116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3760

To enhance the rights of domestic workers, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 15, 2019

Ms. Jayapal (for herself, Ms. Norton, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Ms. Meng, Ms. Barragán, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Takano, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Ms. Haaland, Mrs. Dingell, Ms. Matsui, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Ms. Omar, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Pressley, Ms. Escobar, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. Engel, and Ms. Adams) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, House Administration, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

To enhance the rights of domestic workers, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

3 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Act”.
(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

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SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) There are an estimated 2,500,000 domestic workers across the United States working in the homes of people of the United States to provide home and personal care, child care, and house cleaning services.

(2) Domestic work makes all other work possible. It is work that cannot be outsourced to workers living outside of the United States, nor is it close to being automated. Without the millions of domestic workers caring for children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities, and cleaning homes, much of the economy would come to a standstill.

(3) The employment of individuals in domestic service in households affects commerce as described
in section 2(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 202(a)).

(4) Domestic workers are hired or contacted for work by phone, mail, or Internet, or through newspaper ads, and travel to work through transportation on interstate highways, interstate transit, or vehicles in interstate commerce.

(5) In 2016, the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicted that between 2016 and 2026—

(A) the number of new jobs for home health and personal care aides will increase 41 percent, which is an increase of 1,200,000 jobs and the largest increase in new jobs of any occupational category during such period; and

(B) the number of new jobs for child care and house cleaning positions will increase 6 to 7 percent.

(6) Nine out of ten domestic workers are women, and such women are disproportionately people of color and immigrants. Women, people of color, and immigrants have historically faced barriers to employment and economic advancement.

(7) Domestic workers face low wages and unacceptable working conditions. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the average wage
for a domestic worker is approximately $11 per hour, or $23,000 per year if working full-time. In practice, the average wage for a domestic worker is less than such approximation given that domestic work has largely been negotiated in the informal labor market.

(8) A landmark study of domestic workers published in 2012 by the National Domestic Workers Alliance and the Center for Urban Economic Development of the University of Illinois at Chicago Data Center titled “Home Economics: The Invisible and Unregulated World of Domestic Work” indicated poor working conditions across the domestic workers industry. The findings of such study included that—

(A) domestic workers have little control over their working conditions, and employment is usually arranged without a written contract;

(B) 35 percent of domestic workers interviewed reported that they worked long hours without breaks in the year immediately preceding the interview;

(C) 25 percent of live-in domestic workers had responsibilities that prevented them from getting at least 5 hours of uninterrupted sleep
at night during the week immediately preceding
the interview; and

(D) 91 percent of domestic workers inter-
viewed who encountered problems with their
working conditions in the year immediately pre-
ceding the interview did not complain about
their working conditions because they were
afraid they would lose their job.

(9) The study described in paragraph (8) found
that domestic workers have little access to federally
supported employment benefits. For instance:

(A) Less than 2 percent of such workers
receive retirement or pension benefits, and less
than 9 percent of such workers work for em-
ployers that collect payroll taxes on wages paid
to such workers to provide eligibility for Social
Security benefits.

(B) Sixty-five percent of such workers do
not have health insurance, and only 4 percent
of such workers receive employer-provided in-
surance, despite the fact that domestic work is
hazardous and often results in illness or phys-
ical injuries.

(10) Compounding these challenges is the fact
that many domestic workers have been, and in many

(11) The International Labour Organization’s Domestic Workers Convention, adopted in 2011, calls for domestic workers to have the right to freedom of association and collective actions, protections against harassment, privacy rights, and the right to be informed of conditions of employment. This Convention also calls for the right of domestic workers to keep their travel documents, the right to overtime compensation and rest breaks, the right to minimum wage coverage, the right to occupational safety and health protections, and mechanisms to pursue complaints and ensure compliance with the law.
(12) The unique nature of their work, in private homes with individuals and families, also often makes it difficult for domestic workers to use Federal programs and policies to improve their skills and training and to join together collectively to negotiate better pay and working conditions.

(13) Many domestic workers are also vulnerable to discrimination and sexual harassment. These issues are further exacerbated by the unique working conditions faced by domestic workers, such as isolation, poverty, immigration status, the lack of familiarity with the law and legal processes, limited networks for support, language barriers, and fear of retaliation and deportation.

(14) Millions of older individuals, individuals with disabilities, and families are increasingly relying on domestic workers. By bringing domestic work out of the shadows and creating incentives and investments that help raise wages and standards for domestic workers, the Federal Government can lift millions of the most vulnerable workers out of poverty, reduce turnover due to poor working conditions, thereby enhancing quality of care, and support the millions of working and retired people of the United States who rely on them.
SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Fair Labor Standards Act Definitions.—In this Act, the terms “commerce”, “employ”, “employee”, “employer”, “enterprise”, “enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce”, “goods”, “person”, and “State” have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203).

(b) Other Definitions.—In this Act:

(1) Child.—The term “child”—

(A) means an individual who is under 18 years of age; and

(B) includes an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is—

(i) a biological, foster, or adopted child;

(ii) a stepchild;

(iii) a child of a domestic partner;

(iv) a legal ward; or

(v) a child of a person standing in loco parentis.

(2) Disability.—The term “disability” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102).

(3) Domestic partner.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “domestic partner”, with respect to an individual, means another individual with whom the individual is in a committed relationship.

(B) COMMITTED RELATIONSHIP DEFINED.—The term “committed relationship” for purposes of subparagraph (A)—

   (i) means a relationship between 2 individuals, each at least 18 years of age, in which both individuals share responsibility for a significant measure of each other’s common welfare; and

   (ii) includes any such relationship between 2 individuals, including individuals of the same sex, that is granted legal recognition by a State or political subdivision of a State as a marriage or analogous relationship, including a civil union or domestic partnership.

(4) DOMESTIC SERVICES.—The term “domestic services”—

   (A) means services of a household nature provided in interstate commerce and performed by an individual in or about a private home (permanent or temporary); and
(B) includes services performed by individuals such as companions, babysitters, cooks, waiters, butlers, valets, maids, housekeepers, nannies, nurses, janitors, laundresses, caretakers, handymen, gardeners, home health aides, personal care aides, and chauffeurs of automobiles for family use.

(5) DOMESTIC WORKER.—The term “domestic worker”—

(A) means, except as provided in subparagraph (B), an individual, including an employee, who is compensated directly or indirectly for the performance of domestic services; and

(B) does not include—

(i) a family member, friend, or neighbor of a child, or a parent of a child, who provides child care in the child’s home;

(ii) any individual who is an employee of a family child care provider or is a family child care provider; and

(iii) any employee described in section 13(a)(15) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(a)(15)).

(6) DOMESTIC WORK HIRING ENTITY.—The term “domestic work hiring entity”—
(A) means any person who provides compensation directly or indirectly to a domestic worker for the performance of domestic services; and

(B) includes—

(i) a person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of a hiring entity in relation to a domestic worker; and

(ii) an employer of a domestic worker.

(7) Family child care provider.—The term “family child care provider” means 1 or more individuals who provide child care services, in a private residence other than the residence of the child receiving the services, for fewer than 24 hours per day for the child (unless the nature of the work of the parent of the child requires 24-hour care).

(8) Functionally disabled elderly individual.—The term “functionally disabled elderly individual” has the meaning given such term in section 1929(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396t(b)).

(9) Parent.—The term “parent”, with respect to a parent of a domestic worker, means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent of a domestic worker, a stepparent of a domestic worker, parent-in-law of a
domestic worker, parent of a domestic partner of a
domestic worker, or a legal guardian or other person
who stood in loco parentis to the domestic worker
when the worker was a child.

(10) PERSONAL OR HOME CARE AIDE.—The
term “personal or home care aide” has the meaning
given the term in section 1905(ff)(3) of the Social
Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)(3)).

(11) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
means the Secretary of Labor, except as otherwise
specified in this Act.

(12) SELF-DIRECTED CARE.—The term “self-
directed care”, with respect to an individual, means
services for the individual that are planned and pur-
chased under the direction and control of the indi-
vidual, including the amount, duration, scope, pro-
vider, and location of the services.

(13) SHARED LIVING ARRANGEMENT.—The
term “shared living arrangement” means a living ar-
range ment involving—

(A) except if 1 or more of the individuals
are related to each other (by blood or a close
association that is equivalent to a family rela-
tionship), not more than 2 individuals who are
an individual with a disability or a functionally
disabled elderly individual;

(B) an individual providing services for
compensation and living in the private home of
the recipient of such services;

(C) an individual receiving funding
through a State Medicaid program under title
XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396
et seq.), or another publicly funded program;

(D) a stipend or room and board as the
primary form of payment for the individual pro-
viding such services; and

(E) the individual receiving such services
having the final decision regarding who is the
provider of such services living with the indi-
vidual, through a consumer-driven matching
process that includes relationship building, per-
son-centered planning as defined by the Admin-
istrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid
Services, and an assessment of individual com-
patibility.

(14) Spouse.—The term “spouse”, with re-
spect to a domestic worker, has the meaning given
such term by the marriage laws of the State in
which the marriage was celebrated.
TITLE I—DOMESTIC WORKER RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS
Subtitle A—Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938

SEC. 101. OVERTIME PROTECTIONS FOR LIVE-IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES.


SEC. 102. LIVE-IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES TERMINATION NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 7 (29 U.S.C. 207) the following:

"SEC. 8. LIVE-IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES TERMINATION NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

"(a) DEFINITION OF LIVE-IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYEE.—In this section, the term ‘live-in domestic employee’ means any employee who—

"(1) is employed in domestic service in a household and resides in such household; and

"(2) in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."
“(b) Notice of Termination for Live-In Domestic Employees.—

“(1) In General.—If an employer terminates the employment of a live-in domestic employee, the employer shall, except as provided in paragraph (3), provide the live-in domestic employee with—

“(A) written notice of the termination; and

“(B)(i) not less than 30 calendar days of lodging customarily provided—

“(I) on the employer’s household premises; or

“(II) on another premise of a comparable lodging condition; or

“(ii) severance pay in an amount equivalent to the live-in domestic employee’s average earnings for 2 weeks of employment in the preceding 6 months.

“(2) Off-Site Lodging or Severance.—If an employer chooses to provide a live-in domestic employee who is terminated as described in paragraph (1) lodging described in paragraph (1)(B)(i)(II) or severance pay described in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the employer shall allow the live-in domestic employee not less than 24 hours to vacate the employer’s household.
“(3) Exception.—

“(A) In general.—The requirements under paragraph (1) shall not be required in a case involving a good faith allegation described in subparagraph (B) that the live-in domestic employee has engaged in abuse or neglect, or caused any other harmful conduct against the employer, any member of the employer’s family, or any individual residing in the employer’s household.

“(B) Good faith allegations.—A good faith allegation under subparagraph (A) shall be—

“(i) made in writing and provided to the employee not later than 48 hours after the employer has knowledge of the conduct;

“(ii) supported by a reasonable basis and belief; and

“(iii) made without reckless disregard or willful ignorance of the truth.

“(c) Communications for live-in domestic employees.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—If an employer requires an employee to be a live-in domestic employee, the employer shall—

“(A) provide the employee with the ability, and reasonable opportunity, to access telephone and internet services in accordance with paragraph (2); and

“(B) without the employer’s interference, permit the employee to send and receive communications by text message, social media, electronic or regular mail, and telephone calls.

“(2) TELEPHONE AND INTERNET SERVICES.—

“(A) EMPLOYER WITH SERVICES.—If an employer subject to the requirement under paragraph (1) has telephone or internet services for the household of the employer, the employer shall provide the live-in domestic employee with reasonable access to such services without charge to the employee.

“(B) EMPLOYER WITHOUT SERVICES.—If an employer subject to the requirement under paragraph (1) does not have telephone or internet services for the household of the employer, the employer—
“(i) shall provide the live-in domestic employee with a reasonable opportunity to access such services at another location; and

“(ii) shall not be required to pay for such services.”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 10 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 210) is repealed.

SEC. 103. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) Prohibited Act.—Section 15(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 215(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) to violate any provision of section 8, including any regulation or order issued by the Secretary under that section.”.

(b) Penalties.—Section 16 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 216) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting “Any employer who violates section 8(b) shall be liable to the employee affected in an amount of severance pay that is calculated with respect to the employee in ac-
cordance with section 8(b)(1)(B)(ii), and in an addi-
tional equal amount as liquidated damages. Any em-
ployer who violates section 8(c) shall be liable to the 
employee affected in an amount that is not to exceed 
$2,000 for each violation.” after the third sentence; 
and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the 
following: “The authority and requirements de-
scribed in this subsection shall also apply with re-
spect to a violation of section 8, as appropriate, and 
the employer shall be liable for the amounts de-
scribed in subsection (b) for violations of such sec-
tion.”.

(e) Injunction Proceedings.—Section 17 of the 
Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 217) is 
amended by striking “(except sums” and inserting “and 
in the case of violations of section 15(a)(6) the restraint 
of any withholding of severance pay and other damages 
found by the court to be due to employees under this Act 
(except in either case sums”).

