



Committee: Joint GO/HHS
Committee Review: Completed
Staff: Christine Wellons, Senior Legislative Attorney
Purpose: Final action – vote expected
Keywords: #ParentalLeave

AGENDA ITEM #6B
July 26, 2022
Action

SUBJECT

Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

Lead Sponsor: Councilmember Friedson

Co-Sponsors: Councilmember Hucker, Council President Albornoz, Councilmembers Katz and Navarro, Council Vice-President Glass, and Councilmembers Rice, Riemer, and Jawando

EXPECTED ATTENDEES

N/A

COUNCIL DECISION POINTS & COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

- Roll call vote on whether to enact Bill 10-22 with amendments, as recommended (6-0) by the joint GO/HHS Committee.

DESCRIPTION/ISSUE

Council Bill 10-22 would:

- (1) require the County to provide paid parental leave to County employees prior to the effective date of the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program;
- (2) require the County to pay an employee's salary, minus benefits under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program, for certain leave taken under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program; and
- (3) generally amend personnel and human resources laws affecting County employees.

SUMMARY OF KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

- The GO/HHS Committee voted (6-0) to recommend the enactment of Bill 10-22 with amendments to:
 - include the parents of stillborn children within the scope of the bill;
 - clarify that paid parental leave taken by County employees must not count against other types of leave for County employees (except for FMLA leave); and
 - clarify that an employee must not be required to exhaust other leave provided for under the law (e.g., annual leave or sick leave) prior to being about to use parental leave.
- The RESJ Impact Statement became available after the GO/HHS worksession on the bill. The Council might wish to consider an additional amendment based upon the RESJ analysis. See page 6 of the Staff Report.

This report contains:

Staff Report	Pages 1-7
Bill 10-22	© 1
Law Comparison Chart	© 7
LRR	© 9
Sponsor’s Memorandum	© 8
Fiscal Impact Statement	© 11
Economic Impact Statement	© 16
Racial Equity and Social Justice Impact Statement	© 22
Public Testimony	
Darryl Gorman	© 28
Jacquelyn Williams	© 29
Linda Plummer	© 31
Zelda Wafer-Jones	© 33

Alternative format requests for people with disabilities. If you need assistance accessing this report you may [submit alternative format requests](#) to the ADA Compliance Manager. The ADA Compliance Manager can also be reached at 240-777-6197 (TTY 240-777-6196) or at adacompliance@montgomerycountymd.gov

M E M O R A N D U M

July 21, 2022

TO: County Council

FROM: Christine Wellons, Senior Legislative Attorney

SUBJECT: Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

PURPOSE: Action – Roll-call vote required

JOINT GO/HHS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: Enact Bill 10-22 with amendments.

Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave, sponsored by Lead Sponsor Councilmember Friedson and Co-Sponsors Councilmember Hucker, Council President Albornoz, Councilmembers Katz and Navarro, Council Vice-President Glass, and Councilmembers Rice, Riemer, and Jawando, was introduced on June 14, 2022. A public hearing was held on July 12, 2022. A joint GO/HHS Committee worksession was held on July 14, 2022.¹

The bill would:

- (1) require the County to provide paid parental leave to County employees prior to the effective date of the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program;
- (2) require the County to pay an employee’s salary, minus benefits under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program, for certain leave taken under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program; and
- (3) generally amend personnel and human resources laws affecting County employees.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of Bill 10-22 is to provide paid parental leave to County employees and to supplement the State’s Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program for County employees. The State FAMLI program will be established through Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland. Currently, County personnel regulations allow a County employee to use up to 720 hours (within a 24 month period) of certain other types of paid or unpaid leave (e.g., sick leave or annual leave) as “parental leave” to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child.

Under Bill 10-22, there would be a new category of paid parental leave for County employees. The leave would consist of 240 paid hours of parental leave. This leave could be used *in addition to*

¹ #ParentalLeave

other accumulated leave; it would not count against the employee's sick, annual or personal leave. Once the State's new FAMILI program becomes operational in 2025, County employees would continue to receive 240 hours of fully paid parental leave; the employee's leave would be paid in part by the FAMILI program. The remainder of the salary would be paid by the County. In effect, the County would be supplementing the State FAMILI program to ensure that a County employee receives 240 of fully paid parental leave during a 12-month period.

