Michigan Earned Sick Time Act (ESTA): Significant Changes to Paid Sick Time



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Key Points

- Change Is Here.
- Best Practices.
- Review Your Policies.
- Keep Up-To-Date.





Background

- ◆ 2018: Paid sick leave requirements under the Michigan Earned Sick Time Act and minimum wage law ballot initiatives sent to Michigan legislature.
- The legislature adopted the measures intact, resulting in their removal from the ballot for the 2018 election.
- Following election and within the **same** legislative session, the legislature amended both laws that became effective in 2019.
- Mothering Justice, a labor advocacy organization, along with other groups, filed suit to challenge the constitutionality of the state legislature's actions.



Background

◆ July 31, 2024: Michigan Supreme Court ruled that the Michigan state legislature's 2018 adoption and amendment procedural action to the ESTA and minimum wage laws were unconstitutional.



Michigan Paid Leave Act

- 50 or more employees.
- All employees except:
 - Collectively bargained employees,
 - Employees who work less than 25 hours per week on average in the preceding calendar year, and
 - Employees exempt from overtime under the FLSA.
- Accrual: one hour or paid sick leave for every 35 hours worked, up to 40 hours per year.
- Carryover: up to 40 hours per year.
- Must be used in one-hour increments.
- No specific unlawful retaliation or unlawful interference.
- Retain records for one year
- Not required to reinstate unused sick leave upon rehire or pay upon separation from employment.
- Claims filed with the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs.



Paid Sick Leave (ESTA)

- Amended Earned Sick Time Act (ESTA).
- More clarity and flexibility.
- ◆ Took effect February 21, 2025.
- ◆ 30 days to provide written notice.



Who is Covered by ESTA?

- All Michigan employers with 1 or more employees.
- Employers with 50 or less employees will no longer be exempt from having to provide paid sick leave.
- Small businesses without an employee on or before February 21, must comply 3 years after first employing an employee.
- ◆ Small businesses [fewer than 10 employees] have until October 1, 2025, to be in compliance with the Act.

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Employer

- Employer is any person, firm, business, educational institution, corporation, limited liability company, government entity, or other entity that employs one or more individuals.
- Nonprofit agency stricken from definition.
- Employer does not include the United States government.

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Employer (Cont'd)

- Small Business: 10 or fewer employees.
- Large Business: More than 10 employees.
 - More than 10 employees in 20 or more workweeks in the current or immediately preceding calendar year.
 - ◆ 20 workweeks need not be consecutive.
 - Remain covered through the remainder of the current and following calendar year.

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Employee

 Employee is defined as an individual engaged in service to an employer in the business of the employer.



Employee (Cont'd)

◆ Salaried – both exempt and non-exempt.



Full and Part-time hourly workers.



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 Temporary workers including those provided through a temporary service or staffing agency or similar entity.



Employee Exceptions

- Exceptions:
 - ◆ Those employed by the United States government.
 - Individuals who work in accordance with a policy provided:
 - Individual allowed to set schedule for working hours
 - Prohibits employer from taking adverse action against the individual who does not schedule a minimum number of working hours.

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Employee Exceptions (Cont'd)

- Unpaid trainees and unpaid interns.
- An individual employed in accordance with the Youth Employment Standards Act, 1978 PA 90.



ESTA and Location of Employee/Employer

• ESTA applies to work performed by employees who are **physically** located in Michigan, regardless of where the employer is located.



Accrual Amount

- ◆ Minimum of 1 hour of earned sick time for ◆ every 30 hours worked.
- Small Businesses: 40 hours of paid earned sick time.
- Large Businesses: 72 hours of paid earned sick time.

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Employer may allow more than 40 or 72 hours to be accrued and used.

Accrued Hours

- When available to use?
 - Immediately if currently employed.
 - ◆ May wait until 120th day if hired on or after February 21, 2025.
- ◆ Used in 1-hour increments or the smallest increment used to account for absences of use of other time.
- No requirement to pay out accrued earned sick time.

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Frontloading

- Permitted as an alternative to the accrual method.
- Small businesses at least 40 hours.
- ◆ Large businesses at least 72 hours.
- Prorated on date individual becomes eligible during the benefit year.



Carry Over

Frontloading

• Employer does not have to allow accrued and unused hours to carry over to the next benefit year, calculate and track accrual, or pay the value of unused sick time.

Accrual Method

- Carry over up to 40 hours or 72 hours.
- Must calculate and track accruals.



• Employee's or employee's family member's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of the employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or preventative medical care for the employee or employee's family member.



 Employee or employee's family member who is a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault, the medical care or psychological or other counseling for physical or psychological injury or disability; to obtain services from a victim services organization; to relocate due to domestic violence or sexual assault; to obtain legal services; or to participate in any civil or criminal proceedings related to or resulting from the domestic violence or sexual assault.

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◆ For meetings at a child's school or place of care related to the child's health or disability, or the effects of domestic violence or sexual assault on the child.



◆ For closure of the employee's place of business by order of a public official due to a public health emergency; for an employee's need to care for a child whose school or place of care has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency; or



when it has been determined by the health authorities having jurisdiction or by a health care provider that the employee's or employee's family member's presence in the community would jeopardize the health of others because the employee's or family member's exposure to a communicable disease, whether or not the employee or family member has actually contracted the communicable disease.

 An employer shall not require an employee to search for or secure a replacement worker as a condition for using earned sick time.



Advance Notice

Foreseeable: not to exceed 7 days prior to the begin date.



- Not foreseeable:
 - As soon as practicable or
 - In accordance with the employer's policy on requesting/using sick time or leave if
 - (1) Provide written copy of the policy
 - (2) Allows employee to provide notice after the employee is aware of the need for the earned sick time.



Documentation

- May require reasonable documentation after more than three consecutive days off.
- If requested, employee must provide the documentation in not more than 15 days after employer's request.
 - ◆ Should not include a description of the illness or details of the violence.
 - Employer responsible for paying all out-of-pocket expenses to obtain the documentation.
 - Employer cannot delay commencement of the leave based on a failure to receive documentation.

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Abuses

◆ "An employer may take adverse personnel action against an employee if the employee uses earned sick time for a purpose other than a purpose described [under the act]...or violates the notice requirement under this act."



Employee Rights

- Employer or any other person shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right protected under this act.
- Employer shall not retaliate or discriminate for exercising a right protected under this act.
- Absences may not lead to retaliatory personnel action.



Complaints

- File any time within 3 years of the alleged violation.
- Enforced by Department of Labor & Economic Opportunity.
- ◆ Penalties: liable for a civil fine of not more than ◆ eight times the employee's normal hourly wage.
- Removes rebuttable presumption and private right of action.



Posters and Notice

- Posters and written notice:
 - ◆ Amount of EST required to be provided under this act.
 - ◆ Employer's choice of how to calculate a "year."

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- ◆ Terms EST can be used.
- ◆ No retaliation.
- Employee's right to file complaint with the department.

Other Requirements

- Notice in English, Spanish and any language that at least 10% spoken in the workforce.
- Display poster



Retention of Records

- Unclear because provisions are not included.
- Previous provisions: not less than 3 years:
 - Hours worked.
 - EST taken by employees.



Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA)

- Postpones effective date of ESTA for employees covered by a CBA that conflicts with the Act.
- The effective date is the expiration of the current CBA.
- Employers who participate in a multiemployer CBA and contribute to a multiemployer paid sick leave
 plan are in compliance with ESTA.



QUESTIONS



Take Away

- Change Is Here
- Best Practices.
- Review Your Policies.
- Keep Up-To-Date.







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The End