(d) Statute of Limitations.—Section 6 of the 
Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 255) is amended, 
in the matter preceding subsection (a), by inserting “(and 
any cause of action to enforce section 8 of such Act)” after
Subtitle B—Domestic Worker Rights

SEC. 110. WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.

(a) COVERED DOMESTIC WORKER.—In this section, the term “covered domestic worker” means any domestic worker to whom the domestic work hiring entity expects to provide compensation for the performance of domestic services by the worker for not less than 8 hours per week.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Each domestic work hiring entity shall provide a written agreement in accordance with this section to each covered domestic worker hired by the entity.

(c) WRITTEN AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A written agreement required under this section shall—

(A) be signed and dated by the covered domestic worker and the domestic work hiring entity;

(B) be written in a language easily understood by the covered domestic worker and the domestic work hiring entity, which may be in multiple languages if the worker and the entity...
do not easily understand the same language; and

(C) include the contents described in subsection (d).

(2) COPY.—A copy of the written agreement required under this section shall be provided to the covered domestic worker at the time the worker is hired by the domestic work hiring entity.

(d) CONTENTS OF THE WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The contents described in this subsection shall include each of the following:

(A) The full name, address, and contact information of the domestic work hiring entity, including any “doing business as” name of the entity and the name of each individual of the domestic work hiring entity who will be doing business with the covered domestic worker, as appropriate.

(B) The address for the location where the covered domestic worker will be providing domestic services for the domestic work hiring entity.

(C) The responsibilities, including regularity in performing such responsibilities, associated with the domestic services provided by
the covered domestic worker for the domestic
work hiring entity.

(D) The rate of pay of the covered domes-
tic worker, including when and how the worker
will be paid and any additional compensation
required—

(i) in the case in which the covered
domestic worker is an employee, for over-
time hours worked under section 7 of the
Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29
U.S.C. 207);

(ii) for duties that exceed the required
duties of the covered domestic worker; or

(iii) for a multilingual skill required of
the covered domestic worker.

(E) Required working hours of the covered
domestic worker, including—

(i) meal and rest breaks described in
section 115;

(ii) time off;

(iii) the work schedule of the worker
at the time of hire, including—

(I) a good faith estimate of the
days and hours for which the covered
domestic worker will be expected to
work for the domestic work hiring entity each week;

(II) the average number of hours the covered domestic worker will be expected to work for the domestic work hiring entity each week during a typical 90-day period;

(III) whether the covered domestic worker can expect to work any on-call shifts, as defined in paragraph (4), for the domestic work hiring entity; and

(IV) a subset of days the covered domestic worker can typically expect to work (or to be scheduled as off from work) for the domestic work hiring entity;

(iv) the reporting time pay policy described in section 112(b); and

(v) the right to request and receive a change to scheduled work hours due to personal event as described in section 113.

(F) If applicable, any policies of the domestic work hiring entity with respect to the
covered domestic worker for paying for or providing reimbursement for—

(i) health insurance;

(ii) transportation, meals, or lodging;

and

(iii) any other fees or costs associated with the domestic services provided by the covered domestic worker for the entity.

(G) If applicable, any policies of the domestic work hiring entity with respect to the covered domestic worker for—

(i) annual or other pay increases;

(ii) severance pay; and

(iii) providing materials or equipment related to the performance of domestic service by the covered domestic worker, including (if applicable) any cleaning supplies provided by the entity.

(H) Information about policies, procedures, and equipment related to safety and emergencies.

(I) If applicable, the right of the covered domestic worker to collect workers’ compensation benefits if injured on the job.
(J) The policy of the domestic work hiring entity pertaining to notice of termination of the covered domestic worker by the domestic work hiring entity.

(K) In the case of a covered domestic worker who resides in the household of the person for whom the worker provides domestic services—

(i) the circumstances under which the domestic work hiring entity may enter the worker’s designated living space;

(ii) the circumstances under which the covered domestic worker in a shared living arrangement may enter the domestic work hiring entity’s designated living space; and

(iii) a description, in accordance with paragraph (3), of certain circumstances the domestic work hiring entity determines as cause for—

(I) immediate termination of the covered domestic worker; and

(II) removal of the covered domestic worker from the household of the person for whom the worker pro-
vides domestic services not later than
48 hours after the termination.

(L) Any additional benefits afforded to the
covered domestic worker by the domestic work
hiring entity.

(M) The process for the covered domestic
worker to raise or address grievances with re-
spect to, or breaches of, the written agreement.

(N) The process used by the domestic work
hiring entity to change any policy described in
any of the subparagraphs (A) through (M), in-
cluding addressing additional compensation if
responsibilities are added to those described in
subparagraph (C), after the date on which the
written agreement is provided to the domestic
worker.

(O) A copy of the notice of domestic work-
er rights document required under section
302(a).

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A written agreement re-
quired under this section may not—

(A) contain—

(i) a mandatory pre-dispute arbitration
agreement for claims made by a cov-
ered domestic worker against a domestic
work hiring entity regarding the legal
rights of the worker; or

(ii) a non-disclosure agreement, non-
compete agreement, or non-disparagement
agreement, limiting the ability of the cov-
ered domestic worker to seek compensation
for performing domestic services after the
worker ceases to receive compensation
from the domestic work hiring entity for
the performance of domestic services; and

(B) be construed to waive the rights or
protections of a domestic worker under Federal,
State, or local law.

(3) IMMEDIATE TERMINATION AND REMOVAL.—
The description in paragraph (1)(K)(iii)—

(A) shall demonstrate a good faith effort
to describe the circumstances that would result
in the termination and removal described in
such paragraph; and

(B) shall not be required to include a list
of all conduct that would constitute cause for
such immediate termination and removal.

(4) DEFINITION OF ON-CALL SHIFT.—For pur-
poses of paragraph (1)(E)(iii)(III), the term “on-call
shift” means any time a domestic work hiring entity expects a covered domestic worker to—

(A) be available to work; and

(B) wait to contact, or be contacted by, the entity or a designee of the entity to determine whether the worker shall report to work for the time.

(c) Timing.—

(1) Initial Agreement.—A domestic work hiring entity shall provide a written agreement required under this section—

(A) to each covered domestic worker hired after the date of enactment of this Act, prior to the first day the worker performs domestic services for the entity; and

(B) to each covered domestic worker hired prior to the date of enactment of this Act, 90 days after such date of enactment.

(2) Subsequent Agreements.—Not later than 30 calendar days after a domestic work hiring entity makes a change to a written agreement provided to a covered domestic worker under this section, the domestic work hiring shall provide the domestic worker with an updated agreement in accordance with this section.
(f) Domestic Worker Consent.—A covered domestic worker that receives a written agreement under this section shall have not less than 5 calendar days to review and agree or suggest changes to the agreement.

(g) Records.—A domestic work hiring entity that is required to provide a written agreement under this section to a covered domestic worker shall retain such agreement for a period of not less than 3 years from the date on which the covered domestic worker is no longer working for the entity.

(h) Model Written Agreements.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and make available templates for model written agreements under this section.

(2) Requirements.—A model written agreement required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be available in multiple languages commonly understood by domestic workers, including all languages in which the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, translates the basic information fact sheet published by the Administrator; and

(B) not include any agreement described in subsection (d)(2)(A).
SEC. 111. EARNED SICK DAYS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Domestic violence.—The term “domestic violence” has the meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), except that the reference in such section to the term “jurisdiction receiving grant monies” shall be deemed to mean the jurisdiction in which the victim lives or the jurisdiction in which the domestic work hiring entity involved is located. Such term also includes dating violence, as that term is defined in such section.

(2) Domestic worker.—The term “domestic worker” means a domestic worker, as defined in section 3(b), other than an individual providing assistance through a shared living arrangement.

(3) Domestic work hiring entity.—The term “domestic work hiring entity”—

(A) means such a hiring entity, as defined in section 3(b), except that for purposes of this subparagraph, a reference in that section to a domestic worker shall be considered a domestic worker as defined in paragraph (2); and

(B) includes any predecessor of a hiring entity described in subparagraph (A).
(4) **Employment.**—The term “employment” includes service as a domestic worker.

(5) **Employment Benefits.**—The term “employment benefits” means all benefits provided or made available to domestic workers by a domestic work hiring entity, including group life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, sick leave, annual leave, educational benefits, and pensions, regardless of whether such benefits are provided by a practice or written policy of a domestic work hiring entity or through an “employee benefit plan”, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(3)).

(6) **Health Care Provider.**—The term “health care provider” means a provider who—

(A) is described in section 825.125 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) is not employed by a domestic work hiring entity for whom the provider issues certification under this section.

(7) **Paid Sick Time.**—The term “paid sick time” means an increment of compensated leave that can be earned by a domestic worker for use during an absence from employment for any of the reasons
described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2).

(8) Sexual assault.—The term “sexual assault” has the meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

(9) Stalking.—The term “stalking” has the meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

(10) Victim services organization.—The term “victim services organization” means a non-profit, nongovernmental organization that provides assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking or advocates for such victims, including a rape crisis center, an organization carrying out a domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention or treatment program, an organization operating a shelter or providing counseling services, or a legal services organization or other organization providing assistance through the legal process.

(b) Earned Paid Sick Time.—

(1) Earning of time.—

(A) In general.—A domestic work hiring entity shall provide each domestic worker em-
ployed by the hiring entity not less than 1 hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours worked, to be used as described in paragraph (2). A domestic work hiring entity shall not be required to permit a domestic worker to earn, under this subsection, more than 56 hours of paid sick time in a year, unless the hiring entity chooses to set a higher limit.

(B) DATES FOR BEGINNING TO EARN PAID SICK TIME AND USE.—Domestic workers shall begin to earn paid sick time under this subsection at the commencement of their employment. A domestic worker shall be entitled to use the earned paid sick time beginning on the 60th calendar day following commencement of the domestic worker’s employment. After that 60th calendar day, the domestic worker may use the paid sick time as the time is earned. A domestic work hiring entity may, at the discretion of the hiring entity, loan paid sick time to a domestic worker for use by such domestic worker in advance of the domestic worker earning such sick time as provided in this paragraph and may permit use before the 60th day of employment.
(C) Carryover.—

(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), paid sick time earned under this subsection shall carry over from one year to the next.

(ii) Construction.—This section shall not be construed to require a domestic work hiring entity to permit a domestic worker to earn more than 56 hours of earned paid sick time at a given time.

(D) Hiring entities with existing policies.—Any domestic work hiring entity with a paid leave policy who makes available an amount of paid leave that is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection and that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as the purposes and conditions outlined in paragraph (2) shall not be required to permit a domestic worker to earn additional paid sick time under this subsection.

(E) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring financial or other reimbursement to a domestic worker from a domestic work hiring entity upon the domestic worker’s termination, resignation, retire-
ment, or other separation from employment for
earned paid sick time that has not been used.

(F) Reinstatement.—If a domestic
worker is separated from employment with a
domestic work hiring entity and is rehired,
within 12 months after that separation, by the
same hiring entity, the hiring entity shall rein-
state the domestic worker’s previously earned
paid sick time. The domestic worker shall be
entitled to use the earned paid sick time and
earn additional paid sick time at the re-
commencement of employment with the domes-
tic work hiring entity.

(G) Prohibition.—A domestic work hir-
ing entity may not require, as a condition of
providing paid sick time under this subsection,
that the domestic worker involved search for or
find a replacement to cover the hours during
which the domestic worker is using paid sick
time.

(2) Uses.—Paid sick time earned under this
subsection may be used by a domestic worker for
any of the following:
(A) An absence resulting from a physical or mental illness, injury, or medical condition of the domestic worker.

(B) An absence resulting from obtaining professional medical diagnosis or care, or preventive medical care, for the domestic worker.

(C) An absence for the purpose of caring for a child, a parent, a spouse, a domestic partner, or any other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the domestic worker is the equivalent of a family relationship, who—

   (i) has any of the conditions or needs for diagnosis or care described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

   (ii) in the case of care for someone who is a child, is the subject of a school meeting, or a meeting at a place where the child is receiving care necessitated by the child’s health condition or disability, that the domestic worker is required to attend; or

   (iii) is otherwise in need of care.
(D) An absence resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the time is to—

(i) seek medical attention for the domestic worker or a related person described in subparagraph (C), to recover from physical or psychological injury or disability caused by domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(ii) obtain or assist a related person described in subparagraph (C) in obtaining services from a victim services organization;

(iii) obtain or assist a related person described in subparagraph (C) in obtaining psychological or other counseling;

(iv) seek or assist a related person in seeking relocation; or

(v) take or assist a related person in taking legal action, including preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
(3) Scheduling.—A domestic worker shall make a reasonable effort to schedule a period of paid sick time under this subsection in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the domestic work hiring entity.

(4) Procedures.—

(A) In General.—Paid sick time shall be provided upon the oral or written request of a domestic worker. Such request shall—

(i) include the expected duration of the period of such time;

(ii) in a case in which the need for such period of time is foreseeable at least 7 days in advance of such period, be provided at least 7 days in advance of such period; and

(iii) otherwise, be provided as soon as practicable after the domestic worker is aware of the need for such period.

