
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PAID SICK LEAVE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that:
2 (1) Most workers in the State, at some time during the
3 year, need temporary time off from work to take care
4 of their personal health needs or the health needs of
5 members of their families;
6 (2) According to the United States Bureau of Labor
7 Statistics, paid sick leave was not available to
8 twenty-three per cent of private industry workers in
9 March 2021. These benefits were available to
10 twelve per cent of workers in the lowest twenty-fifth
11 per cent wage category and available to thirty-seven
12 per cent of workers in the highest twenty-fifth
13 per cent wage category, which leaves a significant
14 segment of the nation's workers without paid sick
15 leave. In Hawaii, an estimated forty-two per cent of
16 private sector workers lack paid sick leave, according
17 to Hawai'i Children's Action Network Speaks!, citing a



- 1 2015 analysis by the Institute for Women's Policy
2 Research;
- 3 (3) Low-income workers are significantly less likely to
4 have paid sick leave benefits in comparison to other
5 members of the workforce. Only one in five low-income
6 workers has access to paid sick leave;
- 7 (4) The COVID-19 pandemic has made it glaringly evident
8 that paid sick leave is essential for workers and
9 their families to be able to quarantine, recover, and
10 care for others without having to choose between lack
11 of a paycheck and their health and the well-being of
12 the community. It has become apparent that more than
13 ever, paid sick leave is a critical public health tool
14 in combatting the spread of COVID-19, illness, and
15 other diseases and has a positive effect on public
16 health;
- 17 (5) Providing workers time off to attend to their personal
18 health care needs and the health care needs of family
19 members would ensure a healthier and more productive
20 workforce in the State;



- 1 (6) Every day, an estimated 157,000 unpaid family
2 caregivers provide one hundred thirty-one million
3 hours of care a year in Hawaii at a value of
4 \$2,100,000,000, according to AARP Hawai'i. Without
5 access to paid sick leave, working family caregivers
6 cannot adequately care for relatives;
- 7 (7) Paid sick leave will reduce health care expenditures
8 by promoting access to primary and preventive care.
9 Nationally, providing all workers with paid sick leave
10 would result in \$1,100,000,000 in annual savings in
11 hospital emergency room costs, with nearly half of the
12 savings coming from publicly funded health insurance
13 programs such as medicare, medicaid, and the state
14 children's health insurance program. Access to paid
15 sick leave can also help decrease the likelihood that
16 a worker will put off needed care and increase the use
17 of preventive care among workers and their family
18 members;
- 19 (8) Paid sick leave will allow parents to provide personal
20 care for their sick children. Parental care makes
21 children's recovery faster and can prevent future



1 health problems. Parents who do not have paid sick
2 leave are more than twice as likely as parents with
3 paid sick days to send a sick child to school or day
4 care and are 2.5 times as likely to report taking
5 their child or other family member to a hospital
6 emergency room because they were unable to take time
7 off from work during regular work hours;

8 (9) Paid sick leave will reduce contagion. Workers in
9 jobs with high levels of public contact, such as
10 restaurant workers and child care workers, are very
11 unlikely to have paid sick leave. As a result, these
12 workers may have no choice but to go to work when they
13 are ill, thereby increasing the risk of passing
14 illnesses on to co-workers and customers while
15 jeopardizing their own health. Overall, people
16 without paid sick leave are 1.5 times more likely than
17 people with paid sick leave to go to work with a
18 contagious illness;

19 (10) Employees frequently lose their jobs or are
20 disciplined for taking sick leave to care for sick
21 family members or even to recover from their own



1 illness. One in six workers reports that the worker
2 or a family member has been fired, suspended,
3 punished, or threatened by an employer because the
4 worker or family member needed to take sick leave for
5 themselves or a family member;

6 (11) When an outbreak that presents a threat to public
7 health occurs, such as the COVID-19 pandemic,
8 government officials request that sick workers stay
9 home and keep sick children home from school or child
10 care to prevent the spread of the illness and to
11 safeguard workplace productivity. However, to protect
12 their paychecks and their jobs, many workers who lack
13 paid sick leave are unable to comply;

14 (12) Providing a minimal amount of paid sick leave is
15 affordable for employers. Paid sick leave results in
16 reduced worker turnover, which leads to reduced costs
17 incurred for advertising, interviewing, and training
18 new hires. Replacing workers can cost anywhere from
19 sixteen to two hundred per cent of annual
20 compensation;



- 1 (13) Paid sick leave will reduce the risk of
2 "presenteeism", or workers coming to work with
3 illnesses and health conditions that reduce their
4 productivity, a problem that costs the national
5 economy \$160,000,000,000 annually; and
6 (14) Paid sick leave will reduce the competitive
7 disadvantage currently faced by many employers that do
8 choose to provide sick time to their workers.