BILL SPECIFICS

Bill 10-22 would establish two different paid parental leave systems depending upon the status of the state law: one system for the time period before the State's FAMILI program becomes operational in 2025, and a different system for the time period after the State's FAMILI program becomes operational.

Prior to the State's FAMILI program, the bill would require the County to provide up to 240 paid hours of parental leave (within a 12 month period) to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child. This parental leave would run concurrently with federal FMLA leave, but it would not count against any other employee leave (*e.g.*, sick or annual leave).

Once the FAMILI program becomes operational on January 1, 2025, a new set of County provisions would take effect under the bill, in order to coordinate the County and State leave programs. A County employee would continue to receive 240 hours of fully paid parental leave within a 12-month period, but the County would pay the portion of the employee's salary that is not covered by FAMILI payments.

The chart attached at ©7 illustrates *parental leave* requirements under: (1) the current County law; (2) Bill 10-22 before the State FAMILI program comes online; and (3) Bill 10-22 after the State FAMILI program comes online.

Under Bill 10-22, the paid parental leave requirement "must not be construed to diminish any employee leave required by a collective bargaining agreement".

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Acting OHR Director Gorman, on behalf of the County Executive, testified in support of Bill 10-22. The African American Health Program and the Community Action Partnership also have submitted testimony in favor of Bill 10-22. *See* ©29.

SUMMARY OF IMPACT STATEMENTS

Fiscal Impact Statement. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates that implementation of the bill would cost the County approximately \$1 million annually. This includes the paid leave itself, additional staff (2.5 FTE) for the Office of Human Resources, and costs to update leave systems. At the GO/HHS worksession on Bill 22-22, Councilmembers and OMB staff discussed whether 2.5 FTEs were needed to implement the bill. OMB has explained that OHR is currently at capacity and cannot add any additional work (whether through this bill or otherwise) without additional staff. OMB also has noted that parental and other family and medical leave involve

the review and processing of confidential personnel information. Council staff notes that even if Bill 22-22 were not enacted, the County would face new costs associated with the State's Time to Care Act (discussed below).

Economic Impact Statement. The Office of Legislative Oversight (OLO) anticipates that Bill 22-22 would have a slight positive impact upon economic conditions in the County.

Racial Equity and Social Justice Impact Statement. Due to a lack of data on leave usage by race and ethnicity, OLO was not able to definitively conclude whether Bill 22-22 would have a positive or negative impact on racial equity and social justice. Noting systemic wage inequities, OLO noted that White employees disproportionately would be receiving higher pay for leave than BIPOC employees. OLO also notes in its analysis that paid leave is considered a best practice nationally for improving racial equity outcomes.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE WORKSESSION

The joint GO/HHS Committee considered the following issues and adopted the following amendments in connection with Bill 10-22. The joint Committee voted (6-0) to enact Bill 10-22 with amendments.

1. **Amendment by Councilmember Navarro Regarding Parents of Stillborn Children**

Without objection, the joint Committee adopted the following amendment by Councilmember Navarro:

Amend lines 10-16 as follows.

(b) *Paid parental leave – required.*

(1) The County must provide paid parental leave under this Section to a part-time or full-time County employee who:

(A) has been in a County merit system position for at least 6 consecutive months; and

(B) is the parent of a newborn child, a stillborn child, a newly adopted child, or a newly placed foster child.

Amend lines 23-25 as follows.

(3) The paid parental leave under this Section must be used within 12 months of the birth or stillbirth of the child, the adoption of the child, or the placement of the child in foster care.

Amend lines 55-58 as follows.

Parental FAMILI leave means FAMILI leave, taken by an employee who is a parent, to care for a newborn child, a newly adopted child, or a newly placed foster child within 12 months of the child’s birth, adoption, or placement. Parental FAMILI leave includes FAMILI leave taken by an employee who is the parent of a stillborn child within 12 months of the stillbirth.

