

prior to the end of the academic term, the agency or school may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of such term, if—

(A) the leave is of at least 3 weeks duration; and

(B) the return to employment would occur during the 3-week period before the end of such term.

**(2) Leave less than 5 weeks prior to end of term**

If the eligible employee begins leave under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 2612(a)(1) of this title or under section 2612(a)(3) of this title during the period that commences 5 weeks prior to the end of the academic term, the agency or school may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of such term, if—

(A) the leave is of greater than 2 weeks duration; and

(B) the return to employment would occur during the 2-week period before the end of such term.

**(3) Leave less than 3 weeks prior to end of term**

If the eligible employee begins leave under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 2612(a)(1) of this title or under section 2612(a)(3) of this title during the period that commences 3 weeks prior to the end of the academic term and the duration of the leave is greater than 5 working days, the agency or school may require the employee to continue to take leave until the end of such term.

**(e) Restoration to equivalent employment position**

For purposes of determinations under section 2614(a)(1)(B) of this title (relating to the restoration of an eligible employee to an equivalent position), in the case of a local educational agency or a private elementary or secondary school, such determination shall be made on the basis of established school board policies and practices, private school policies and practices, and collective bargaining agreements.

**(f) Reduction of amount of liability**

If a local educational agency or a private elementary or secondary school that has violated this subchapter proves to the satisfaction of the court that the agency, school, or department had reasonable grounds for believing that the underlying act or omission was not a violation of this subchapter, such court may, in the discretion of the court, reduce the amount of the liability provided for under section 2617(a)(1)(A) of this title to the amount and interest determined under clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of such section.

(Pub. L. 103-3, title I, §108, Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 17; Pub. L. 103-382, title III, §394(e), Oct. 20, 1994, 108 Stat. 4027; Pub. L. 107-110, title X, §1076(v), Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 2093; Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title V, §585(a)(3)(H), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 131; Pub. L. 114-95, title IX, §9215(hh), Dec. 10, 2015, 129 Stat. 2175.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title VI of Pub. L. 91-230, Apr. 13, 1970, 84 Stat. 175, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1400 et seq.) of Title 20, Education. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1400 of Title 20 and Tables.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 88-352, July 2, 1964, 78 Stat. 241, as amended. Title VI of the Act is classified generally to subchapter V (§2000d et seq.) of chapter 21 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2000a of Title 42 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2015—Subsec. (a)(1)(A). Pub. L. 114-95 made technical amendment to reference in original act which appears in text as reference to section 7801 of title 20.

2008—Subsecs. (c)(1), (d)(2), (3). Pub. L. 110-181 inserted “or under section 2612(a)(3) of this title” after “section 2612(a)(1) of this title”.

2002—Subsec. (a)(1)(A). Pub. L. 107-110 substituted “section 7801 of title 20” for “section 8801 of title 20”.

1994—Subsec. (a)(1)(A). Pub. L. 103-382 substituted “section 8801 of title 20” for “section 2891(12) of title 20”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2015 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 114-95 effective Dec. 10, 2015, except with respect to certain noncompetitive programs and competitive programs, see section 5 of Pub. L. 114-95, set out as a note under section 6301 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-110 effective Jan. 8, 2002, except with respect to certain noncompetitive programs and competitive programs, see section 5 of Pub. L. 107-110, set out as an Effective Date note under section 6301 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 6 months after Feb. 5, 1993, except that, in the case of collective bargaining agreements in effect on that effective date, section applicable on the earlier of (1) the date of termination of such agreement, or (2) the date that occurs 12 months after Feb. 5, 1993, see section 405(b) of Pub. L. 103-3, set out as a note under section 2601 of this title.

**§ 2619. Notice**

**(a) In general**

Each employer shall post and keep posted, in conspicuous places on the premises of the employer where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice, to be prepared or approved by the Secretary, setting forth excerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of this subchapter and information pertaining to the filing of a charge.

**(b) Penalty**

Any employer that willfully violates this section may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed \$100 for each separate offense.

(Pub. L. 103-3, title I, §109, Feb. 5, 1993, 107 Stat. 19.)

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## EFFECTIVE DATE

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**§ 2620. Public health emergency leave****(a) Definitions**

The following shall apply with respect to leave under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title:

**(1) Application of certain terms**

The definitions in section 2611 of this title shall apply, except as follows:

**(A) Eligible employee****(i) In general**

In lieu of the definition in sections 2611(2)(A) and 2611(2)(B)(ii) of this title, the term “eligible employee” means an employee who has been employed for at least 30 calendar days by the employer with respect to whom leave is requested under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title.

**(ii)<sup>1</sup> Rule regarding rehired employees**

For purposes of clause (i), the term “employed for at least 30 calendar days”, used with respect to an employee and an employer described in clause (i), includes an employee who was laid off by that employer not earlier than March 1, 2020, had worked for the employer for not less than 30 of the last 60 calendar days prior to the employee’s layoff, and was rehired by the employer.

**(ii)<sup>1</sup> Special rule**

For purposes of applying section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title and this section under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 [2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.], in lieu of the definition in section 202(a)(2)(B) of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1312(a)(2)(B)), the term “eligible employee” means a covered employee (as defined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)) who has been employed for at least 30 calendar days by the employing office (as so defined) with respect to whom leave is requested under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title.

**(B) Employer threshold**

Section 2611(4)(A)(i) of this title shall be applied by substituting “fewer than 500 employees” for “50 or more employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar workweeks in the current or preceding calendar year”.

**(2) Additional definitions**

In addition to the definitions described in paragraph (1), the following definitions shall apply with respect to leave under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title:

**(A) Qualifying need related to a public health emergency**

The term “qualifying need related to a public health emergency”, with respect to leave, means the employee is unable to work (or telework) due to a need for leave to care for the son or daughter under 18 years of age of such employee if the school or place of care has been closed, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to a public health emergency.

**(B) Public health emergency**

The term “public health emergency” means an emergency with respect to COVID-19 declared by a Federal, State, or local authority.

**(C) Child care provider**

The term “child care provider” means a provider who receives compensation for providing child care services on a regular basis, including an “eligible child care provider” (as defined in section 9858n of title 42).

**(D) School**

The term “school” means an “elementary school” or “secondary school” as such terms are defined in section 7801 of title 20.

**(3) Regulatory authorities**

The Secretary of Labor shall have the authority to issue regulations for good cause under sections 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3) of title 5—

(A) to exclude certain health care providers and emergency responders from the definition of eligible employee under subsection (a)(1)(A);

(B) to exempt small businesses with fewer than 50 employees from the requirements of section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title when the imposition of such requirements would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern; and

(C) as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including to ensure consistency between this Act and Division E and Division G of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

(4) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall have the authority to exclude for good cause from the requirements under subsection (b) certain employers of the United States Government with respect to certain categories of Executive Branch employees.

**(b) Relationship to paid leave****(1) Unpaid leave for initial 10 days****(A) In general**

The first 10 days for which an employee takes leave under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title may consist of unpaid leave.

**(B) Employee election**

An employee may elect to substitute any accrued vacation leave, personal leave, or medical or sick leave for unpaid leave under section 2612(a)(1)(F) of this title in accordance with section 2612(d)(2)(B) of this title.

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Two cls. (ii) have been enacted.