

“TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

“ADMINISTRATION OF LEAVE AND RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

“SEC. 301. For purposes of administering sections 6303(a), 6304, 6307(a) and (c), 6323, 6326, and 8339(m) of title 5, United States Code, in the case of an employee who is in any experiment under title I or II, references to a day or workday (or to multiples or parts thereof) contained in such sections shall be considered to be references to 8 hours (or to the respective multiples or parts thereof).

“APPLICATION OF EXPERIMENTS IN THE CASE OF NEGOTIATED CONTRACTS

“SEC. 302. (a) Employees within a unit with respect to which an organization of Government employees has been accorded exclusive recognition shall not be included within any experiment under title I or II of this Act except to the extent expressly provided under a written agreement between the agency and such organization.

“(b) The Commission or an agency may not participate in a flexible or compressed schedule experiment under a negotiated contract which contains premium pay provisions which are inconsistent with the provisions of section 103 or 203 of this Act, as applicable.

“PROHIBITION OF COERCION

“SEC. 303. (a) An employee may not directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other employee for the purpose of interfering with—

“(1) such employee’s rights under title I to elect a time of arrival or departure, to work or not to work credit hours, or to request or not to request compensatory time off in lieu of payment for overtime hours; or

“(2) such employee’s right under section 202(b)(1) to vote whether or not to be included within a compressed schedule experiment or such employee’s right to request an agency determination under section 202(b)(2).

For the purpose of the preceding sentence, the term ‘intimidate, threaten, or coerce’ includes, but is not limited to, promising to confer or conferring any benefit (such as appointment, promotion, or compensation), or effecting or threatening to effect any reprisal (such as deprivation of appointment, promotion, or compensation).

“(b) Any employee who violates the provisions of subsection (a) shall, upon a final order of the Commission, be—

“(1) removed from such employee’s position, in which event that employee may not thereafter hold any position as an employee for such period as the Commission may prescribe;

“(2) suspended without pay from such employee’s position for such period as the Commission may prescribe; or

“(3) disciplined in such other manner as the Commission shall deem appropriate.

The commission shall prescribe procedures to carry out this subsection under which an employee subject to removal, suspension, or other disciplinary action shall have rights comparable to the rights afforded an employee subject to removal or suspension under subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code, relating to certain prohibited political activities.

“REPORTS

“SEC. 304. Not later than 2½ years after the effective date of titles I and II of this Act, the Commission shall—

“(1) prepare an interim report containing recommendations as to what, if any, legislative or administrative action shall be taken based upon the results of experiments conducted under this Act [enacting section 5550a of this title and this note], and

“(2) submit copies of such report to the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Commission shall prepare a final report with regard to experiments conducted under this Act [enacting section 5550a of this title and this note] and shall submit copies of such report to the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate not later than 3 years after such effective date.

“REGULATIONS

“SEC. 305. The Commission shall prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of the foregoing provisions of this Act [enacting section 5550a of this title and this note].

“EFFECTIVE DATE

“SEC. 306. The provisions of section 4 and titles I and II of this Act shall take effect on the 180th day after—

“(1) the date of the enactment of this Act [Sept. 29, 1978], or

“(2) October 1, 1978, whichever date is later.”

SAVINGS PROVISIONS; 1982 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 97–221, § 4, July 23, 1982, 96 Stat. 234, provided that:

“(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each flexible or compressed work schedule established by any agency under the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. 6101 note) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act [July 23, 1982] shall be continued by the agency concerned.

“(b)(1) During the 90-day period after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 23, 1982] any flexible or compressed work schedule referred to in subsection (a) may be reviewed by the agency concerned. If, in reviewing the schedule, the agency determines in writing that—

“(A) the schedule has reduced the productivity of the agency or the level of services to the public, or has increased the cost of the agency operations, and

“(B) termination of the schedule will not result in an increase in the cost of the agency operations (other than a reasonable administrative cost relating to the process of terminating a schedule),

the agency shall, notwithstanding any provision of a negotiated agreement, immediately terminate such schedule and such termination shall not be subject to negotiation or to administrative review (except as the President may provide) or to judicial review.

“(2) If a schedule established pursuant to a negotiated agreement is terminated under paragraph (1), either the agency or the exclusive representative concerned may, by written notice to the other party within 90 days after the date of such termination, initiate collective bargaining pertaining to the establishment of another flexible or compressed work schedule under subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, which would be effective for the unexpired portion of the term of the negotiated agreement.”