9 The purpose of this Act is to establish the right for
10 workers to accrue paid sick leave to:

- 11 (1) Ensure that all workers in the State can address their
12 own health needs and the health needs of their
13 families by requiring employers to provide a minimum
14 level of paid sick leave, including time for family
15 care;
16 (2) Diminish public and private health care costs in the
17 State by enabling workers to seek early and routine
18 medical care for themselves and their family members;
19 (3) Protect public health in the State by reducing the
20 risk of contagion;



1 "Employee" has the same meaning as defined in the federal
2 Fair Labor Standards Act, title 29 United States Code
3 section 203(e), and additionally includes recipients of public
4 benefits who are engaged in work activity as a condition of
5 receiving public assistance and public employees who are not
6 subject to the civil service laws of the State, a political
7 subdivision, or a public agency. The term "employee" does not
8 include sole proprietors and independent contractors.

9 "Employer" has the same meaning as defined in the federal
10 Fair Labor Standards Act, title 29 United States Code
11 section 203(d).

12 "Family member" means:

- 13 (1) A biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild;
14 legal ward; a child of a reciprocal beneficiary; or a
15 child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis;
16 (2) A biological, adoptive, or foster parent; stepparent;
17 legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse
18 or reciprocal beneficiary; or a person who stood in
19 loco parentis when the employee was a minor child;
20 (3) A spouse or reciprocal beneficiary;



- 1 (4) A grandparent or a spouse or reciprocal beneficiary of
- 2 a grandparent;
- 3 (5) A grandchild;
- 4 (6) A biological, adopted, or foster sibling; or a spouse
- 5 or reciprocal beneficiary of a biological, adopted, or
- 6 foster sibling; and
- 7 (7) Any other individual related by blood or affinity
- 8 whose close association with the employee is the
- 9 equivalent of a family relationship.

10 "Health care professional" has the same meaning as in
11 section 432E-1.

12 "Labor organization" has the same meaning as in
13 section 378-1.

14 "Paid sick leave" means time away from work provided by an
15 employer to an employee that is compensated at the same hourly
16 rate and with the same benefits, including health care benefits,
17 as the employee normally earns during hours worked.

18 **§ -2 Accrual of paid sick leave.** (a) All employees who
19 work in the State for more than eighty hours in a year shall
20 have the right to paid sick leave as provided in this chapter.



1 (b) All employees shall accrue a minimum of one hour of
2 paid sick leave for every thirty hours worked. Employees shall
3 not accrue more than fifty-six hours of paid sick leave in a
4 calendar year, unless the employer provides a higher limit.

5 (c) Employees who are exempt from overtime requirements
6 under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, title 29 United
7 States Code section 213(a)(1), shall be assumed to work
8 forty hours in each work week for purposes of paid sick leave
9 accrual unless the employee's normal work week is less than
10 forty hours, in which case paid sick leave shall accrue based
11 upon the actual hours in the normal work week.

12 (d) Paid sick leave as provided in this chapter shall
13 begin to accrue at the later of the commencement of employment
14 or the effective date of this chapter.

15 (e) Employees shall be entitled to use accrued paid sick
16 leave beginning on the ninetieth calendar day following
17 commencement of employment. After the ninetieth calendar day of
18 employment, employees may use paid sick leave as it is accrued.

19 (f) Paid sick leave shall be carried over to the following
20 calendar year; provided that an employee's use of paid sick
21 leave pursuant to this chapter in each calendar year shall not



1 exceed fifty-six hours, unless the employer provides a higher
2 limit.

3 (g) An employer shall not be required to provide
4 additional paid sick leave if the employer has a paid leave
5 policy that makes available an amount of paid leave sufficient
6 to meet the accrual requirements of this chapter and that may be
7 used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as paid
8 sick leave under this chapter.

9 (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed as
10 requiring financial or other reimbursement to an employee from
11 an employer upon the employee's termination, resignation,
12 retirement, or other separation from employment for unused
13 accrued paid sick leave.

14 (i) If an employee is transferred to a separate division,
15 entity, or location but remains employed by the same employer,
16 the employee shall be entitled to all paid sick leave accrued at
17 the prior division, entity, or location and shall be entitled to
18 use all paid sick leave as provided in this chapter. If an
19 employee is separated from employment and subsequently rehired
20 within six months of separation by the same employer, the
21 employee's previously accrued and unused paid sick leave shall



1 be reinstated. In addition, the employee shall be entitled to
2 use accrued paid sick leave and to accrue additional paid sick
3 leave as of the date of re-commencement of employment.

