



Healthy Workplaces Bill - Summary of H.187

- **Employees in Vermont could earn up to a maximum of 24 hours (3 days) per year for the first two years after implementation.** Following this two-year phase in, employees would gain access up to a ceiling of 40 hours (5 days) per year.
- **Employers may require a waiting period for new hires of 1400 hours or 1 year, whichever comes first.** During this probationary period employees would accrue, but not have access to earned time.
- **Temporary and seasonal employees are excluded from this legislation.**
- Full and part-time employees must earn the equivalent of at least: 1 hour of paid time for every 40 hours worked.
- Employees must be permitted to use this time to:
 - Recover from or receive treatment for an illness or injury,
 - Care for a family member when they are ill,
 - Obtain diagnostic, routine, preventive, or therapeutic health care,
 - Take necessary steps for their safety as a result of sexual abuse, domestic violence, or stalking.
- **All employers already offering equal or more generous paid time, combined time, paid sick time, or any type of paid leave that can be used for the purposes defined in the law (as listed above) would be unaffected.** The law *would NOT require* a discrete paid sick time policy in addition to other paid time provided by the employer. Likewise, employers who aren't currently meeting the minimum standard may meet the requirement with the same flexibility.
- Employers' own policies determine the time increments by which workers may use their sick time. For example, if an employer has a policy requiring workers to take at least half a day of time when they are absent, that policy stands for the purposes of this legislation.
- Tipped employees would be compensated at no less than the minimum wage for non-tipped employees.
- Employers may require employees to make reasonable efforts to find a replacement for planned absences and avoid scheduling routine or preventive health care during work hours.
- If unused hours are carried over from a previous year, an employee may earn the balance between the unused portion and the maximum allowed.
- If an employer chooses to pay an employee for unused time at the end of an annual period, the amount for which the employee was compensated does not carry over into the next year.
- Employers are *not* required to cash out unused paid sick time when an employee leaves the job.
- Act would take effect on January 1st of the year following passage.