(B) Certification in General.—

(i) Provision.—

(I) In General.—Subject to clause (iv), a domestic work hiring entity may require that a request for paid sick time under this subsection
for a purpose described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2) be supported by a certification issued by the health care provider of the eligible domestic worker or of an individual described in paragraph (2)(C), as appropriate, if the period of such time covers more than 3 consecutive workdays.

(II) TIMELINESS.—The domestic worker shall provide a copy of such certification to the domestic work hiring entity in a timely manner, not later than 30 days after the first day of the period of time. The domestic work hiring entity shall not delay the commencement of the period of time on the basis that the hiring entity has not yet received the certification.

(ii) SUFFICIENT CERTIFICATION.—A certification provided under clause (i) shall be sufficient if it states—

(I) the date on which the period of time will be needed;
(II) the probable duration of the period of time;

(III) the appropriate medical facts within the knowledge of the health care provider regarding the condition involved, subject to clause (iii);

(IV) for purposes of paid sick time under paragraph (2)(A), a statement that absence from work is medically necessary;

(V) for purposes of such time under paragraph (2)(B), the dates on which testing for a medical diagnosis or care is expected to be given and the duration of such testing or care; and

(VI) for purposes of such time under paragraph (2)(C), in the case of time to care for someone who is not a child, a statement that care is needed for an individual described in such paragraph, and an estimate of the amount of time that such care is needed for such individual.
(iii) LIMITATION.—In issuing a certification under clause (i), a health care provider shall make reasonable efforts to limit the medical facts described in clause (ii)(III) that are disclosed in the certification to the minimum necessary to establish a need for the domestic worker to utilize paid sick time.

(iv) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations that shall specify the manner in which a domestic worker who does not have health insurance shall provide a certification for purposes of this subparagraph.

(v) CONFIDENTIALITY AND NON-DISCLOSURE.—

(I) PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health care provider to disclose information in violation of section 1177 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d–6) or the regulations promulgated pursuant to section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Account-

(II) Health information records.—If a domestic work hiring entity possesses health information about a domestic worker or a related person described in paragraph (2)(C), such information shall—

(aa) be maintained on a separate form and in a separate file from other personnel information;

(bb) be treated as a confidential medical record; and

(cc) not be disclosed except to the affected domestic worker or with the permission of the affected domestic worker.

(C) Certification in the case of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.—

(i) In general.—A domestic work hiring entity may require that a request for paid sick time under this subsection for a purpose described in paragraph (2)(D)
be supported by any one of the following forms of documentation, but the domestic work hiring entity may not specify the particular form of documentation to be provided:

(I) A police report indicating that the domestic worker, or a related person described in paragraph (2)(D), was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(II) A court order protecting or separating the domestic worker or a related person described in paragraph (2)(D) from the perpetrator of an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that the domestic worker or a related person described in paragraph (2)(D) has appeared in court or is scheduled to appear in court in a proceeding related to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(III) Other documentation signed by an individual (who may be a volun-
(i) Volunteer) working for a victim services organization, an attorney, a police officer, a medical professional, a social worker, an antiviolence counselor, or a member of the clergy, affirming that the domestic worker or a related person described in paragraph (2)(D) is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of subparagraph (B) shall apply to certifications under this paragraph, except that—

(I) subclauses (III) through (VI) of clause (ii) and clause (iii) of such subparagraph shall not apply;

(II) the certification shall state the reason that the leave is required with the facts to be disclosed limited to the minimum necessary to establish a need for the domestic worker to be absent from work, and the domestic worker shall not be required to explain the details of the domestic vio-
(III) with respect to confidentiality under clause (v) of such subparagraph, any information provided to the domestic work hiring entity under this subparagraph shall be confidential, except to the extent that any disclosure of such information is—

(aa) requested or consented to in writing by the domestic worker; or

(bb) otherwise required by applicable Federal or State law.

(c) CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION.—

(1) Effect on other laws.—

(A) Federal and state antidiscrimination laws.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or affect any Federal or State law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), age, disability, marital status, familial status, or any other protected status.
(B) **STATE AND LOCAL LAWS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede (including preempting) any provision of any State or local law that provides greater paid sick time or leave rights (including greater amounts of paid sick time or leave, or greater coverage of those eligible for paid sick time or leave) than the rights established under this section.

(2) **EFFECT ON EXISTING EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.**—

(A) **MORE PROTECTIVE.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish the obligation of a domestic work hiring entity to comply with any contract, any collective bargaining agreement, or any employment benefit program or plan that provides greater paid sick leave or other leave rights to domestic workers than the rights established under this section.

(B) **LESS PROTECTIVE.**—The rights established for domestic workers under this section shall not be diminished by any contract, any collective bargaining agreement, or any employment benefit program or plan.
(d) Effective Date.—This section, other than subsection (b)(4)(B)(4), takes effect 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 112. FAIR SCHEDULING PRACTICES.

(a) Definition of Scheduled Work Hours.—In this section, the term “scheduled work hours” means the hours on a specified day during which a domestic worker is required by a domestic work hiring entity through a schedule to perform domestic services for the entity and for which the worker will receive compensation.

(b) Reporting Time Pay Requirement.—Subject to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d), a domestic work hiring entity shall pay a domestic worker—

(1) the regular rate of pay of the domestic worker for any scheduled work hours the domestic worker does not work due to the domestic work hiring entity canceling or reducing the scheduled work hours of the domestic worker after the domestic worker arrives to work for the scheduled work hours; or

(2) at a rate of $1/2 of the regular rate of pay of the domestic worker for any scheduled work hours the domestic worker does not work due to the domestic work hiring entity canceling or reducing the scheduled work hours of the domestic worker at a
time that is less than 72 hours prior to the commencement of such scheduled work hours, unless the domestic work hiring entity—

(A) is an individual with a disability who relies on self-directed care; and

(B) requests the domestic worker to consent to work alternative, equivalent scheduled work hours within a 7-day period and the worker consents to work such alternative, equivalent hours.

(c) RIGHT TO DECLINE SCHEDULE CHANGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d)(2), in the case of a covered domestic worker (as defined in section 110(a)), if a domestic work hiring entity wishes to include work hours in the scheduled work hours of such worker that are identified as hours in which the worker can typically expect to be scheduled as off from work in accordance with the written agreement under section 110(d)(1)(E)(iii)(IV), the hiring entity shall obtain the written consent of the worker to work such hours prior to the commencement of such work.

(2) CONSENT.—The consent required under paragraph (1) may be transmitted electronically to the domestic work hiring entity.
(d) Exceptions.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any provision in this section, the requirements under subsection (b) shall not apply—

(A) during any period in which the operations of the domestic work hiring entity cannot begin or continue due to—

(i) a fire, flood, or other natural disaster;

(ii) a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501, respectively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170, 5191) or a state of emergency declared by a Governor of a State or chief official of a unit of local government; or

(iii) a severe weather condition that poses a threat to worker safety; or

(B) in a case in which—

(i) the domestic worker voluntarily requested in writing a change to the scheduled work hours of the worker; or

(ii) the domestic work hiring entity changes the scheduled work hours of a do-
mestic worker due to a medical emergency requiring emergency medical treatment or hospitalization.

(2) SHARED LIVING ARRANGEMENT.—The requirements under this section shall not apply to a shared living arrangement.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements under this section shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 113. RIGHT TO REQUEST AND RECEIVE TEMPORARY CHANGES TO SCHEDULED WORK HOURS DUE TO PERSONAL EVENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED DOMESTIC WORKER.—The term “covered domestic worker” has the meaning given the term in section 110(a).

(2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term “domestic violence” has the meaning given the term in section 111(a).

(3) PERSONAL EVENT.—The term “personal event”, with respect to a covered domestic worker, means—

(A) an event resulting in the need of the covered domestic worker to serve as a caregiver for a child or other care recipient;
(B) an event resulting from the obligation of a covered domestic worker to attend a legal proceeding or hearing for subsistence benefits, including benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) or under a State program for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), to which the worker, or a family member or care recipient of the worker, is a party or witness; or

(C) any circumstance that would constitute a basis for permissible use of safe time, or family, medical, or sick leave, as determined based on the policy of the domestic work hiring entity.

(4) SAFE TIME.—The term “safe time”, with respect to a covered domestic worker, means an absence from work of the worker resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the absence is to—

(A) seek medical attention for the worker or a child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner of the worker, or an individual related to the worker in order to recover from physical or psy-
chological injury or disability caused by domes-
tic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(B) obtain, or assist a child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or other individual described in subparagraph (A) in obtaining, services from a victim services organization;

(C) obtain, or assist a child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or other individual described in subparagraph (A) in obtaining, psychological or other counseling;

(D) seek relocation for the worker or a child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or other individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(E) take legal action, including preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, of the worker or a child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or other individual described in sub-
paragraph (A).

(5) SCHEDULED WORK HOURS.—The term “scheduled work hours” has the meaning given such term in section 112(a), except that references in such section to the term “domestic worker” shall be
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demed to be a reference to the term “covered do-
mestic worker”.

(6) SEXUAL ASSAULT; STALKING.—The terms
“sexual assault” and “stalking” have the meanings
given such terms in section 111(a).

(7) TEMPORARY CHANGE.—The term “tem-
porary change”, with respect to a change in the
scheduled work hours of a covered domestic worker,
means a limited alteration in the hours or dates
that, or locations where, a worker is scheduled to
work, including through using paid time off, trading
or shifting work hours, or using short-term unpaid
leave.

(b) REQUEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A domestic work hiring enti-
ty shall grant a request of a covered domestic work-
er for a temporary change to the scheduled work
hours of the worker due to a personal event in ac-
cordance with this subsection.

(2) AMOUNT OF REQUESTS.—For each calendar
year, a domestic work hiring entity shall be required,
upon request of a covered domestic worker under
paragraph (1), to grant the covered domestic worker
not less than—
(A) 2 requests under this paragraph for a
temporary change to the scheduled work hours
of the worker due to a personal event covering
not more than 1 business day per request; or

(B) 1 request under this paragraph for a
temporary change to the scheduled work hours
of the worker due to a personal event covering
not more than 2 business days per request.

(3) NOTIFICATION OF REQUEST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered domestic
worker who requests a temporary change to the
scheduled work hours of the worker due to a
personal event under this subsection shall—

(i) notify the domestic work hiring en-
tity, or direct supervisor, of such worker,
as soon as the worker becomes aware of
the need for the temporary change and in-
form the entity or supervisor that the
change is due to a personal event;

(ii) make a proposal for the temporary
change to the scheduled work hours of the
worker, unless the worker seeks leave with-
out pay; and
(iii) not be required to initially submit
the request in writing, subject to subpara-
graph (B).

(B) WRITTEN RECORD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A covered domestic
worker that requests a temporary change
to the scheduled work hours of the worker
under this subsection and does not initially
submit a request for such change in writ-
ing shall, as soon as practicable and not
later than the second business day after
the worker returns to work following the
conclusion of the temporary change to the
scheduled work hours, submit a written
record of such request indicating—

(I) the date for which the change
was requested; and

(II) that the request was made
due to a personal event.

(ii) ELECTRONIC MEANS.—A domestic
work hiring entity may require that a
record under this subparagraph be sub-
mitted in electronic form if workers of the
domestic work hiring entity commonly use
an electronic form to request and manage
leave and schedule changes.

(iii) Waiver.—If a covered domestic
worker fails to submit the record required
under this subparagraph within the period
of time required under clause (i), the do-
mestic work hiring entity shall not be re-
quired to respond in writing under sub-
section (c)(2).

(c) Response.—

(1) In general.—A domestic work hiring enti-
y who receives a request under subsection (b) for a
temporary change to the scheduled work hours of a
covered domestic worker due to a personal event
shall respond as soon as practicable. Subject to
paragraph (2), such entity shall not be required to
initially respond to such request in writing.

(2) Written response.—Subject to sub-
section (b)(3)(B)(iii), a domestic work hiring entity
that receives a request under subsection (b) shall, as
soon as practicable, and not later than 14 days after
the covered domestic worker submits the request
under this subsection in writing (or submits a writ-
ten record under subsection (b)(3)(B)), provide to
the covered domestic worker a written response,
which may be in electronic form if such form is easily accessible to the worker. Such written response shall include—

(A) an indication of whether the domestic work hiring entity will agree to the temporary change to the scheduled work hours in the manner requested by the worker, or will provide the temporary change to the scheduled work hours as leave without pay, which shall not constitute a denial of the request;

(B) if the domestic work hiring entity denies the request for a temporary change to the scheduled work hours, an explanation for the denial; and

(C) the number of requests, and business days, under subsection (b)(2) the worker has left in the calendar year for a subsequent temporary change under this subsection after taking into account the domestic work hiring entity’s decision contained in the written response.

