OBAMA.

CHAPTER 65—TELEWORK

Sec. 6501. 6502. 6503. 6504. 6505. 6506.	Definitions. Executive agencies telework requirement. Training and monitoring. Policy and support. Telework Managing Officer. Reports.
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§ 6501. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” has the meaning given that term under section 2105.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—Except as provided in section 6506, the term “executive agency” has the meaning given that term under section 105.

(3) TELEWORK.—The term “telework” or “teleworking” refers to a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employee’s position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.

(Added Pub. L. 111-292, §2(a), Dec. 9, 2010, 124 Stat. 3165.)

TELEWORK RESEARCH

Pub. L. 111-292, §4, Dec. 9, 2010, 124 Stat. 3173, provided that:

“(a) RESEARCH BY OPM ON TELEWORK.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall—

“(1) research the utilization of telework by public and private sector entities that identify best practices and recommendations for the Federal Government;

“(2) review the outcomes associated with an increase in telework, including the effects of telework on energy consumption, job creation and availability, urban transportation patterns, and the ability to anticipate the dispersal of work during periods of emergency; and