

**PAID MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (EXCERPT)**  
**Act 338 of 2018**

\*\*\*\*\* 408.963.amended THIS SECTION IS REVIVED EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 21, 2025 \*\*\*\*\*

**408.963.amended Earned sick time to be provided by employer; accrual; use; "year" defined; workweek; compliance; pay rate; "normal hourly wage" defined; replacement worker not required.**

Sec. 3. (1) Each employer shall provide earned sick time to each of the employer's employees in this state.

(a) Employees of a small business shall accrue a minimum of one hour of earned sick time for every 30 hours worked but shall not be entitled to use more than 40 hours of paid earned sick time in a year unless the employer selects a higher limit. If an employee of a small business accrues more than 40 hours of earned sick time in a calendar year, the employee shall be entitled to use an additional 32 hours of unpaid earned sick time in that year, unless the employer selects a higher limit. Employees of a small business must be entitled to use paid earned sick time before using unpaid earned sick time.

(b) All other employees shall accrue a minimum of one hour of paid earned sick time for every 30 hours worked but shall not be entitled to use more than 72 hours of paid earned sick time per year, unless the employer selects a higher limit.

(c) Earned sick time shall carry over from year to year, but a small business is not required to permit an employee to use more than 40 hours of paid earned sick time and 32 hours of unpaid earned sick time in a single year, and other employers are not required to permit an employee to use more than 72 hours of paid earned sick time in a single year.

(2) Earned sick time as provided in this section shall begin to accrue on the effective date of this law, or upon commencement of the employee's employment, whichever is later. An employee may use accrued earned sick time as it is accrued, except that an employer may require an employee hired after April 1, 2019, to wait until the ninetieth calendar day after commencing employment before using accrued earned sick time.

(3) For purposes of subsection (1), "year" shall mean a regular and consecutive twelve-month period, as determined by an employer.

(4) For purposes of earned sick time accrual under this act, an employee who is exempt from overtime requirements under section 13(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 USC 213(a)(1), is assumed to work 40 hours in each workweek unless the employee's normal work week is less than 40 hours, in which case earned sick time accrues based upon that normal workweek.

(5) An employer other than a small business is in compliance with this section if the employer provides any paid leave in at least the same amounts as that provided under this act that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions provided in this act and that is accrued at a rate equal to or greater than the rate described in subsections (1) and (2). An employer that is a small business is in compliance with this section if the employer provides paid leave in at least the same amounts as that provided under this act that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions provided in this act and that is accrued at a rate equal to or greater than the rate described in subsections (1) and (2) provided further that that employees of the small business are entitled to use paid earned sick time before using unpaid earned sick time. For purposes of this subsection, "paid leave" includes but is not limited to paid vacation days, personal days, and paid time off.

(6) An employer shall pay each employee using paid earned sick time at a pay rate equal to the greater of either the normal hourly wage for that employee or the minimum wage established under the workforce opportunity wage act, 2014 PA 138, MCL 408.411 to 408.424, but not less than the minimum wage rate established in section 4 of the workforce opportunity wage act, 2014 PA 138, MCL 408.414. For any employee whose hourly wage varies depending on the work performed, the "normal hourly wage" means the average hourly wage of the employee in the pay period immediately prior to the pay period in which the employee used paid earned sick time.

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

**History:** 2018, Act 338, Eff. Mar. 29, 2019;—Am. 2018, Act 369, Eff. Mar. 29, 2019;—2018, Act 338, Eff. Feb. 21, 2025.

**Compiler's note:** Public Act 338 was proposed by initiative petition pursuant to Const. 1963, art 2, section 9. On September 5, 2018, the initiative petition was approved by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the Senate and an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and filed with the Secretary of State on September 5, 2018.

For the transfer of powers and duties of the department of licensing and regulatory affairs to the department of labor and economic opportunity, see E.R.O. No. 2019-3, compiled at MCL 125.1998.

See *Mothering Justice v Attorney General*, case no. 165325, July 31, 2024. The Michigan Supreme Court held that 2018 PA 369 was unconstitutional and, therefore void and revived the original initiative as enacted by the Legislature on September 5, 2018, effective Rendered Tuesday, February 11, 2025

February 21, 2025. Therefore, the section above is as it was enacted before being amended by 2018 PA 369.