(3) DENIAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, a domestic work hiring entity may deny a request for a temporary change to the scheduled work hours of a covered domestic worker due to a personal event under this subsection only—
(A) if the covered domestic worker has already exhausted the allotted requests in the calendar year under subsection (b)(2);

(B) during any period in which the operations of the domestic work hiring entity cannot begin or continue due to—

(i) a fire, flood, or other natural disaster;

(ii) a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501, respectively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170, 5191) or a state of emergency declared by a Governor of a State or chief official of a unit of local government; or

(iii) a severe weather condition that poses a threat to worker safety; or

(C) in a case in which the domestic work hiring entity has a medical emergency requiring emergency medical treatment or hospitalization.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.
SEC. 114. PRIVACY.

(a) In General.—A domestic work hiring entity shall not—

(1) monitor or record a domestic worker while such domestic worker is—

(A) using restroom or bathing facilities;

(B) in the private living quarters of the worker; or

(C) engaging in any activities associated with the dressing, undressing, or changing of clothes of the worker;

(2) subject to subsection (b), restrict or interfere with, or monitor, the private communications of such domestic worker; or

(3) take possession of any documents or other personal effects of such domestic worker.

(b) Private Communications.—A domestic work hiring entity may—

(1) restrict, interfere with, or monitor the private communications of a domestic worker if the domestic work hiring entity has a reasonable belief that such communications significantly interfere with the domestic worker’s performance of expected duties; and
(2) establish reasonable restrictions on the private communications of a domestic worker while such worker is performing work for the hiring entity. 

c) Relation to Other Laws.—This section shall not preclude liability under any other law.

d) Definition of Private Communications.—In this section, the term “private communications” means any communication through telephone or internet services, including sending and receiving communications by text message, social media, electronic mail, and telephone.

SEC. 115. BREAKS FOR MEALS AND REST.

(a) Meal Breaks.—

(1) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (c), a domestic work hiring entity shall not require a domestic worker to work more than 5 hours for such hiring entity without an uninterrupted meal break of not less than 30 minutes.

(2) Rate of Pay.—A domestic work hiring entity shall pay a domestic worker for a meal break under paragraph (1) at the regular rate of pay of the domestic worker unless the domestic worker is relieved of all duty for not less than 30 minutes during the meal break and the domestic worker is permitted to leave the work site during such break.
(3) **Paid Meal Break.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), for any paid meal break required under paragraph (2), a domestic work hiring entity—

(A) shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a domestic worker to take such break for a period of uninterrupted time that is not less than 30 minutes; and

(B) shall not impede or discourage a domestic worker from taking such meal break.

(b) **Rest Breaks.**—

(1) **In General.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), for every 4 hours of work that a domestic worker is scheduled to perform for a domestic work hiring entity, the entity shall allow the worker a rest break of not less than 10 uninterrupted minutes in which the domestic worker is relieved of all duties related to providing domestic services to the domestic work hiring entity. The domestic work hiring entity shall allow such rest break to occur during the first 3 hours of consecutive work performed by the worker for the entity.

(2) **Rate of Pay.**—A domestic work hiring entity shall pay a domestic worker for the times spent by the worker for a rest break under paragraph (1)
at the regular rate of pay of the worker. The hiring
entity shall not impede or discourage a domestic
worker from taking such break.

(c) Exceptions.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), a
domestic worker may not have the right to a meal
break under subsection (a), or a rest break under
subsection (b), in a case in which the safety of an
individual under the care of the domestic worker
prevents the domestic worker from taking such
break.

(2) On-duty breaks.—

(A) Definition of on-duty.—In this
subsection, the term “on-duty”, with respect to
a meal break under subsection (a) or a rest
break under subsection (b), means such a break
in which the domestic worker—

(i) is not relieved of all duties of the
worker for the domestic work hiring entity;
and

(ii) may, to the extent possible given
the duties of the domestic worker for the
domestic work hiring entity, engage in per-
sonal activities, such as resting, eating a
meal, drinking a beverage, making a per-
sonal telephone call, or making other personal choices.

(B) Authorization.—

(i) In general.—In a case described in paragraph (1), the domestic worker may still take an on-duty meal or rest break under subsection (a) or (b), respectively, if—

(I) the nature of the work prevents a domestic worker from being relieved of all duties required of the domestic worker for the domestic work hiring entity; and

(II) the domestic worker and the domestic work hiring entity agree to such an on-duty meal or rest break in a written agreement described in clause (ii).

(ii) Written agreement.—The written agreement under clause (i)(II) shall include a provision allowing the domestic worker to, in writing, revoke the agreement at any time.

(C) Rate of pay.—A domestic work hiring entity shall compensate a domestic worker
for the time of an on-duty meal or rest break
under this paragraph at the regular rate of pay
of the worker for the entity.

(3) Shared living arrangement.—The re-
quirements under this section shall not apply in the
case of a shared living arrangement.

SEC. 116. UNFAIR WAGE DEDUCTIONS FOR CASH SHORT-
AGES, BREAKAGES, LOSS, OR MODES OF COM-
MUNICATION.

(a) In General.—

(1) Requirement.—Except as provided in
paragraph (2), no domestic work hiring entity shall
make any deduction from the wage of or require any
reimbursement from a domestic worker for—

(A) any cash shortage of the domestic
work hiring entity; or

(B) breakage or loss of the entity’s equip-
ment or other belongings.

(2) Exception.—A domestic work hiring entity
may deduct from the wage of, or require reimburse-
ment from, a domestic worker described in para-
graph (1) if the entity can show that a shortage, 
breakage, or loss described in paragraph (1) was
caused by a dishonest or willful act of the domestic
worker.
(b) COMMUNICATIONS.—No domestic work hiring entity shall make any deduction from the wage of, or otherwise penalize, a domestic worker for communicating with a consumer of domestic services directly as opposed to communicating through an application or other messaging service provided by an on-demand platform or otherwise required by the domestic work hiring entity.

(c) VIOLATION.—Any deduction or reimbursement in violation of subsection (a)(1) or (b) shall be deemed an unpaid wage for purposes of enforcement under section 118, and the domestic worker shall have the right to recover such wage in accordance with such section.

SEC. 117. PROHIBITED ACTS.

(a) INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right provided under this subtitle, including—

(1) discharging or in any manner discriminating against (including retaliating against) any domestic worker for exercising, or attempting to exercise, any right provided under this subtitle; or

(2) discriminating against any domestic worker by using the exercise of a right provided under this subtitle as a negative factor in an employment action, such as an action involving hiring, promotion,
or changing work hours or number of shifts, or a
disciplinary action.

(b) RETALIATION PROTECTION.—It shall be unlawful
for any domestic work hiring entity to discharge, demote,
suspend, reduce the work hours of, take any other adverse
employment action against, threaten to take an adverse
employment action against, or in any other manner dis-
criminate against a domestic worker with respect to com-
pensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment
because the domestic worker, whether at the initiative of
the domestic worker or in the ordinary course of the do-
mestic worker’s duties (or any person acting pursuant to
the request of the domestic worker) for—

(1) opposing any practice made unlawful under
this subtitle;

(2) asserting any claim or right under this sub-
title;

(3) assisting a domestic worker in asserting
such claim or right;

(4) informing any domestic worker about this
subtitle;

(5) requesting a change to the written agree-
ment or scheduled work hours described in section
110 or 112, respectively;
(6) participating as a member of, or taking an
action described in paragraph (7) with respect to,
the Domestic Worker Wage and Standards Board
described in section 201; and

(7)(A) filing an action, or instituting or causing
to be instituted any proceeding, under or related to
this subtitle;

(B) giving, or being about to give, any informa-
tion in connection with any inquiry or proceeding re-
lating to any right provided under this subtitle; or

(C) testifying, or being about to testify, in any
inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided
under this subtitle.

(e) IMMIGRATION-RELATED ACTIONS AS DISCRIMI-
NATION.—For purposes of subsections (a) and (b), dis-
crimination with respect to compensation, terms, condi-
tions, or privileges of employment occurs if a person un-
dertakes any of the following activities (unless such activ-
ity is legal conduct undertaken at the express and specific
direction or request of the Federal Government):

(1) Reporting, or threatening to report, the citi-
zension or immigration status of a domestic worker,
or the suspected citizenship or immigration status of
a family member of such an individual, to a Federal,
State, or local agency.
(2) Requesting more or different documents than those required under section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b)), or refusing to honor documents that on their face appear to be genuine.

(3) Using the Federal E-Verify system to check employment status in a manner not required under section 274A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b)) or any memorandum governing use of the E-Verify system.

(4) Filing, or threatening to file, a false police report relating to the immigration status of a domestic worker, or a family member of a domestic worker.

(5) Contacting, or threatening to contact, immigration authorities relating to the immigration status of a domestic worker, or a family member of a domestic worker.

(d) PRESUMPTION OF RETALIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b), proof that a person discharged an individual, or discriminated against an individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, within 90 days of the individual involved asserting any claim or right under
this subtitle, or assisting any other individual in asserting such a claim or right, shall raise a presumption that the discharge or discrimination was in retaliation as prohibited under subsection (a) or (b), as the case may be.

(2) REBUTTAL.—The presumption under paragraph (1) may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that such discharge or discrimination was taken for another permissible reason.

SEC. 118. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) APPLICATION.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “domestic worker” means a domestic worker described in subsection (e)(1)(A); and

(B) the term “domestic work hiring entity” means a domestic work hiring entity described in subsection (e)(2)(A).

(2) INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure compliance with the provisions of this subtitle, or any regulation or order issued under this subtitle, the Secretary shall have the investigative authority provided under section 11(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 211(a)),
with respect to hiring entities, domestic workers, and other individuals affected.

(B) Obligation to keep and preserve records.—A domestic work hiring entity shall make, keep, and preserve records pertaining to compliance with this subtitle in accordance with section 11(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 211(c)) and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(C) Required submissions generally limited to an annual basis.—The Secretary shall not require under this paragraph a domestic work hiring entity to submit to the Secretary any books or records more than once during any 12-month period, unless the Secretary—

(i) has reasonable cause to believe there may exist a violation of this subtitle, including any regulation or order issued under this subtitle; or

(ii) is investigating a charge under paragraph (4).

(D) Subpoena authority.—For the purposes of any investigation under this paragraph, the Secretary shall have the subpoena authority

(3) CIVIL ACTION BY DOMESTIC WORKERS.—

(A) RIGHT OF ACTION.—An action to recover the damages or equitable relief prescribed in subparagraph (B) may be maintained against a domestic work hiring entity by one or more domestic workers, or a representative for and on behalf of the domestic workers and any other domestic workers that may be similarly situated.

(B) LIABILITY.—A domestic work hiring entity that violates this subtitle shall be liable to a domestic worker aggrieved by the violation, except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D) for—

(i) damages equal to—

(I) the amount of—

(aa) any wages, salary, employment benefits, or other compensation denied or lost by reason of the violation; or

(bb) in a case in which wages, salary, employment benefits, or other compensation have
not been denied or lost, any actual monetary losses sustained, or the costs reasonably related to damage to or loss of property, or any other injury to the person, reputation, character, or feelings, sustained by a domestic worker as a direct result of the violation, or any injury to another person sustained as a direct result of the violation, by the domestic work hiring entity;

(II) the interest on the amount described in subclause (I) calculated at the prevailing rate;

(III) an additional amount as liquidated damages; and

(IV) such other legal relief as may be appropriate;

(ii) such equitable relief as may be appropriate, including employment, reinstatement, and promotion; and

(iii) a reasonable attorney’s fee, reasonable expert witness fees, and other costs of the action.
(C) MEAL AND REST BREAKS.—In the case of a violation of section 115, the domestic work hiring entity involved shall be liable under sub-
paragraph (B)—

(i) for the amount of damages de-
scribed in subclauses (I), (II), and (III) of subparagraph (B)(i); and

(ii) under subparagraph (B)(i)(IV), for each such violation, for an amount equal to 1 hour of pay at the domestic worker’s regular rate of compensation (but not more than 2 hours of such pay for each workday for which the domestic work hiring entity is in violation of such sec-
tion).

(D) WRITTEN AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a violation of section 110, the domestic work hiring entity involved shall be liable, under sub-
paragraph (B)(i)(I), for an amount equal to $5,000.

(E) VENUE.—An action under this para-
graph may be maintained in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), and subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (3), the Secretary shall receive, investigate, and attempt to resolve complaints of violations of this subtitle in the same manner that the Secretary receives, investigates, and attempts to resolve complaints of violations of sections 6, 7, and 15(a)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206, 207, and 215(a)(3)), including the Secretary’s authority to supervise payment of wages and compensation under section 16(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216(c)).

(ii) VIOLATIONS GENERALLY.—The Secretary may assess a civil penalty against a domestic work hiring entity that violates any section of this subtitle—

(I) of not more than $15,000 for any first violation of any such section by such domestic work hiring entity; and

(II) of not more than $25,000 for any subsequent violation of any
such section by such domestic work
hiring entity.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—Any ag-
grieved dislocated worker who takes exception
to an order issued by the Secretary under sub-
paragraph (A) may request review of and a de-
cision regarding such order by an administra-
tive law judge. In reviewing the order, the ad-
ministrative law judge may hold an administra-
tive hearing concerning the order, in accordance
with the requirements of sections 554, 556, and
557 of title 5, United States Code. Such hear-
ing shall be conducted expeditiously. If no ag-
grieved dislocated worker requests such review
within 60 days after the order is issued under
subparagraph (A), the order shall be considered
to be a final order that is not subject to judicial
review.