[§ 6102. Repealed. Pub. L. 92–392, § 7(a), Aug. 19, 1972, 86 Stat. 573]

Section, Pub. L. 89–554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 515, provided for eight-hour day and 40-hour workweek for wage-board employees. See sections 5544(a) and 6101(a)(1) of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on first day of first applicable pay period beginning on or after 90th day after Aug. 19, 1972, see section 15(a) of Pub. L. 92–392, set out as an Effective Date note under section 5341 of this title.

§ 6103. Holidays

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day, January 1.
 Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., the third Monday in January.
 Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.
 Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
 Independence Day, July 4.
 Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
 Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.
 Veterans Day, November 11.
 Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
 Christmas Day, December 25.

(b) For the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees, with respect to a legal public holiday and any other day declared to be a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order, the following rules apply:

(1) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a Saturday, the Friday immediately before is a legal public holiday for—

(A) employees whose basic workweek is Monday through Friday; and

(B) the purpose of section 6309¹ of this title.

(2) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a regular weekly non-workday of an employee whose basic workweek is other than Monday through Friday, except the regular weekly non-workday administratively scheduled for the employee instead of Sunday, the workday immediately before that regular weekly non-workday is a legal public holiday for the employee.

(3) Instead of a holiday that is designated under subsection (a) to occur on a Monday, for an employee at a duty post outside the United States whose basic workweek is other than Monday through Friday, and for whom Monday is a regularly scheduled workday, the legal public holiday is the first workday of the workweek in which the Monday designated for the observance of such holiday under subsection (a) occurs.

This subsection, except subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), does not apply to an employee whose basic workweek is Monday through Saturday.

(c) January 20 of each fourth year after 1965, Inauguration Day, is a legal public holiday for the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees as defined by section 2105 of this title and individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia employed in the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. When January 20 of any fourth year after 1965 falls on Sunday, the next succeeding day selected for the public observance of the inauguration of the President is a legal public holiday for the purpose of this subsection.

(d)(1) For purposes of this subsection—

(A) the term “compressed schedule” has the meaning given such term by section 6121(5); and

(B) the term “adverse agency impact” has the meaning given such term by section 6131(b).

(2) An agency may prescribe rules under which employees on a compressed schedule may, in the case of a holiday that occurs on a regularly scheduled non-workday for such employees, and notwithstanding any other provision of law or the terms of any collective bargaining agreement, be required to observe such holiday on a workday other than as provided by subsection (b), if the agency head determines that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent an adverse agency impact.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 515; Pub. L. 90-363, §1(a), June 28, 1968, 82 Stat. 250; Pub. L. 94-97, Sept. 18, 1975, 89 Stat. 479; Pub. L. 98-144, §1, Nov. 2, 1983, 97 Stat. 917; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XVI, §1613, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2739; Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title XI, §1107, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2142.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Derivation</i>	<i>U.S. Code</i>	<i>Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large</i>
(a)	5 U.S.C. 87.	June 28, 1894, ch. 118, 28 Stat. 96.
	5 U.S.C. 87a.	May 13, 1938, ch. 210, 52 Stat. 351.
	5 U.S.C. 87b.	June 1, 1954, ch. 250, 68 Stat. 168.
	5 U.S.C. 87c.	Dec. 26, 1941, ch. 631, 55 Stat. 862.
(b)	5 U.S.C. 87c.	Sept. 22, 1959, Pub. L. 86-362, §§1, 2, 73 Stat. 643, 644.
(c)	[Uncodified].	Jan. 11, 1957, Pub. L. 85-1, 71 Stat. 3.

In subsection (a), former sections 87, 87a, and 87b are combined and restated for clarity. The names of all holidays are inserted for ready reference in a like manner to that used in former section 87c.

In subsection (c), the year “1965” is substituted for “1957”.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 6309 of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(B), was repealed by Pub. L. 94-183, §2(26), Dec. 31, 1975, 89 Stat. 1058.

AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 105-261 added par. (3).
 1996—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-201 added subsec. (d).
 1983—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 98-144 inserted item relating to birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 1975—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-97 changed Veterans Day from fourth Monday in October to November 11.
 1968—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 90-363 added Columbus Day, the second Monday in October, to the enumerated legal public holidays, and substituted provisions that Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day are to be celebrated on the third Monday in February, the last Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in October, respectively, for provisions that the above mentioned public holidays are to be celebrated on February 22, May 30, and November 11, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1983 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 98-144, §2, Nov. 2, 1983, 97 Stat. 917, provided that: “The amendment made by the first section of this Act [amending this section] shall take effect on the first January 1 that occurs after the two-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 2, 1983].”