2. Maryland – Time to Care Act of 2022

The Committee considered the changing requirements of state law. As mentioned above, Maryland’s Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMILI) program will be established through Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland (the “Time to Care Act”). The purpose of the FAMILI program is to establish a state-managed insurance program, through which eligible employees in Maryland will be able to recoup a portion of their salaries (up to \$1,000 a week), for up to 12 weeks annually, of certain family or medical leave that otherwise would be unpaid.

The types of leave covered by the program will include, among other types of family and medical leave, leave to care for a newborn child or a child newly placed for adoption or foster care. To qualify for payments under the FAMILI program, an employee first would need to “exhaust all employer-provided leave that is not required to be provided under law”.

While a payroll tax to fund the program will become effective in October 2023, Marylanders will not be able to make claims on the fund until January 1, 2025. Employers may apply to the Maryland Department of Labor to be exempt from the requirements of the program, if the employer provides greater benefits than the State FAMILI program offers.

The state must adopt regulations, on or before June 1, 2023, to implement the FAMILI program. For general FAQs on the state FAMILI program, see <https://ogletree.com/insights/marylands-time-to-care-act-frequently-asked-questions-about-paid-family-and-medical-leave-benefits-for-maryland-workers/>.

3. Other Jurisdictions

The Committee noted the approaches of other jurisdictions towards paid parental leave.

- Federal government – Under the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, eligible federal employees may take up to 12 weeks of paid parental leave in connection with the birth or placement (for adoption or foster care) of a child. The employee may not use any paid parental leave unless the employee agrees in writing, before commencement of the leave, to subsequently work for the employer for at least 12 weeks. [Paid Parental Leave | U.S. Department of Labor \(dol.gov\)](#)
- Other states – The District of Columbia and several other states – including California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Washington, Connecticut, Oregon,

Colorado, Rhode Island, and Delaware – have enacted paid family leave laws. The number of weeks available for paid parental leave per year varies between 5 weeks and 12 weeks. The maximum weekly benefit under the laws varies between \$780 (Connecticut) and \$1,446 (Oregon). See [State Paid Family Leave Laws Across the U.S. | Bipartisan Policy Center](#)

4. **Relationship of Paid Parental Leave to Other Leave – Potential Clarifying Amendments**

The intent behind Bill 10-22 is that:

- paid parental leave taken by County employees must not count against other types of leave for County employees (except for FMLA leave); and
- an employee must not be required to exhaust other leave provided for under the law (e.g., annual leave or sick leave) prior to being about to use parental leave.

To reflect these intentions, the Committee adopted (without objection) the following clarifying amendments to the bill.

Amend lines 35-40 as follows.

(d) Relationship to other employee leave.

(1) Concurrence of leave.

(A) Except as provided in [[paragraph (2)]] subparagraph (B) of this [[subsection]] paragraph, parental leave taken under this Section must not count against any other type of leave of the employee.

[[(2)]] (B) Parental leave taken under this Section must run concurrently with any FMLA leave of the employee.

(2) Exhaustion of other leave – not required. Prior to taking parental leave under this Section, an employee must not be required to exhaust any other type of leave provided to the employee under a collective bargaining agreement or other applicable law, including County personnel regulations.

Amend lines 84-86 as follows.

(d) Relationship to ~~[[FMLA]]~~ other employee leave.

(1) Concurrence of leave.

(A) [[To the extent permitted under the State FAMILI program and other applicable law,]] Except as provided under paragraph (2) of this subsection, parental FAMILI leave taken under this Section must not count against any other type of leave of the employee.

(B) [[parental]] Parental FAMILI leave must run concurrently with FMLA leave.

(2) Exhaustion of other leave – not required. Prior to taking parental FAMILI leave under this Section, an employee must not be required to exhaust any other type of leave provided to the employee under a collective bargaining agreement or other applicable law, including County personnel regulations.