(C) CIVIL ACTION.—The Secretary may
bring an action in any court of competent juris-
diction to recover amounts described in para-
graph (3)(B) on behalf of a domestic worker
aggrieved by a violation of this subtitle.

(D) SUMS RECOVERED.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Any sums recovered by the Secretary under subparagraph (C) shall be held in a special deposit account and shall be paid, on order of the Secretary, directly to each domestic worker aggrieved by the violation for which the action was brought. Any such sums not paid to a domestic worker because of inability to do so within a period of 3 years shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

(ii) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any sums recovered by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

(5) LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an action may be brought under paragraph (3), (4), or (6) not later than 2 years after the date of the last event constituting the alleged violation for which the action is brought.

(B) WILLFUL VIOLATION.—In the case of an action brought for a willful violation of this
subtitle, such action may be brought not later
than 3 years after the date of the last event
constituting the alleged violation for which such
action is brought.

(C) COMMENCEMENT.—An action shall be
considered commenced under paragraph (3),
(4), or (6) for the purposes of this paragraph
on the date on which the complaint is filed
under such paragraph (3), (4), or (6).

(6) ACTION FOR INJUNCTION.—The district
courts of the United States together with the Dis-
trict Court of the Virgin Islands and the District
Court of Guam shall have jurisdiction, for cause
shown, in an action brought by a domestic worker
or the Secretary—

(A) to restrain violations of this subtitle,
including the withholding of a written agree-
ment from a domestic worker as required under
section 110, or of any withholding of payment
of wages, salary, employment benefits, or other
compensation, plus interest, found by the court
to be due to a domestic worker under this sub-
title; or

(B) to award such other equitable relief as
may be appropriate, including employment, re-
instatement, and promotion, for a violation of this subtitle.

(7) Solicitor of Labor.—The Solicitor of Labor may appear for and represent the Secretary on any litigation brought under paragraph (4) or (6).

(8) Government Accountability Office and Library of Congress.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, in the case of the Government Accountability Office and the Library of Congress, the authority of the Secretary of Labor under this subsection shall be exercised respectively by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Librarian of Congress.

(b) Employees Covered by Congressional Accountability Act of 1995.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the Board (as defined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)), or any person, alleging a violation of section 202(a)(1) of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1312(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to that Board, or any person, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this subtitle against a domestic worker described in subsection (e)(1)(B).
(c) Employees Covered by Chapter 5 of Title 3, United States Code.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United States Code, to the President, the Merit Systems Protection Board, or any person, alleging a violation of section 412(a)(1) of that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to the President, that Board, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this subtitle against a domestic worker described in subsection (e)(1)(C).

(d) Employees Covered by Chapter 63 of Title 5, United States Code.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in title 5, United States Code, to an employing agency, provided in chapter 12 of that title to the Merit Systems Protection Board, or provided in that title to any person, alleging a violation of chapter 63 of that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this Act provides to that agency, that Board, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this subtitle against a domestic worker described in subsection (e)(1)(D).

(e) Definition.—In section 117 and this section, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:
(1) DOMESTIC WORKER.—Notwithstanding sec-

tion 3, the term “domestic worker” means a domes-
tic worker—

(A) as defined in section 3(b)(6) except
that a reference in that section to an individual
or employee shall be considered to be a ref-

erence to an individual compensated for services
provided to an entity described in paragraph
(2)(A);

(B) as defined in section 3(b)(6) except
that a reference in that section to an individual
or employee shall be considered to be a ref-
erence to an individual compensated for services
provided to an entity described in paragraph
(2)(B);

(C) as defined in section 3(b)(6) except
that a reference in that section to an individual
or employee shall be considered to be a ref-
erence to an individual compensated for services
provided to an entity described in paragraph
(2)(C); and

(D) as defined in section 3(b)(6) except
that a reference in that section to an individual
or employee shall be considered to be a ref-
erence to an individual compensated for services
provided to an entity described in paragraph (2)(D).

(2) DOMESTIC WORK HIRING ENTITY.—Notwithstanding section 3, the term “domestic work hiring entity” means a domestic work hiring entity—

(A) as defined in section 3(b)(7) except that a reference in that section to a person or employer shall be considered to be a reference to an employer described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A), and subparagraph (B), of paragraph (3);

(B) as defined in section 3(b)(7) except that a reference in that section to a person or employer shall be considered to be a reference to an employer described in subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B) of paragraph (3);

(C) as defined in section 3(b)(7) except that a reference in that section to a person or employer shall be considered to be a reference to an employer described in subparagraphs (A)(iv) and (B) of paragraph (3); and

(D) as defined in section 3(b)(7) except that a reference in that section to a person or employer shall be considered to be a reference
to an employer described in subparagraphs (A)(v) and (B) of paragraph (3)(A).

(3) EMPLOYER.—Notwithstanding section 3, for purposes of paragraph (2), the term “employer” means a person who is—

(A)(i) an employer, as defined in section 3(a), who is not covered under another clause of this subparagraph;

(ii) an entity employing a State employee described in section 304(a) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991;

(iii) an employing office, as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995;

(iv) an employing office, as defined in section 411(e) of title 3, United States Code; or

(v) an employing agency covered under subchapter V of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

(4) EMPLOYMENT.—Notwithstanding section 3, the term “employment” includes service as a domestic worker.
SEC. 119. EFFECT ON EXISTING EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND OTHER LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle shall—

(1) supersede a provision in a collective bargaining agreement; or

(2) be construed to diminish the obligation of a domestic work hiring entity to comply with any contract, collective bargaining agreement, or employment benefit program or plan that provides greater rights or benefits to domestic workers than the rights established under this Act.

(b) OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall—

(1) affect the obligation of a domestic work hiring entity to provide a reasonable accommodation in the form of a change to the work schedule of a domestic worker required under any other law, or to otherwise comply with any other law;

(2) preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any State or local law that provides comparable or superior benefits for domestic workers to the requirements under this subtitle; or

(3) diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any domestic worker under any Federal or State law or under any collective bargaining agreement.

(c) NO WAIVERS.—The rights and remedies in this subtitle may not be waived by a domestic worker through
Subtitle C—Domestic Worker Health and Safety

SEC. 121. NATIONAL DOMESTIC WORKER HOTLINE.

(a) In general.—The Secretary shall award a grant, on a competitive basis, to an entity eligible under subsection (b), for a national hotline that domestic workers may call to report emergencies, seek emergency services, or seek support or guidance in lieu of emergency services.

(b) Eligibility.—In order to be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), an entity shall—

(1) be an entity described in paragraph (3), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code;

(2) have a demonstrated expertise in and experience with domestic workers;

(3) employ or otherwise engage domestic workers in the performance of domestic services;

(4) have a leadership or board structure that includes domestic workers; and

(5) comply with any other criteria established by the Secretary for purposes of this section.
(a) **STANDARD FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS.**—

(1) **STANDARD.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, to improve the health and safety of domestic workers that clean private homes, promulgate a consumer product safety standard under section 7 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056) to require manufacturers of household cleaning supplies to—

(i) make safety data sheets for any household cleaning supply that contains a hazardous chemical available on the website of the manufacturer in a manner that ensures such safety data sheets are easily accessed via the name of the specific product line;

(ii) translate such safety data sheets into multiple languages, including all languages in which the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, translates the basic information fact sheet published by the Administrator; and
(iii) create and provide, for use on small secondary containers, small labels with the name of the product and its ingredients as listed on the safety data sheet.

(B) CIVIL PENALTY.—Notwithstanding section 20 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2069), or any other provision of that Act, any person that knowingly violates the requirements of the standard promulgated under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $500 for each violation.

(2) EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR WORKERS.—The Consumer Product Safety Commission shall produce educational materials for consumers and domestic workers regarding requirements for safety data sheets and translate such materials into multiple languages, including all languages described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.—The term “hazardous chemical” has the meaning given such term in section 1910.1200(e) of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, or a successor regulation.
(B) HOUSEHOLD CLEANING SUPPLY.—The term “household cleaning supply”—

(i) means any product, including a soap or detergent containing a surfactant as a wetting or dirt emulsifying agent, that is used primarily for domestic or commercial cleaning purposes, including the cleansing of fabrics, dishes, food utensils, and household and commercial premises; and

(ii) does not include—

(I) food, drugs, or cosmetics, including personal care items such as toothpaste, shampoo, or hand soap; or

(II) products labeled, advertised, marketed, or distributed for use primarily as a pesticide subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

(C) SAFETY DATA SHEETS.—The term “safety data sheets” means the safety data sheets required under section 1910.1200 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, or a successor regulation.
(b) NIOSH Educational Materials.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health shall develop and publish educational materials on protecting the health and safety of domestic workers who provide child care or cleaning services.

SEC. 123. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING GRANTS.

The Secretary shall, in awarding Susan Harwood training grants under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), assure that hazards facing domestic workers are included as a topic for training in any announcement for such grants issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 124. STUDY OF ACCESS TO WORKERS’ COMPENSATION.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the coverage of domestic workers under State workers’ compensation laws.

(b) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish a report on—

(1) the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to improve access of domestic workers to workers’ compensation.
SEC. 125. WORKPLACE HARASSMENT SURVIVOR SUPPORTS STUDY.

(a) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report, to the Inter-agency Task Force on Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Enforcement established under section 303(a) and Congress, on ways to expedite public support to ensure that survivors of workplace harassment in low-wage, vulnerable, and marginalized sectors, such as the domestic service sector, can access support for any of the following:

(1) Housing services.

(2) Health care services, including mental health services.

(3) Counseling services.

(4) Workers’ compensation.

(5) Unemployment insurance.

(6) Disability benefits.

(7) Transportation stipends.

(8) Any other support determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(b) Recommendations.—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) include specific recommendations for each type of support listed in paragraphs (1) through (8) of such subsection; and
(2) take into account that support is needed regardless of immigration or citizenship status.

Subtitle D—Amendment to Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964

SEC. 131. INCLUDING CERTAIN DOMESTIC WORKERS IN CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.

Section 701(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(b)) is amended by striking “fifteen” and inserting “one”.

TITLE II—ORGANIZING, BENEFITS, AND WORKFORCE INVESTMENT

SEC. 201. DOMESTIC WORKER WAGE AND STANDARDS BOARD.

(a) Establishment and Purposes.—The Secretary shall establish a board to be known as the “Domestic Worker Wage and Standards Board” (referred to in this section as the “Board”) to investigate standards in the domestic workers industry, and issue recommendations to the Secretary under subsection (e)(1), in order to—

(1) promote the health, safety, and well-being of domestic workers; and

(2) achieve a living wage for domestic workers.
(b) Membership.—

(1) Composition.—The Board shall be composed of 11 members, of which—

(A) 5 shall be individuals, appointed by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2), representing domestic workers;

(B) 5 shall be individuals, appointed by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (3), representing domestic work hiring entities; and

(C) 1 member shall be the Secretary, or a designee of the Secretary.

(2) Domestic Workers Seats.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall appoint members of the Board representing domestic workers from among individuals nominated under subparagraph (B) by eligible worker organizations.

(B) Selection of Eligible Worker Organizations.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements on a competitive basis with eligible worker organizations for such organizations to nominate individuals to serve as members of the Board representing domestic workers.

(C) Selecting Individuals on the Board.—For each individual nominated under
subsection (B), the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress indicating whether the Secretary has decided to appoint the individual to the Board and the reasons for such decision.

(D) Definition of Eligible Worker Organization.—In this paragraph, the term “eligible worker organization” means an organization that—

(i) is not a hiring entity or employment agency;

(ii) represents members of the organization, including domestic workers;

(iii)(I) is described in paragraph (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code; and

(II) is organized and operated for the betterment of workers, including domestic workers;

(iv) engages in public advocacy to promote the health and well-being of domestic workers;
(v) has a governing structure that promotes the decision-making power of domestic workers; and

(vi) submits an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(3) DOMESTIC WORK HIRING ENTITY SEATS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall appoint members of the Board representing domestic work hiring entities from among individuals nominated by eligible hiring organizations under subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTION OF ELIGIBLE HIRING ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements on a competitive basis with eligible hiring organizations for such organizations to nominate individuals to serve as members of the Board representing domestic work hiring entities.