4 (j) An employer may advance paid sick leave to an employee
5 prior to its accrual by the employee.

6 § -3 Use of paid sick leave. (a) An employee may use
7 paid sick leave during absences from work due to:

8 (1) An employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or
9 health condition;

10 (2) An employee's need for medical diagnosis, care, or
11 treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or
12 health condition;

13 (3) An employee's need for preventive medical care;

14 (4) An employee's need to seek medical attention, legal
15 services, or victim services for a mental or physical
16 illness, injury, or health condition caused by
17 domestic abuse, sexual assault, or harassment to the
18 employee or a family member, or related to preparation
19 for or participation in a civil or criminal
20 proceeding;

21 (5) An employee's need for preventive medical care;



- 1 (6) Care of a family member with a mental or physical
2 illness, injury, or health condition; care of a family
3 member who needs medical diagnosis, care, or treatment
4 of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health
5 condition; or care of a family member who needs
6 preventive medical care; and
- 7 (7) Closure of the employee's place of business by order
8 of a public official due to a public health emergency,
9 an employee's need to care for a child whose school or
10 place of care has been closed by order of a public
11 official due to a public health emergency, or care for
12 a family member when it has been determined by the
13 health authorities having jurisdiction or by a health
14 care professional that the family member's presence in
15 the community would jeopardize the health of others
16 because of the family member's exposure to a
17 communicable disease, regardless of whether the family
18 member has actually contracted the communicable
19 disease.



1 (b) Paid sick leave shall be provided upon the oral
2 request of an employee. When possible, the request shall
3 include the expected duration of the absence.

4 (c) When the use of paid sick leave is foreseeable, the
5 employee shall make a good faith effort to provide notice of the
6 need for the leave to the employer in advance of the use of the
7 paid sick leave and shall make a reasonable effort to schedule
8 the use of paid sick leave in a manner that does not unduly
9 disrupt the operations of the employer.

10 (d) Accrued paid sick leave may be used in smaller than
11 hourly increments or the smallest increment that the employer's
12 payroll system uses to account for absences or use of other
13 time.

14 **§ -4 Supplemental paid sick leave; public health**
15 **emergencies.** (a) Notwithstanding section -2, on the date a
16 public health emergency is declared, each employer shall
17 supplement each employee's accrued paid sick leave under this
18 section as necessary to ensure that an employee can take the
19 following amounts of paid sick leave:



1 (1) For employees who normally work forty or more hours in
2 a week, at least eighty hours of paid sick leave in a
3 calendar year; and

4 (2) For employees who normally work fewer than forty hours
5 in a week, at least the greater of the amount of time
6 the employee is scheduled to work in a fourteen-day
7 period or the amount of time the employee actually
8 works on average in a fourteen-day period.

9 (b) An employer may count an employee's unused accrued
10 paid sick leave under section -2 toward the supplemental paid
11 sick leave required by this section.

12 (c) An employee may use paid sick leave under this section
13 until four weeks after the official termination or suspension of
14 the public health emergency for any absence related to the
15 public health emergency, including:

16 (1) An employee's need to self-isolate because the
17 employee has been diagnosed with a communicable
18 illness that is the cause of the public health
19 emergency;



1 (2) The employee is experiencing symptoms of a
2 communicable illness that is the cause of the public
3 health emergency;

4 (3) The employee's need to seek or obtain a medical
5 diagnosis, medical care, medical treatment, or
6 preventative care for symptoms of a communicable
7 illness that is the cause of the public health
8 emergency; or

9 (4) The employee's need to provide care for a family
10 member who is self-isolating after being diagnosed
11 with, is experiencing symptoms of, or is seeking a
12 medical diagnosis, medical care, or medical treatment
13 for a communicable illness that is the cause of the
14 public health emergency.

15 § -5 **Notice and posting.** (a) An employer shall give
16 its employees notice of the following:

17 (1) That employees are entitled to paid sick leave;

18 (2) The amount of paid sick leave granted pursuant to this
19 chapter;

20 (3) The terms of paid sick leave use as guaranteed under
21 this chapter; and



1 (4) That each employee has the right to file a complaint
2 or bring a civil action if paid sick leave, as
3 required by this chapter, is denied by the employer.

4 (b) An employer shall comply with this section by
5 providing the information required in subsection (a) by:

- 6 (1) Individualized notice; or
- 7 (2) Displaying a poster in a conspicuous and accessible
8 place in each establishment where its employees are
9 employed.

10 The notice or poster shall be in English and in any
11 language that is the first language spoken by at least
12 five per cent of the employer's workforce.