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL AMENDMENTS

The RESJ Statement, issued on July 15, 2022, raised several issues that were not available to the GO/HHS Committee during its worksession on July 14. As a result of the RESJ analysis, the Council might wish to further consider the following issues and potential amendments.

1. Require OLO Evaluation of Leave Usage by Race

In the RESJ Statement, OLO noted that additional data on paid parental leave utilization rates would be required to offer a more definitive RESJ assessment of the bill. Therefore, the Council might wish to adopt the following amendment to require an OLO assessment of the bill after one year.

Add the following new section to the bill.

Sec. 3. Required Assessment. By January 1, 2024, the Office of Legislative Oversight must provide to the Council: (1) data, which must be provided to the Office of Legislative Oversight by the Office of Human Resources in analyzable form, regarding County employee parental leave usage by race, ethnicity, occupational class, and wages; (2) a racial equity and social justice assessment of the implementation of this Act; and (3) any recommendations to improve the racial equity and social justice impacts of this Act, based upon its implementation.

2. Potentially Provide Greater Benefits to Employees with Lower Incomes

OLO noted in the RESJ statement that one way to narrow inequities would be to provide additional leave to lower income employees than is provided to higher income employees. Council staff suggests that further study should be conducted to determine how paid parental leave is utilized by race, ethnicity, and salary during the initial implementation of the bill. At this time, it

is unclear what wage, if any, would be the best cut-off point between greater and lower benefits. In addition, the Council might wish to consult with labor partners and the Executive on this issue.

3. Potential Inclusion of Contractual Employees

OLO also noted in the RESJ statement that including contractual employees within the scope of the bill might benefit racial equity, noting:

- While the number and demographics of the County’s contractor workforce remain unknown, the size and functions of contracts with the Departments of Health of Human Services, Environmental Protection, and General Services for human services, recycling, trash hauling, and facility and maintenance services suggests a disproportionately BIPOC and low-income workforce that would especially benefit from paid parental leave.

Council staff suggest that, as noted by OLO, additional information about the contractor workforce would be beneficial. In addition, Council staff notes that amendments to the procurement law would be required in order to include contractors, and that the fiscal impact of their inclusion is unknown. It also should be noted that contractors, like other Maryland employers, will become subject to the requirements of the State’s Time to Care Act.

NEXT STEP: Roll call vote on whether to enact Bill 10-22, as amended by the joint GO/HHS Committee.

NOTE: If the full Council adopts any additional amendments that were not presented to the GO/HHS Committee, a motion will need to precede the roll call.

This packet contains:

	<u>Circle #</u>
Bill 10-22	© 1
Law Comparison Chart	© 7
LRR	© 9
Sponsor’s Memorandum	© 8
Fiscal Impact Statement	© 11
Economic Impact Statement	© 16
Racial Equity and Social Justice Impact Statement	© 22
Public Testimony	
Darryl Gorman	© 28
Jacquelyn Williams	© 29
Linda Plummer	© 31
Zelda Wafer-Jones	© 33

Bill No. 10-22
Concerning: Personnel and Human
Resources – Paid Parental Leave
Revised: 7/20/2022 Draft No. 2
Introduced: June 14, 2022
Expires: December 23, 2022
Enacted: _____
Executive: _____
Effective: _____
Sunset Date: _____
Ch. _____, Laws of Mont. Co. _____

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Lead Sponsor: Councilmember Friedson

Co-Sponsors: Councilmember Hucker, Council President Albornoz, Councilmembers Navarro and Katz, Council Vice-President Glass, and Councilmembers Rice, Riemer, and Jawando

AN ACT to:

- (1) require the County to provide paid parental leave to County employees prior to the effective date of the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program;
- (2) require the County to pay an employee’s salary, minus benefits under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program, for certain leave taken under the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program; and
- (3) generally amend personnel and human resources laws affecting County employees.