(C) SELECTING INDIVIDUALS ON THE BOARD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each individual nominated under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall submit a report to Con-
gress indicating whether the Secretary has
decided to appoint the individual to the
Board and the reasons for such decision.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINT-
MENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure
that—

(I) not less than 2 seats under
this paragraph are filled by an indi-
vidual who contracts with, or hires, 1
domestic worker to work in the resi-
dence of the individual;

(II) not less than 1 seat under
this paragraph is filled by a nomina-
tion from an eligible hiring organiza-
tion that is dedicated to the well-being
of domestic workers;

(III) not less than 1 seat under
this paragraph is filled by an indi-
vidual who relies on a personal or
home care aide financed through a
State Medicaid program under title
XIX of the Social Security Act (42
U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);
(IV) not less than 1 seat under this paragraph is filled by an individual who—

(aa) is an adult family member of a functionally disabled elderly individual, or an individual with a disability;

(bb) is an informal provider of in-home care to such functionally disabled elderly individual or individual with a disability; and

(cc) contracts with, or hires, 1 or more domestic workers to provide additional care for the functionally disabled elderly individual or individual with a disability;

(V) a single domestic work hiring entity does not fill more than 1 seat under this paragraph; and

(VI) any domestic work hiring entity serving on the Board satisfies the requirements under clause (iii).

(iii) **Disclosure of Labor Violations.**—
In general.—The Secretary shall require that each domestic work hiring entity that serves on the Board disclose to the Secretary, with respect to the preceding 5-year period—

(aa) any administrative merits determination, arbitral award or decision, or civil judgment, as determined by the Secretary, rendered against the entity for a violation of the labor laws listed in subclause (II); and

(bb) any steps taken by the entity to correct a violation of or improve compliance with such labor laws, including any agreement entered into with an enforcement agency.

Labor laws.—The labor laws described in this subclause are each of the following:

(bb) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.).


(III) RESPONSIBLE SOURCE.—

The Secretary shall consider information disclosed by a domestic work hiring entity under this clause to determine whether the entity has a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics for purposes of determining whether the entity shall serve on the Board.

(D) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE HIRING ORGANIZATION.—In this paragraph, the term “eligible hiring organization” means an organization that—

(i)(I) is an agency employing 2 or more domestic workers; or

(II) is an association of 2 or more individuals who hire or contract with domestic workers; and
(ii) submits an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(4) Chairperson.—The Board shall select a Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

(5) Executive Committee.—The Chairperson shall assign an executive committee of 3 members of the Board, including not less than 1 representative appointed under paragraph (2) and 1 representative appointed under paragraph (3). Such executive committee shall establish an agenda and a work plan for the Board.

(e) Terms.—

(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Board shall serve a term of 2 years.

(2) Initial Members.—The Secretary shall stagger the terms of the Board members such that—

(A) half of the initial members appointed to the Board serve a term of 4 years, including half of the members described in subsection (b)(1)(A) and half of the members described in subsection (b)(1)(B); and
(B) half of the initial members appointed
to the Board serve a term of 2 years, including
half of the members described in subsection
(b)(1)(A) and half of the members described in
subsection (b)(1)(B).

(3) Vacancies.—

(A) In general.—A vacancy on the
Board—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the
Board; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner
as the original appointment was made.

(B) presumption.—If a member of the
Board is unable to fill the duties of the member
in serving on the Board, or leaves the domestic
service industry, for a period that exceeds 90
days while serving on the Board, the seat of the
member shall be considered a vacancy for pur-
poses of this paragraph.

(d) Meetings.—

(1) In general.—The Board shall meet at the
call of the Chairperson.

(2) Public notice.—The call of the Chair-
person under paragraph (1) shall include notice to
the public of the meeting.
(3) Initial Meeting.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(e) Standards.—

(1) Process for recommending standards.—

(A) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Board shall issue recommendations to the Secretary for standards that affect the well-being of domestic workers, including recommendations for—

(i) minimum wage rates for domestic workers;

(ii) workplace standards for domestic workers, including standards for occupational safety and health, hours, benefits, and other standards that impact working conditions; and

(iii) implementing and enforcing the rights of domestic workers granted under this Act and other Federal laws, including rights for minimum wage and workplace standards.
(B) VOTING.—Any decision of the Board regarding a recommendation issued under sub-paragraph (A) shall be decided through a vote of the Board. In any such vote:

(i) Each voting member of the Board shall have 1 vote.

(ii) A quorum of the members of the Board shall be required to be in attendance at the vote. A quorum shall not be formed if there are in attendance fewer than—

(I) 2 members of the Board described in subsection (b)(1)(A); or

(II) 2 members of the Board described in subsection (b)(1)(B).

(iii) The vote shall be agreed to upon the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the members of the Board present and voting.

(2) RULEMAKING.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may issue a rule, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, regarding any standard recommended by the Board under paragraph (1).
(B) Decision.—

(i) In general.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a recommendation from the Board under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall issue a decision on—

(I) whether the Secretary will issue a rule under subparagraph (A) regarding such recommendation; and

(II) if the Secretary issues such a rule, whether the Secretary will deviate from such recommendation through such rule.

(ii) Explanatory statement.—If the Secretary decides not to issue a rule under subparagraph (A) regarding a recommendation under paragraph (1) or decides to deviate from such recommendation in such a rule, the Secretary shall have 90 days after receiving such recommendation to issue a statement explaining the decision.

(C) Minimum wage rates.—

(i) Limitation.—No standard included in a rule issued under subparagraph (A) may be for a minimum wage rate that
is less than any minimum wage rate in effect for domestic workers under State or local law or the wage rate in effect under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)).

(ii) Inflation.—

(I) Annual Increase.—Any standard for a minimum wage rate included in a rule issued under subparagraph (A) shall be increased annually based on the annual change in the median hourly wage of all employees as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and may not be decreased.

(II) Interaction with Board Recommendations.—If the Board does not include, in the recommendations submitted under paragraph (1), a recommended standard to raise the minimum wage rate for domestic workers, or the Board in the recommendations includes such a recommended standard but the Secretary decides not to issue a rule based on the recommended standard, the Sec-
retary shall, through a rule issued not later than 1 year after the issuance of the Board's recommendations under paragraph (1), provide that the minimum wage rate shall be increased annually based on the annual change in the median hourly wage of all employees as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with subclause (I).

(D) WORKPLACE STANDARDS.—No standard included in a rule issued under subparagraph (A) may be for a workplace standard that is less protective of domestic workers than any law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act for domestic workers under any State or local law.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For any recommendation made by the Board under paragraph (1) that the Secretary determines is not within the authority of the Secretary, the Secretary shall make a recommendation to Congress to take action on the recommendation.
(B) HEARING AND INVESTIGATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after such a recommendation is made by the Secretary to Congress under subparagraph (A), Congress shall conduct a hearing on and investigate the recommendation.

(C) RULEMAKING.—This paragraph is enacted by Congress—

(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(ii) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(f) POWERS.—

(1) HEARINGS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Board considers advisable to carry out this section.

(B) REQUIRED PUBLIC HEARINGS.—The Board shall, prior to issuing any recommendation under this section, hold public hearings to enable domestic workers across the United States to have access to the Board. Any such public hearing shall—

(i) be held at such a time, in such a location, and in such a facility that ensures accessibility for domestic workers;

(ii) include interpretation services in the languages most commonly spoken by domestic workers in the geographic region of the hearing;

(iii) be held in each of the regions served by the regional offices of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor; and

(iv) include worker organizations in helping to populate the hearings.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board may secure directly from a Federal agency such information as the Board considers necessary to carry out this section.

(B) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Chairperson of the Board, the head of the agency shall provide the information to the Board.

(3) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

(4) GIFTS.—The Board may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(g) BOARD PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(A) NON-FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—A member of the Board who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the
member is engaged in the performance of the
duties of the Board.

(B) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—A member of
the Board who is an officer or employee of the
Federal Government shall serve without com-
pensation in addition to the compensation re-
ceived for the services of the member as an offi-
cer or employee of the Federal Government.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the
Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per
diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for
an employee of an agency under subchapter I of
chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while
away from the home or regular place of business of
the member in the performance of the duties of the
Board.

(3) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the
Board may, without regard to the civil service
laws (including regulations), appoint and termi-
nate an executive director and such other addi-
tional personnel as are necessary to enable the
Board to perform the duties of the Board.

(B) REQUIRED STAFF MEMBERS.—The
Secretary shall, in accordance with subpara-
graph (A), designate no fewer than 2 full-time staff members to support the operation of the Board through logistical, administrative, and legislative activities.

(C) CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Board.

(D) COMPENSATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Chairperson of the Board may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

(ii) MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.—The rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) DETAIL OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—An employee of the Federal Government may be detailed to the Board without reimbursement.

(B) CIVIL SERVICE STATUS.—The detail of the employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Board may procure temporary and intermittent services in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Neither the nomination by an eligible worker organization of 1 or more individuals to serve as members of the Board, nor service on the Board by a representative of an eligible worker organization, shall—

(A) make the eligible worker organization subject to the reporting requirements for labor organizations under title II of the Labor-Man-
management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959  
(29 U.S.C. 431 et seq.); or

(B) be considered as a factor in any deter-
mination of whether the eligible worker organi-
zation is subject to such reporting require-
ments.

(2) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE WORKER ORGANI-
ZATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term
“eligible worker organization” has the meaning
given such term in subsection (b)(2)(D).

(i) PROHIBITED ACTS.—No domestic work hiring en-
tity may take any action prohibited under paragraph (6)
of section 117(b) with respect to a domestic worker par-
ticipating as a member of, or taking an action described
in paragraph (7) of such section with respect to, the
Board.

(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR STATE AND LOCAL
STANDARDS.—Nothing in this section shall preempt a
State or local law with greater protections for domestic
workers than the protections for such workers included in
a standard issued through a rule under subsection (e)(2).

(k) EFFECT ON EXISTING DOMESTIC WORKER BEN-
EFITS.—

(1) MORE PROTECTIVE.—Nothing in this sec-
tion shall be construed to diminish the obligation of
a domestic work hiring entity to comply with any contract, collective bargaining agreement, or any domestic worker benefit program or plan that provides greater rights or benefits to domestic workers than the rights established under this Act.

(2) LESS PROTECTIVE.—The rights established for domestic workers under this section shall not be diminished by any contract, collective bargaining agreement, or any benefit program or plan.

(l) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 6(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(3) by striking “Any employee” and inserting “(1) Subject to paragraph (2), any employee”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Secretary may, through a rule issued under section 201(e)(2) of the Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Act, establish a standard for requiring an employer to pay any employee who in any workweek is employed in domes-
SEC. 202. DOMESTIC WORKERS’ BENEFITS STUDY.

(a) Study.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study, which may be through a contract with another entity, for the purpose of providing information to labor organizations, domestic work hiring entities, and the general public concerning how to increase the number of domestic workers who have access to a secure retirement, affordable health care, unemployment insurance, life insurance, and other common benefits provided to employees of large private and public sector employers.

(2) MATTERS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include a review of each of the following:

(A) The levels of access to and usage of common work-related benefits for domestic workers, including retirement savings, health insurance and reduced health care costs, paid sick time, unemployment insurance, disability and life insurance, and paid family and medical leave.
(B) Barriers for domestic workers, including home care workers who provide services for a dependent family member, to—

(i) participate in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.);

(ii) obtain disability insurance;

(iii) participate in the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.);

(iv) otherwise access affordable health insurance; and

(v) access any other benefits described in subparagraph (A).

(C) Reforms necessary to increase access to work-related benefits for domestic workers, including how to ensure appropriate funding levels, portability across domestic work hiring entities, and effective strategies and processes for outreach and enrollment.

(D) The portability of work-related benefits for domestic workers and the laws, includ-
ing regulations, preventing innovation and improvement in the portability of such benefits.

(E) A comparison of the ability of domestic workers to access, be eligible for, and participate in public and private sector work-related benefits compared to such ability of other workers.

(F) Recommendations for ways to ensure domestic workers can access public benefits.

(G) Recommendations for innovations that would—

(i) ensure domestic workers could—

(I) access and use benefits, including the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.), the Medicaid program established under title XIX of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), unemployment insurance, any benefits provided under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
(Public Law 111–148), including the amendments made by that Act, paid family and medical leave, paid sick time, and any additional benefits identified by the Secretary, including such benefits that are portable from job to job; and

(II) have contributions for the benefits described in subclause (I) from multiple hiring entities as applicable;

(ii) provide adequate levels of such benefits for domestic workers; and

(iii) enable a domestic worker to have access to such benefits through multiple jobs the worker may have.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the President and Congress a report on the study conducted under subsection (a) that includes each of the following:

(1) The findings and conclusions of the study, including its findings and conclusions with respect to the matters described in subsection (a)(2).
(2) The recommendations for revising the laws, including regulations, which determine eligibility for public and private work-related benefits to increase access to, portability of, and eligibility for such benefits for domestic workers.

(3) Other information and recommendations with respect to such benefits for domestic workers as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 203. WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES GRANTS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor, after consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) TRAINING SERVICES; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.—The terms “training services” and “workforce investment activities” have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(b) NATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS.—Every 3 years, the Secretary shall, on a competitive basis, make grants to, or enter into contracts with, eligible entities to carry out the activities described in sub-
section (d). The Secretary shall make the grants, or enter into the contracts, for periods of 4 years.