13 (c) The director shall create and make posters available
14 to employers, in all languages currently being used by the
15 department for other employment posters, that contain the
16 information required under subsection (a) for the employer's use
17 in complying with this section.

18 (d) An employer who wilfully violates the notice and
19 posting requirements of this section shall be subject to a civil
20 fine in an amount not to exceed \$100 for each separate offense.



1 Each failure to issue notice or display a poster pursuant to
2 this section shall constitute a separate offense.

3 **§ -6 Employer records.** An employer shall retain records
4 documenting hours worked by employees and paid sick leave taken
5 by employees for a period of five years and shall allow the
6 director access to the records, with appropriate notice and at a
7 mutually agreeable time, to monitor compliance with the
8 requirements of this chapter. If an issue arises as to an
9 employee's entitlement to paid sick leave under this chapter, it
10 shall be presumed that the employer has violated this chapter,
11 absent clear and convincing evidence otherwise, if the employer
12 does not maintain or retain adequate records documenting hours
13 worked by the employee and paid sick leave taken by the employee
14 or does not allow the director reasonable access to the records.

15 **§ -7 Enforcement.** (a) An employee or other person may
16 report to the director any suspected violation of this chapter.
17 The director shall encourage reporting pursuant to this
18 subsection by keeping confidential, to the maximum extent
19 permitted by applicable laws, the name and other identifying
20 information of the employee or person reporting the suspected
21 violation; provided that with the authorization of the person,



1 the director may disclose the person's name and identifying
2 information as necessary to enforce this chapter or for other
3 appropriate purposes.

4 (b) The director, the attorney general, any person
5 aggrieved by a violation of this chapter, or any labor
6 organization, a member of which is aggrieved by a violation of
7 this chapter, may bring a civil action in a court of competent
8 jurisdiction against an employer who violates this chapter. The
9 action may be brought without first filing an administrative
10 complaint.

11 (c) Upon prevailing in an action brought pursuant to this
12 section, aggrieved persons shall recover:

- 13 (1) The full amount of any paid sick leave to which the
14 person is entitled;
- 15 (2) Actual damages suffered as the result of the
16 employer's violation of this chapter; and
- 17 (3) Reasonable attorney's fees.

18 Aggrieved persons shall also be entitled to equitable
19 relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including
20 reinstatement, back pay, and injunctive relief.



1 (d) The statute of limitations for a civil action brought
2 pursuant to this chapter shall be for a period of three years
3 from the date the alleged violation occurred.

4 (e) Actions brought pursuant to this chapter may be
5 brought as a class action.

6 § -8 **Confidentiality and nondisclosure.** An employer
7 shall not require disclosure of details of an employee's medical
8 condition as a condition of providing paid sick leave under this
9 chapter. If an employer possesses health information or
10 information pertaining to the details of a medical condition
11 about an employee or employee's family member, the information
12 shall be treated as confidential and shall not be disclosed
13 except to the affected employee or with the permission of the
14 affected employee.

15 § -9 **Employer adoption of more generous sick leave**
16 **policies; no effect on contracts, agreements, and plans**
17 **providing more generous sick leave.** (a) Nothing in this
18 chapter shall be construed to discourage or prohibit an employer
19 from the adoption or retention of a paid sick leave policy more
20 generous to the employee than the one required by this chapter.



1 (b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as
2 diminishing the obligation of an employer to comply with any
3 contract, collective bargaining agreement, employment benefit
4 plan, or other agreement providing more generous paid sick leave
5 to an employee than required by this chapter.

6 (c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as
7 diminishing the rights of public employees regarding paid sick
8 leave or use of sick leave as provided by law.

9 (d) This chapter shall provide the minimum requirements of
10 paid sick leave and shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or
11 otherwise affect the applicability of any other law, rule,
12 requirement, policy, or standard that provides for greater
13 accrual or use by employees of sick leave, whether paid or
14 unpaid, or that extends other protections to employees."

15 SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the
16 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
17 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
18 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
19 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
20 of this Act are severable.



1 SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
2 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
3 begun before its effective date.

4 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2022;
5 provided that in the case of employees covered by a collective
6 bargaining agreement in effect on July 1, 2022, this Act shall
7 take effect on the date of termination, renewal, or amendment of
8 the collective bargaining agreement then in effect.

9

INTRODUCED BY:


JAN 18 2022



H.B. NO. 1504

Report Title:

Employment; Paid Sick Leave

Description:

Requires employers to provide a minimum amount of paid sick leave to employees to be used to care for themselves or a family member who is ill or needs medical care and supplemental paid sick leave to employees under certain public health emergency conditions.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