By amending

Montgomery County Code
Chapter 33, Personnel and Human Resources
Sections 33-27 and 33-28

Boldface	<i>Heading or defined term.</i>
<u>Underlining</u>	<i>Added to existing law by original bill.</i>
[Single boldface brackets]	<i>Deleted from existing law by original bill.</i>
<u>Double underlining</u>	<i>Added by amendment.</i>
[[Double boldface brackets]]	<i>Deleted from existing law or the bill by amendment.</i>
* * *	<i>Existing law unaffected by bill.</i>

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland approves the following Act:

1 **Sec. 1. Sections 33-27 and 33-28 are amended as follows:**

2 **33-27. Paid Parental Leave – Prior to Commencement of the State Family and**
 3 **Medical Leave Insurance Program.**

4 (a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the
 5 meanings indicated.

6 FMLA leave means employee leave under the federal Family and
 7 Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C § 2601 et seq., as amended.

8 Parent means a biological parent, an adoptive parent, or a foster parent.

9 Parent includes the spouse or domestic partner of a parent.

10 (b) Paid parental leave – required.

11 (1) The County must provide paid parental leave under this Section
 12 to a part-time or full-time County employee who:

13 (A) has been in a County merit system position for at least 6
 14 consecutive months; and

15 (B) is the parent of a newborn child, a stillborn child, a newly
 16 adopted child, or a newly placed foster child.

17 (2) The paid parental leave under this Section must consist of up to:

18 (A) 240 hours within a 12-month period, for an employee
 19 scheduled to work 40 hours per week; or

20 (B) a prorated amount within a 12-month period, for an
 21 employee scheduled to work more or less than 40 hours a
 22 week.

23 (3) The paid parental leave under this Section must be used within 12
 24 months of the birth or stillbirth of the child, the adoption of the
 25 child, or the placement of the child in foster care.

26 (c) Continuance of salary and benefits.

27 (1) The County must continue to pay an employee on parental
 28 leave under this Section the full salary of the employee.

29 (2) An employee on parental leave under this Section must
 30 continue to receive employee insurance benefits.

31 (3) An employee on parental leave under this Section must
 32 continue to receive retirement credit under the Employees’
 33 Retirement System in Article III or the Retirement Savings Plan
 34 in Article VIII, as applicable.

35 (d) Relationship to other employee leave.

36 (1) Concurrence of leave.

37 (A) Except as provided in [[paragraph (2)]] subparagraph (B)
 38 of this [[subsection]] paragraph, parental leave taken under
 39 this Section must not count against any other type of leave
 40 of the employee.

41 ~~[[2]]~~ (B) Parental leave taken under this Section must run
 42 concurrently with any FMLA leave of the employee.

43 (2) Exhaustion of other leave – not required. Prior to taking parental
 44 leave under this Section, an employee must not be required to
 45 exhaust any other type of leave provided to the employee under a
 46 collective bargaining agreement or other applicable law,
 47 including County personnel regulations.

48 (e) Collective bargaining. This Section must not be construed to
 49 diminish any employee leave required by a collective bargaining
 50 agreement under this Chapter.

51 (f) Regulations. The Executive may adopt Method (2) regulations to
 52 implement this Section.

53 **33-28. Paid Parental Leave – County supplement to the State Family and**
 54 **Medical Leave Insurance Program.**

55 (a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the
 56 meanings indicated.

57 FAMLI leave means employee leave under the State FAMLI Program.

58 FMLA leave means employee leave under the federal Family and
 59 Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C § 2601 et seq., as amended.

60 Parent means a biological parent, an adoptive parent, or a foster parent.

61 Parent includes the spouse or domestic partner of a parent.

62 Parental FAMLI leave means FAMLI leave, taken by an employee who
 63 is a parent, to care for a newborn child, a newly adopted child, or a
 64 newly placed foster child within 12 months of the child’s birth,
 65 adoption, or placement. Parental FAMLI leave includes FAMLI leave
 66 taken by an employee who is the parent of a stillborn child within 12
 67 months of the stillbirth.

68 State FAMLI Program means the Family and Medical Leave Insurance
 69 Program required by the State of Maryland under the Time to Care Act
 70 of 2022, Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland, as amended.

71 (b) County supplement to State FAMLI program benefits for parental
 72 FAMLI leave – required.

