CLIENT ALERTS

Earned Sick Time Act Amended! The More Manageable Law Takes Immediate Effect for Most, but Employers Have 30 Days to Draft Policies

Client Alert

2.21.2025

In a late-night session, the Michigan Legislature has amended the Earned Sick Time Act ("Amended ESTA") eliminating many of the most glaring concerns of employers in implementing the law. The Amended ESTA, which the Governor is expected to sign, requires employers to provide sick time that either accrues at one hour per 30 hours worked or frontloads 72 hours (40 hours for small businesses) for full-time employees and part-time employees' hours may be pro-rated. If hours are frontloaded, there is no carryover requirement for unused sick time. In addition, employers can require sick time to be used in one-hour increments and also, with caveats, enforce call-in procedures which close a loophole that could have been disastrous in the original law.

The Amended ESTA also eliminated the presumption of retaliation for any adverse personnel action that occurs within 90 days and eliminates a private right of action. Companies with collective bargaining agreements also have some clarity under the amendments.

While the law takes immediate effect, employers do have a 30-day window to post notice and finalize policies to comply with the law. Smaller businesses have until October 1, 2025, before the law impacts them.

Below is a comparison of the original version compared to the new 2025 Amended Act (column on the right):

	Earned Sick Time Act, Original Version	2025 Amended Act
Increments of Use	Payroll increment or 1 hour, whichever is less	1 hour



Small Employer Definition	Less than 10 employees	10 or fewer Provides delayed compliance date of October 1, 2025
Employees Exempt	Employees of the Federal Government	1. Employees of the Federal Government 2. Independent Contractors 3. Unpaid trainees and interns 4. Minors 5. Seasonal (not expressly excluded but Act does not mandate use within the first 120 days of employment)
When Accrual Begins	2/21/25	2/21/25
When Employers Must Give Written Notice & Display Poster	2/21/25	30 days from Amendment

Frontload Allowed	Silent	Expressly permits Pro-rating hours for part-time is allowed Benefits of frontloading include: 1. No carryover required; 2. Not required to calculate and track accrual; and 3. Not required to pay employee the earned sick time at end of the year
Carryover/Usage Requirements	All unused earned sick time carries over from year to year; however, an employer is not required to permit an employee to use more than the annual allowed maximum time (paid or unpaid) in a 12-month period.	If frontloaded, no carryover requirement If accrued, up to 72 hours (40 hours for small businesses)
Definition of Family Member	Included any other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.	Removes "or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship"

Remedies	Filing Administrative Complaint or Private Right of Action	Administrative Claims (civil fine of 8 times the employee's hourly wage if Act is violated) Eliminates Private Right of Action Eliminates rebuttable presumption against the employer
Claim Period	Not later than 3 years after alleged violation	Not later than 3 years after alleged violation
Wage Rate	LEO interpreted this to be regular rate of pay (Act stated "normal hourly wage")	Base wage Does not include overtime, bonuses, tips, commissions
Payment of Unused Accrued Time at Termination	Not Required	Not Required
Requirement to create separate bank of time	None	None
Notification Requirements	Foreseeable – 7 days Unforeseeable – as soon as practicable	Foreseeable – 7 days Unforeseeable – as soon as practicable <u>OR</u> in accordance with the employer's written policy

Documentation Requirements	Provide documentation within a reasonable time	Provide requested documentation within 15 days
Notice and Posting Requirements	2/21/25	30 days from Amendment
Waiting Period for New Employees	90 days after commencing employment to use accrued earned sick time	120 days after commencing employment to use accrued earned sick time
Collective Bargaining Agreement	LEO interpreted this to not impact existing CBAs <u>if</u> it addresses sick time	Does not impact existing CBAs (for a maximum of 3 years); exemption for multi- employer plans

Overall, the Amended ESTA provides relief for employers struggling with figuring out how to comply with the original law. However, this remains an extremely complex law that will require careful policy drafting. Butzel's labor and employment attorneys stand ready to advise on this matter.

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