¹ See References in Text note below.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1975 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 94-97 provided that the amendment made by Pub. L. 94-97 is effective Jan. 1, 1978.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1968 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 90-363, § 2, June 28, 1968, 82 Stat. 251, provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act [amending this section] shall take effect on January 1, 1971."

REFERENCES IN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVANCES OF LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Pub. L. 90-363, § 1(b), June 28, 1968, 82 Stat. 250, provided that: "Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) [January 1, 1971] to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a)."

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10358

Ex. Ord. No. 10358, June 9, 1952, 17 F.R. 1529, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 11226, May 27, 1965, 30 F.R. 7213; Ex. Ord. No. 11272, Feb. 23, 1966, 31 F.R. 3111, which related to the observance of holidays, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 11582, Feb. 11, 1971, 36 F.R. 2957, set out below.

EX. ORD. NO. 11582. OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAYS

Ex. Ord. No. 11582, Feb. 11, 1971, 36 F.R. 2957, provided: By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Except as provided in section 7, this order shall apply to all executive departments, independent agencies, and Government corporations, including their field services.

SEC. 2. As used in this order:

(a) *Holiday* means the first day of January, the third Monday of February, the last Monday of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday of September, the second Monday of October, the fourth Monday of October, the fourth Thursday of November, the twenty-fifth day of December, or any other calendar day designated as a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order.

(b) *Workday* means those hours which comprise in sequence the employee's regular daily tour of duty within any 24-hour period, whether falling entirely within one calendar day or not.

SEC. 3. (a) Any employee whose basic workweek does not include Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on Sunday.

(b) Any employee whose basic workweek includes Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on a day that has been administratively scheduled as his *regular* weekly nonworkday in lieu of Sunday.

SEC. 4. The holiday for a full-time employee for whom the head of a department has established the first 40 hours of duty performed within a period of not more than six days of the administrative workweek as his basic workweek because of the impracticability of prescribing a regular schedule of definite hours of duty for each workday, shall be determined as follows:

(a) If a holiday occurs on Sunday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either Sunday or Monday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include eight hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(b) If a holiday occurs on Saturday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either the Sat-

urday or the preceding Friday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include eight hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(c) If a holiday occurs on any other day of the week, that day shall be the employee's holiday, and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include eight hours on that day.

(d) When a holiday is less than a full day, proportionate credit will be given under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

SEC. 5. Any employee whose workday covers portions of two calendar days and who would, except for this section, ordinarily be excused from work scheduled for the hours of any calendar day on which a holiday falls, shall instead be excused from work on his entire workday which commences on any such calendar day.

SEC. 6. In administering the provisions of law relating to pay and leave of absence, the workdays referred to in sections 3, 4, and 5 shall be treated as holidays in lieu of the corresponding calendar holidays.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this order shall apply to officers and employees of the Post Office Department and the United States Postal Service (except that sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 shall not apply to the Postal Field Service) until changed by the Postal Service in accordance with the Postal Reorganization Act.

SEC. 8. Executive Order No. 10358 of June 9, 1952, entitled *Observance of Holidays by Government Agencies* and amendatory Executive Orders No. 11226 of May 27, 1965, and No. 11272 of February 23, 1966, are revoked.

SEC. 9. This order is effective as of January 1, 1971.

RICHARD NIXON.

§ 6104. Holidays; daily, hourly, and piece-work basis employees

When a regular employee as defined by section 2105 of this title or an individual employed regularly by the government of the District of Columbia, whose pay is fixed at a daily or hourly rate, or on a piece-work basis, is relieved or prevented from working on a day—

(1) on which agencies are closed by Executive order, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by order of the Mayor;

(2) by administrative order under regulations issued by the President, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by the Council of the District of Columbia; or

(3) solely because of the occurrence of a legal public holiday under section 6103 of this title, or a day declared a holiday by Federal statute, Executive order, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by order of the Mayor;

he is entitled to the same pay for that day as for a day on which an ordinary day's work is performed.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 516; Pub. L. 90-623, § 1(15), Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1313; Pub. L. 96-54, § 2(a)(38), Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 383.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Derivation	U.S. Code	Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
.....	5 U.S.C. 86a.	June 29, 1938, ch. 818, § 1, 52 Stat. 1246. June 11, 1954, ch. 283, 68 Stat. 249. July 18, 1958, Pub. L. 85-533, § 2, 72 Stat. 377.

The enumeration of holidays is eliminated as unnecessary in view of section 6103.