73 (1) Except as provided under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the
 74 County must pay an employee on parental FAMLI leave the
 75 employee’s County salary, reduced by the amount of any benefit
 76 the employee is entitled to receive for the leave under the State
 77 FAMLI Program.

78 (2) The County’s payments under paragraph (1) of this subsection
 79 must be provided to compensate up to:

80 (A) 240 hours of parental FAMILI leave within a 12-month
 81 period, for an employee scheduled to work 40 hours per
 82 week; or

83 (B) a prorated amount of parental FAMILI leave within a 12-
 84 month period, for an employee scheduled to work more or
 85 less than 40 hours a week.

86 (c) Continuance of benefits.

87 (1) An employee on parental FAMILI leave must continue to
 88 receive employee insurance benefits.

89 (3) An employee on parental FAMILI leave must continue to
 90 receive retirement credit under the Employees’ Retirement
 91 System in Article III or the Retirement Savings Plan in Article
 92 VIII, as applicable.

93 (d) Relationship to ~~[[FMLA]]~~ other employee leave.

94 (1) Concurrence of leave.

95 (A) [[To the extent permitted under the State FAMILI program
 96 and other applicable law,]] Except as provided under
 97 paragraph (2) of this subsection, parental FAMILI leave
 98 taken under this Section must not count against any other
 99 type of leave of the employee.

100 (B) [[parental]] Parental FAMILI leave must run concurrently
 101 with FMLA leave.

102 (2) Exhaustion of other leave – not required. Prior to taking parental
 103 FAMILI leave under this Section, an employee must not be

104 required to exhaust any other type of leave provided to the
 105 employee under a collective bargaining agreement or other
 106 applicable law, including County personnel regulations.

107 (e) Collective bargaining. This Section must not be construed to
 108 diminish any employee leave required by a collective bargaining
 109 agreement under this Chapter.

110 (f) Regulations. The Executive may adopt Method (2) regulations to
 111 implement this Section, including regulations to specify how,
 112 consistent with the State FAMLI program and other applicable law,
 113 parental FAMLI leave relates to other types of employee leave.

114 **[33-27] ~~33-29~~—33-33. Reserved.**

115 **Sec. 2. Effective date and sunset.** On the first day that an individual may file
 116 a claim under the State FAMLI Program: (1) County Code Section 33-27, amended
 117 under Section 1 of this Act, must sunset and must have no further force or effect;
 118 and (2) County Code Section 33-28, amended under Section 1 of this Act, must
 119 take effect.

Law	Qualifications	Uses of Leave	Total Hours	Paid or Unpaid	Whether the leave runs concurrently with federal FMLA leave	Whether the leave runs concurrently with other County leave (e.g., sick leave)	Who pays the employee's salary during the leave
Current County Law (COMCOR 33.07.01.20)	Full-time or part-time merit system County employee for 6 consecutive months	Care for newborn, newly placed foster child, or newly adopted child	720 hours over 24 months – but counts against other County leave	Could be either, depending upon the type of leave used	Yes; runs concurrently with federal FMLA leave	Yes	County, if the leave is sick leave, annual leave, compensatory time, or personal leave
Bill 10-22 (pre-State FAMLI program)	Same as current law	Same as current law	240 hours during 12 months – does <i>not</i> count against other County leave	Paid	Yes; runs concurrently with federal FMLA leave	No	County
Bill 10-22 (during State FAMLI program)	Same as current law, unless the State law requires that the employee be eligible prior to the 6 months of County employment	Same as current law	240 hours during 12 months would be fully paid and would not count against other County leave	Paid	Yes; runs concurrently with federal FMLA leave	The relationship between the 240 hours of paid parental leave and other types of leave would be determined by County regulations, which would have to be at least as generous as the State FAMLI program	County and the State FAMLI program