(c) Eligibility.—

(1) Eligible Entities.—To be eligible to receive a grant or enter into a contract under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a nonprofit organization that is described in paragraph (3), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code;

(B) an organization with a board of directors, at least one-half of the members of which is comprised of—

(i) domestic workers; or

(ii) representatives of an organization of such workers, which organization is independent from all businesses, organizations, corporations, or individuals that would pursue any financial interest in conflict with that of the workers;

(C) an organization that is independent as described in subparagraph (B); and
(D) an organization that has expertise in domestic work and the workforce of domestic workers.

(2) PROGRAM PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant or enter into a contract under this section, an entity described in paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary of Labor a plan that describes a 4-year strategy for meeting the needs of domestic workers in the area to be served by such entity.

(B) CONTENTS.—Such plan shall—

(i) describe the domestic worker population to be served and identify the needs of the population to be served for workforce investment activities and related assistance and employment;

(ii) identify the manner in which the services to be provided will strengthen the ability of the domestic workers to be served to obtain or retain employment and to improve wages or working conditions, including upgraded employment in the field of domestic work; and
(iii) specifically address how the funding provided through the grant or contract for services under this section to domestic workers will improve wages and skills for domestic workers in a way that helps meet the need to recruit workers for and retain workers in in-demand occupations or careers.

(3) Awards and Administration.—The grants and contracts shall be awarded by the Secretary using full and open competitive procedures and shall be administered by the Secretary.

(d) Authorized Activities.—Funds made available under this section shall be used to carry out workforce investment activities and provide related assistance for domestic workers, which may include—

(1) outreach, employment, training, educational assistance, literacy assistance, English language and literacy instruction, worker safety training, supportive services, and school dropout prevention and recovery activities;

(2) follow-up services for those individuals placed in employment;

(3) development or education as needed by eligible individuals as identified;
(4) customized career and technical education in occupations that will lead to higher wages, enhanced benefits, and long-term employment in domestic work or another area; and

(5) the creation or maintenance of employment and training-related placement services, including digital placement services.

(e) FUNDING ALLOCATION.—From the funds appropriated and made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 1 percent for discretionary purposes related to carrying out this section, such as providing technical assistance to eligible entities.

(f) ELIGIBLE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—Each eligible entity shall prepare performance reports to report on outcomes achieved by the programs of workforce investment activities and related assistance carried out under this section. The performance report for an eligible entity shall include, with respect to each such program (referred to in this paragraph as a “program of study”) of such provider—

(1) information specifying the levels of performance achieved with respect to the primary indicators of performance described in subclauses (I) through (IV) of section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C.
3141(b)(2)(A)(i)) with respect to all individuals engaging in the program of study (or the equivalent);

(2) the total number of individuals exiting from the program of study (or the equivalent);

(3) the total number of participants who received training services through the program;

(4) the total number of participants who exited from training services, disaggregated by the type of entity that provided the training services, during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;

(5) the average cost per participant for the participants who received training services, disaggregated by the type of entity that provided the training services, during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years; and

(6) information on indicators specified by the Secretary concerning the impact of the training services on the wages, skills, recruitment, and retention of participants.

SEC. 204. REPORT ON CAREER PATHWAYS, TRAINING STANDARDS, AND APPRENTICESHIPS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor, acting after con-
sultation with the Secretary of Education and the Sec-
retary of Health and Human Services.

(b) Preparation.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall conduct
an interim study and a final study regarding the de-
velopment of career pathways, national training
standards, and credentials for domestic workers.

(2) Contents.—The study required under
paragraph (1) shall—

(A)(i) examine how the establishment of
career pathways, national training standards, or
credentials could enable the Nation to meet the
growing demand for domestic workers; and

(ii) make recommendations on whether
and, if so, how that establishment could im-
prove wages and working conditions across the
domestic worker industry; and

(B)(i) examine how the creation or expan-
sion of apprenticeship programs for domestic
workers, including apprenticeship programs
conducted at work sites of domestic workers
and apprenticeships that use peer educators
and peer mentors for such workers, could im-
prove opportunities for such workers; and
(ii) make recommendations on whether and, if so, how, that creation or expansion could improve wages and working conditions across the domestic worker industry.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The study shall be conducted in consultation with representatives of domestic workers, experts in the field of domestic work, and domestic worker-led organizations.

(e) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress an interim report containing the findings of the interim study under subsection (b).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a final report containing the findings of the final study under subsection (b).

TITLE III—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC WORKERS BILL OF RIGHTS

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:
(1) DOMESTIC WORKERS BILL OF RIGHTS.—

The term “domestic workers bill of rights”—

(A) means the rights and protections pro-

vided to domestic workers under this Act, and

the amendments made by this Act, including—

(i) coverage under the overtime re-

quirements of section 7 of the Fair Labor

Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207);

(ii) the right of live-in domestic em-

ployees to certain notices and communica-
tions under section 8 of such Act (29

U.S.C. 208);

(iii) any minimum wage for domestic

workers established through a rule issued

by the Secretary in accordance with section

201(c)(2);

(iv) the protection against retaliation

under section 15(a)(3) of the Fair Labor

Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C.

215(a)(3));

(v) the applicability of title VII of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a

et seq.) to employers of 1 or more employ-
ees;
(vi) the labor rights and privacy protections provided to domestic workers under subtitle B of title I, including—

(I) the right to a written agreement under section 110;

(II) the right to earned paid sick time provided under section 111;

(III) the fair scheduling practices required under section 112;

(IV) the right to request and receive temporary changes to scheduled work hours for certain personal events under section 113;

(V) the privacy protections under section 114;

(VI) the right to meal and rest breaks in accordance with section 115;

(VII) the protection from wage deductions for cash shortages, breakages, or loss under subsection (a) of section 116 and wage deductions or other penalties for communications described in subsection (b) of such section; and
(VIII) the protection against retaliation under section 117(b); and

(vii) the availability of—

(I) safety data sheets for household cleaning supplies in accordance with the consumer product safety standard promulgated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission under section 7 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056) and section 122(a);

(II) educational materials from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health relating to the health and safety of domestic workers who provide child care or cleaning services under section 122(b); and

(III) the national domestic worker hotline supported under section 121, including the phone number and other contact methods for the hotline; and

(B) includes any rules promulgated by the Secretary under this Act, or the amendments
made by this Act, and any standard rec-
ommended by the Board that is promulgated as
such a rule or otherwise implemented by the
Secretary.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-
ty” means—

   (A) an organization described in paragraph
   (3), (5), or (6) of section 501(c) of the Internal
   Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax-
   ation under section 501(a) of such Code that—

       (i) has a board of directors, at least

       one-half of the members of which is com-

       prised of—

           (I) domestic workers; or

           (II) representatives of organiza-

           tions of such workers, which organiza-

           tion is independent from all busi-

           nesses, organizations, corporations, or

           individuals that would pursue any fi-

           nancial interest in conflict with that

           of the workers;

       (ii) is independent, as described in

       clause (i)(II);

       (iii) has expertise in domestic service

       and the workforce of domestic workers,
and has a track record of working with domestic workers; and

(iv) operates in a jurisdiction with a significant population of domestic workers;
or

(B) a partnership of organizations described in subparagraph (A).

(3) Notice of domestic worker rights.—

The term “notice of domestic worker rights” means the document created and made available by the Secretary under section 302(a)(1).

SEC. 302. NOTICE OF DOMESTIC WORKER RIGHTS.

(a) Providing Notice of Rights to Domestic Workers.—

(1) Notice of rights.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall create, and make available, a notice of domestic worker rights document that describes the rights and protections provided by the domestic workers bill of rights and any other protections and other rights afforded under Federal law to domestic workers.

(B) Availability and accessibility of notice.—The notice of domestic worker rights shall be—
(i) a written document made available online, including through the website described in subsection (b); and

(ii) available in English, Spanish, and other languages understood by domestic workers, which shall be determined by the Secretary and include, at a minimum, the translation languages for the basic information fact sheet (or any successor document) produced by the Department of Labor.

(C) CONTENTS.—The notice of domestic worker rights shall include—

(i) an explanation of the domestic workers bill of rights;

(ii) a restatement of other Federal laws that apply to domestic workers, including—

(I) laws relating to wage and hour requirements for domestic workers, including minimum wage, overtime, travel time, recordkeeping, and other requirements;
(II) laws that provide protections for domestic workers against workplace discrimination and harassment;

(III) laws providing health and safety protections applicable to domestic workers;

(IV) laws that protect domestic workers from retaliation for the exercise of workplace rights provided to domestic workers; and

(V) laws, including the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), providing domestic workers with the right to organize and engage in protected concerted activities; and

(iii) at the end of the notice—

(I) a statement that domestic workers can access labor organizations to learn about their rights, and domestic work hiring entities can access domestic work hiring entity organizations to learn about their rights;

(II) a statement that State law may provide stronger employment protections in some instances; and
(III) a list of contact information for national domestic worker labor organizations and domestic work hiring entity organizations.

(2) GREATER PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this subsection shall affect any policies or practices of a domestic work hiring entity that provides greater, additional, or more generous wages, benefits, or working conditions to a domestic worker than required under this section.

(b) ESTABLISHING A DOMESTIC WORKERS RIGHTS WEBSITE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a single web page on the website of the Department of Labor that summarizes in plain language the rights of domestic workers under the domestic workers bill of rights.

SEC. 303. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC WORKERS BILL OF RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an Interagency Task Force on Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Enforcement (referred to in this section as the “Task Force”).

(b) MEMBERS.—The Task Force shall consist of—

(1) representatives of the Department of Labor selected by the Secretary, including representatives
of the Wage and Hour Division, Occupational Safety
and Health Administration, and Office of the Solic-
itor of Labor;

(2) representatives of the Department of Health
and Human Services selected by the Secretary of
Health and Human Services, including representa-
tives of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Serv-
dices and the Administration for Community Living;
and

(3) representatives of the Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission, selected by the Commis-
sion.

(e) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall hold
its first meeting by not later than 90 days after the date
of enactment of this Act.

(d) DUTIES.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING WORK-
PLACE CHALLENGES.—Beginning not later than 180
days after the date of enactment of this Act, the
Task Force shall—

(A) examine the issues and challenges fac-
ing domestic workers who come forward to en-
force their workplace rights;

(B) identify challenges agencies enforcing
these workplace rights have in reaching domes-
tic workers and enforcing, including by conducting hearings in each of the regions served by the regional offices of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor to hear directly from domestic workers, advocates, and officials or employees of such agencies in the regional and local areas; and

(C) develop a set of recommendations, including sample legislative language, on the best enforcement strategies to protect the workplace rights of domestic workers, including—

(i) how to reach, and enforce the rights of, domestic workers who work in private homes;

(ii) ways for Federal agencies to work together or conduct joint enforcement of workplace rights for domestic workers, as domestic workers who experience one type of violation are likely also experiencing other types of violations; and

(iii) ways the Task Force can work with State and local enforcement agencies on the enforcement of workplace rights for domestic workers.
(2) REPORT.—By not later than 1 year after the date of the first meeting of the Task Force, the Task Force shall prepare and submit a report to Congress regarding the recommendations described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) JOINT ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For a period of not more than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Task Force shall carry out such actions as the Task Force determines necessary to support joint enforcement by Federal agencies of violations of the rights of domestic workers.

(B) REPORT.—At the end of the 3-year period described in subparagraph (A), the Task Force shall submit a report to Congress regarding the efficacy of joint enforcement.

(4) AUDIT OF FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES.—By not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Task Force shall—

(A) conduct an audit of the Federal enforcement strategies relating to the rights of domestic workers; and
(B) prepare and submit to Congress a report regarding the results of the audit.

(5) Consultation regarding community-based enforcement demonstration projects.—Upon the request of the Secretary, the Task Force shall review, and provide recommendations regarding, the applications for community-based enforcement grants under section 304.

SEC. 304. NATIONAL GRANT FOR COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND ENFORCEMENT OF DOMESTIC WORKER RIGHTS.

(a) Program Authorized.—

(1) In general.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Secretary, after consultation with the Interagency Task Force on Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Enforcement, shall award grants to eligible entities to enable the eligible entities to expand and improve cooperative efforts between Federal agencies and members of the community, in order to—

(A) enhance the enforcement of the domestic workers bill of rights and other workplace rights provided to domestic workers under relevant Federal, State, and local laws;
(B) educate domestic workers of their rights under the domestic workers bill of rights and other workplace rights under Federal, State, and local laws;

(C) educate domestic work hiring entities regarding their responsibilities and obligations under the domestic workers bill of rights and other relevant Federal, State, and local laws; and

(D) assist domestic workers in pursuing their workplace rights under the domestic workers bill of rights and other relevant Federal, State, or local laws.

(2) Duration of Grants.—Each grant awarded under this section shall be for a period of not more than 3 years.

(b) Applications.—

(1) In general.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) Partnership Applications.—In the case of an eligible entity that is a partnership, the eligible entity may designate, in the application, a single or-
ganization in the partnership as the lead entity for purposes of receiving and disbursing funds.