LEGISLATIVE REQUEST REPORT

Bill 10-22

Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

DESCRIPTION:	The bill would require the County to provide County employees with certain paid parental leave.
PROBLEM:	Need for paid parental leave for County employees
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:	Provide paid parental leave to County employees and, once the State Family Medical Leave Insurance program is operational, supplement the State program for County employees
COORDINATION:	Human Resources
FISCAL IMPACT:	Office of Management and Budget
ECONOMIC IMPACT:	Office of Legislative Oversight
RACIAL EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IMPACT:	Office of Legislative Oversight
EVALUATION:	To be done.
EXPERIENCE ELSEWHERE:	
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:	Christine Wellons, Legislative Attorney
APPLICATION WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES:	N/A
PENALTIES:	N/A



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

ANDREW FRIEDSON
COUNCILMEMBER
DISTRICT 1

MEMORANDUM

TO: Montgomery County Councilmembers
FROM: Andrew Friedson *AF*
SUBJECT: **Supporting Working Parents in the County Government Workforce**
DATE: May 31, 2022

On June 14, 2022, I will introduce two bills to benefit working parents in the County Government workforce. I believe that the County government, as an employer of almost 10,000, must lead by the power of its example. We must model an environment that acknowledges, values, and uplifts women, parents, and families.

The first bill, *The Paid Parental Leave Act*, will provide for six weeks of paid parental leave for County employees and the second, *The Right to Nourish Act*, for lactation room(s) in County buildings. I would appreciate your co-sponsorship.

Historically, women in the workforce have been overburdened and under supported. COVID-19 has only exacerbated existing challenges. Women need our backing to productively engage in the workforce and their homes, perhaps now more than ever.

A significant body of literature supports the implementation of paid parental leave and lactation rooms in the workplace. The two are inextricably linked and produce noteworthy outcomes. Paid parental leave improves maternal mental and physical health, supports fathers' involvement in care, and enhances families' economic security. Research also shows that paid parental leave reduces infant mortality perhaps partially due to adherence to recommended medical checkup and vaccinations schedules. The greatest impact appears to be on mothers who could not otherwise afford to take time off.

Furthermore, paid parental leave contributes to healthy infant development vis a vis increased initiation and duration of breastfeeding. Breastfed infants have reduced risk of developing type 2 diabetes, obesity, asthma, infections, and sudden infant death syndrome, and lowers a mother's risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, ovarian cancer, and breast cancer. Sadly, a return to work often marks the end of breastfeeding because mothers cannot maintain their milk supply. This doesn't have to be the case. The CDC reports that in 2018 – 2019 Montgomery County had the highest rate of breastfeeding initiation (96.3%) in the State. With adequate facilities to support their efforts, mothers won't be forced to choose between returning to work and continuing to breastfeed.

We also know that race-based differences in breastfeeding exacerbate health disparities and other related inequities. For instance, in the US 64% of Black mothers initiate and 14% breastfeed exclusively at six months, compared to 82% and 23% among White mothers. Many factors play into these persistent disparities including issues related to work and labor conditions. The CDC and national public health

STELLA B. WERNER OFFICE BUILDING • 100 MARYLAND AVENUE, 5TH FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850
240-777-7828 OR 240-777-7900, TTY 240-777-7914, FAX 240-777-7989
WWW.MONTGOMERYCOUNTYMD.GOV



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

ANDREW FRIEDSON
COUNCILMEMBER
DISTRICT 1

partners recommend providing support for breastfeeding in the workplace to reduce disparities in breastfeeding.

While it is morally just to support women, parents, and caregivers in the workplace, Montgomery County Government will also reap the rewards of this public policy. Paid parental leave has been shown to increase retention and productivity and boost labor force participation. Breastfeeding is linked to decrease direct and indirect insurance claim costs and missed days from work due to caring for a sick infant. This legislation represents a win-win for all involved.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to me or [Mary Gies](#) on my staff with any questions. We look forward to receiving your support.

Fiscal Impact Statement
Bill 10-22
Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

1. Bill Summary.

This Bill amends Section 33 of the Montgomery County Code to require the County to provide up to six weeks of paid parental leave to County employees prior to the effective date of the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program (FAMLI), and to ensure the County pays the employee’s salary, minus benefits, for certain leave taken under FAMLI once effective.