(3) CONTENTS.—An application described in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of a plan for the demonstration project that the eligible entity proposes to carry out with a grant under this section, including a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan that reflects expected participation of, and partnership with, community partners; and

(B) information on the training and education that will be provided to domestic workers and domestic work hiring entities under such program.

(e) SELECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall award grants under this section on a competitive basis.

(2) DISTRIBUTION THROUGH REGIONS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that a grant is awarded to an eligible entity in each region represented by a regional office of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, to the extent practicable based on the
availability of appropriations and the applications submitted.

(d) Use of Funds.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use grant funds to develop a community partnership and establish and support, through the partnership, 1 or more of the following activities:

(1) Disseminating information and conducting outreach and training to educate domestic workers about the rights and protections provided under the domestic workers bill of rights.

(2) Conducting educational training for domestic work hiring entities about their obligations under the domestic workers bill of rights.

(3) Conducting orientations and training jointly with relevant Federal agencies, including the Interagency Task Force established under section 303, regarding the rights and protections provided under the domestic workers bill of rights.

(4) Providing mediation services between private-pay employers and workers.

(5) Providing assistance to domestic workers in filing claims relating to violations of the domestic workers bill of rights, either administratively or in court.
(6) Monitoring compliance by domestic work hiring entities with the domestic workers bill of rights.

(7) Establishing networks for education, communication, and participation in the community relating to the domestic workers bill of rights.

(8) Evaluating the effectiveness of programs designed to prevent violations of the domestic workers bill of rights and enforce the domestic workers bill of rights.

(9) Recruiting and hiring staff and volunteers for the activities described in this subsection.

(10) Producing and disseminating outreach and training materials.

(11) Any other activity as the Secretary may reasonably prescribe through notice and comment rulemaking.

(e) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall negotiate and finalize with the Secretary a memorandum of understanding that sets forth specific goals, objectives, strategies, and activities that will be carried out under the grant by the eligible entity through a community partnership.
(2) SIGNATURES.—A representative of the eligible entity receiving a grant (or, in the case of an eligible entity that is a partnership, a representative of each organization in the partnership) and the Secretary shall sign the memorandum of understanding under this subsection.

(3) REVISIONS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall be reviewed and revised by the eligible entity and the Secretary each year for the duration of the grant.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 305. ENCOURAGING THE USE OF FISCAL INTERMEDIARIES.

The Secretary of Labor is required within the first year to issue a rule to facilitate the use of fiscal intermediaries that enable payments between domestic workers and domestic work hiring entities, to improve transparency, enforcement, and working conditions of domestic workers.

SEC. 306. J–1 VISA PROGRAM.

(a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of Labor or the
States to enforce labor laws, or promulgate regulations, with respect to work performed by an individual who is—

(1) participating in an exchange visitor program described in section 62.31 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation); and

(2) present in the United States pursuant to a visa issued under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)).

(b) Notification of Rights.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and any sponsor designated under subsection (b) of section 62.31 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), to carry out an au pair program shall—

(A) notify each au pair participating in the program of his or her rights under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.); and

(B) provide to each such au pair—

(i) a description of the services provided by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor; and
(ii) information with respect to the manner in which the au pair may contact the Department of Labor to request assistance.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF DOMESTIC WORKER REQUIREMENTS.—The notice requirement under paragraph (1) shall be in addition to all other protections or notices that apply to a domestic worker who is also an individual participating in an au pair program.

SEC. 307. APPLICATION TO DOMESTIC WORKERS WHO PROVIDE MEDICAID-FUNDED SERVICES.

(a) REGULATIONS TO APPLY DOMESTIC WORKER PROTECTIONS AND RIGHTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services jointly shall develop and issue the following regulations:

(1) Regulations regarding the application of the protections and rights afforded to domestic workers including personal or home care aides who provide services described in subsection (b) that are funded under the State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) or under a waiver of such plan including through a contract or other arrangement with a managed care entity (as
defined in section 1932(a)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–2(a)(1)(B))), to individuals enrolled in such plan or waiver. The regulations issued under this paragraph shall recognize the role of self-directed care for individuals with disabilities and shall—

(A) protect, stabilize, and expand the domestic worker and personal or home care aide workforce;

(B) recognize the role of self-directed care for individuals with disabilities;

(C) prohibit States from requiring individuals with disabilities who self-direct their care to use their direct service budget to pay for costs resulting from the application of such protections and rights to domestic workers (such as paid sick time, penalties, or overtime pay) except to the extent that such costs are directly related to the provision of services described in subsection (b) to such individuals; and

(D) facilitate Federal and State compliance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and the holdings of the Supreme Court in
Olmstead v. L.C., 527 U.S. 581 (1999), and companion cases.

(2) Regulations regarding—

(A) mechanisms for States to use to pay for the costs described in paragraph (1)(C), including, to the extent the Secretaries determine appropriate, through the establishment of a dedicated State fund, using funds appropriated to a State agency, and using fiscal intermediaries; and

(B) how States may use funds provided as a result of the increased Federal medical assistance percentage for services provided by domestic workers under section 1905(ff) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 196d(ff)) (as added by section 401) for such costs.

(b) SERVICES DESCRIBED.—The services described in this subsection are the following:

(1) Home or community-based services provided under a waiver approved under subsection (c) or (d) of section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n).

(2) Home and community-based services provided under a State plan amendment under section 1915(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(i)).
(3) Self-directed personal assistance services provided under section 1915(j) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(j)).

(4) Home and community-based attendant services and supports provided under section 1915(k) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(k)).

(5) Home health care services provided under section 1905(a)(7) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(7)).

(6) Rehabilitative services provided under section 1905(a)(13) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(13)).

(7) Personal care services provided under section 1905(a)(24) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(24)).

(8) Home and community care for functionally disabled elderly individuals under section 1929 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396t).

(9) Community supported living arrangements services under section 1930 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u).

(10) Any services described in this subsection provided under a PACE program agreement in accordance with section 1934 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–4).
(11) Any services described in this subsection provided under a waiver approved under section 1115 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315).

(12) Any other services provided by a domestic worker who is a personal or home care aide that are funded under a State plan under title XIX of such Act or under a waiver of such plan, as the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may determine.

SEC. 308. DELAYED ENFORCEMENT FOR GOVERNMENT-FUNDED PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall delay all enforcement relating to the provisions of this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, with respect to a Federal, State, or local governmental agency, or an entity operating under a grant, contract, or other agreement for such agency until the day that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXTENSION OPTION.—The Secretary may extend the 2-year delay period in enforcement under subsection (a) with respect to a Federal, State, or local governmental agency, or an entity operating under a grant, contract, or other agreement for such agency for an additional 1-year period, if, through a process established by the Sec-
retary, the Secretary determines the delay appropriate. In applying the preceding sentence, a delay in issuing the regulations required under section 307 shall be deemed a reason to extend the delayed enforcement period.

(c) Delay of Enforcement Through Civil Actions by Domestic Workers Providing Services Funded Under Medicaid.—No action may be brought under section 118(a)(3) against a domestic work hiring entity that receives payment under a State Medicaid plan or waiver under title XIX of the Social Security Act for providing any services described in section 307(b), until on or after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—FUNDING

SEC. 401. Temporary Increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for Medicaid-Funded Services Provided by Domestic Workers.

(a) In General.—Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “and (aa)” and inserting “(aa), and (ff)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sub-section:
“(ff) **INCREASED FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY DOMESTIC WORKERS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding subsection (b), with respect to amounts expended by a State for medical assistance described in paragraph (2) that is provided by a personal or home care aide during a quarter within the twenty-quarter period beginning with the first quarter that begins after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Federal medical assistance percentage for the State and the quarter that applies to such expenditures shall be increased by 4 percentage points (not to exceed 100 percent).

“(2) **MEDICAL ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.**—The medical assistance described in this paragraph is the following:

“(A) Home or community-based services provided under a waiver approved under subsection (c) or (d) of section 1915.

“(B) Home and community-based services provided under a State plan amendment under section 1915(i).

“(C) Self-directed personal assistance services provided under section 1915(j).
“(D) Home and community-based attendant services and supports provided under section 1915(k).

“(E) Home health care services provided under subsection (a)(7).

“(F) Rehabilitative services provided under subsection (a)(13).

“(G) Personal care services provided under subsection (a)(24) of such Act.

“(H) Home and community care for functionally disabled elderly individuals under section 1929.

“(I) Community supported living arrangements services under section 1930.

“(J) Any services described in this paragraph that are provided under a PACE program agreement in accordance with section 1934.

“(K) Any services described in this paragraph that are provided under a waiver approved under section 1115.

“(L) Such other services provided by a personal or home care aide that are funded under the State plan or under a waiver of such plan, as the Secretary may determine.
“(3) PERSONAL OR HOME CARE AIDE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘personal or home care aide’ has the meaning given that term in section 2008(b)(6)(C) and includes any individual who provides medical assistance described in paragraph (2) for compensation.”.

(b) APPLICATION TO CHIP.—Section 2105(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) CHILD HEALTH ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DOMESTIC WORKERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and subsection (b), the Secretary shall pay to each State with a plan approved under this title, from its allotment under section 2104, an amount, for each quarter within the twenty-quarter period beginning with the first quarter that begins after the date of enactment of this paragraph, equal to the enhanced FMAP, increased by 4 percentage points (not to exceed 100 percent) of expenditures in the quarter for child health assistance and pregnancy-related assistance described in subparagraph (B) that are provided under the plan for
targeted low-income children and targeted low-income women.

“(B) Child health assistance and pregnancy-related assistance described.—The child health assistance and pregnancy-related assistance described in this subparagraph are the following:

“(i) Home and community-based health care services and related supportive services under paragraph (14) of section 2110 (other than training for family members, and minor modifications to the home).

“(ii) Rehabilitative services under paragraph (24) of section 2110.”.

SEC. 402. PROCESS FOR DETERMINING AN INCREASED FMAP TO ENSURE A ROBUST HOME CARE WORKFORCE UNDER MEDICAID.

(a) Data Collection.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (referred to in this section as “ASPE”), shall enter into arrangements with States to collect State Medicaid program data on the personal or home care aide workforce. The data collected under such arrangements shall include the following:
(1) Rates of retention and turnover of personal or home care aides by program type and State.

(2) Causes of such turnover.

(3) Numbers and types of personal or home care aides impacted by this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including, but not limited to, with respect to—

(A) personal or home care aides providing services to individuals who are enrolled in a State Medicaid program, including, in the case of individuals enrolled under a waiver of such program, the types of waivers involved; and

(B) personal or home care aides providing services to individuals who are not enrolled in a State Medicaid program.

(4) Wages earned by personal or home care aides in each State.

(5) Variations in wages across types of employers of personal or home care aides.

(6) Any other such data as ASPE determines relevant to studying how to improve the recruitment and retention of the personal or home care aide workforce.

(b) PROPOSED FMAP INCREASE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the data collected under arrangements entered into under subsection (a), ASPE shall determine a proposed increased FMAP for amounts expended by a State for medical assistance described in section 1905(ff)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)(2)) (as added by section 401) under the State Medicaid program that is provided by a personal or home care aide.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The proposed increased FMAP shall be designed to do the following:

   (A) Provide adequate reimbursement under State Medicaid programs for increased costs for Federal, State, and local changes in wages and benefits for personal or home care aides as a result of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

   (B) Improve the rates of retention and recruitment of personal or home care aides who provide medically necessary services.

   (C) Ensure the independence and integration of individuals with disabilities who rely on personal or home care aides.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In determining such proposed increased FMAP, ASPE shall consult with the Domestic Worker Wage and Standards Board and
shall provide that Board with the opportunity to make formal written comments on ASPE’s final proposed increased FMAP before the report required under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress.

(c) Report.—

(1) Deadline.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, ASPE shall submit a report to Congress that includes the following:

(A) The proposed increased FMAP determined by ASPE.

(B) An explanation of the benefits of using the proposed increased FMAP calculation for—

(i) the personal or home care aide workforce; and

(ii) elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities who are provided medical assistance described in section 1905(ff)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)(2)) (as added by section 401) by a personal or home care aide, as well as to family caregivers.

(C) The written comments, if any, submitted by the Domestic Worker Wage and Standards Board to ASPE prior to the submission of the report.
(D) Suggestions for how States and the Federal Government can improve the process of obtaining timely, uniform data under State Medicaid programs regarding the personal or home care aide workforce.

(2) Optional Addendum.—Not later than 90 days after the report required under paragraph (1) is submitted to Congress, the Domestic Worker Wage and Standards Board may submit an addendum to the report to Congress that contains the Board’s views regarding the proposed increased FMAP and report submitted by ASPE.

(d) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Personal or Home Care Aide.—The term “personal or home care aide” has the meaning given that term in section 1905(ff)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)(3)).

(2) FMAP.—The term “FMAP” means the Federal medical assistance percentage, as defined in section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)), as determined without regard to this section.

(3) State.—The term “State” has the meaning given that term in section 1101 of the Social Se-
(4) STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM.—The term “State Medicaid program” means, with respect to a State, the program for medical assistance carried out by a State under a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) and any waiver of that plan.

SEC. 403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, such sums as may be necessary.