2. An estimate of changes in County revenues and expenditures regardless of whether the revenues or expenditures are assumed in the recommended or approved budget. Includes source of information, assumptions, and methodologies used.

The Office of Human Resources (OHR) and the Department of Finance (FIN) estimate that there will be significant fiscal impact for the proposed changes. Over the last five fiscal years (FY18-FY22), the County has averaged 18,343 hours of unpaid leave annually associated with parental leave for individuals in a Leave Without Pay (LWOP) status, at an estimated total average annual compensation value of \$764,153 (estimating the value of salary, FICA, and retirement benefits associated with those unpaid hours).

Leave Year	Unpaid Leave Hours	Unpaid Leave Salary and Benefits Cost
FY18	6,061	\$200,776
FY19	20,389	\$844,699
FY20	25,647	\$1,068,218
FY21	18,441	\$839,592
FY22	21,176	\$867,479
Average	18,343	\$764,153

OHR has estimated the departmental cost of implementing the program, for activities such as communication of benefits, to be \$199,515 annually and requiring additional personnel resources totaling 2.5 FTEs. \$83,280 would be applied against the Employee Group Health Insurance Fund.

OHR’s Occupational Medical Services (OMS) would require an additional 1.5 FTEs to administer and process increased parental leave requests through OMS and provide guidance and training on policy and procedures. Ongoing support to department HR Liaisons on regulatory and legal requirements of the program once implemented. OMS currently processes Federal FMLA and County/union sick leave bank programs. Bill 10-22 for Paid Parental Leave (PPL) will increase these requests since they are all tied together and will run concurrently.

Core HR's 1.0 FTE will be needed to address the following:

- Coordinate and communicate with departments to ensure employee assignment status is updated based on available leave and placement in a LWOP status if leave used exceeds the allowable hours per regulations or Collective Bargaining Agreements.
- Follow-up with departments when incorrect codes are used in MCTime.
- Monitoring arrears report for this specific PPL program and manual correction of arrears reports when employee is placed in unpaid status in error.
- Receive and review paid parental leave notices from OMS.
- Reviewing new MCTime report for used PPL leave hours.
- Communication (certified & regular mail and to file) to employees when they are in LWOP and then approved for PPL retroactively, explaining that LWOP status has been rescinded.
- Communication and coordination with OHR health insurance team to reinstate employee insurance coverage if cancelled due to issues with assignment status.
- Additional transaction traffic, including review and approval of additional transactions to change assignment status as changes are required.
- Invoicing when employee on LWOP status applies for paid parental leave retroactively and then credits applied or cancelling invoices and rescinding LWOP assignment status.
- Additional Core HR training slides added to existing sessions to HR Liaisons, Supervisors and Employee version and time extension to 1.5 hours.
- Additional sessions with the "Ensuring Accountability in Timekeeping for Managers" by MCTime, Core HR would need to have an additional segment of paid parental leave.

FIN has estimated the costs to configure County systems and implement the necessary processes to support this new leave type at \$159,426.

Total hours/cost by phase of implementation**		
Process	Total Hrs	Total Dollars
Define	156	\$ 15,903.82
Design	246	29,144.19
Develop	971	107,292.00
Deploy	68	7,086.48
Total	1,441	\$ 159,426.48

There is no anticipated impact on revenues.

3. Revenue and expenditure estimates covering at least the next 6 fiscal years.

The proposed Bill also provides that once the State FAML I program is effective, anticipated to occur during FY24, the County would cover any difference to ensure that employees who use that program receive their full salary. The impacts of FAML I are still unknown at this time, and while it is estimated that the amount covered would be greater than zero, the full impact to the County could be up to the annual estimate identified in paragraph #2. The configuration costs are anticipated to be one-time, while the OHR communication costs are anticipated to be ongoing. Additionally, the implementation of the second phase of the Bill would involve an estimated volume of work similar to that of the initial implementation. At this time, FIN projects a similar estimation of work, also one-time during FY24.

The estimated cost over the next 6 fiscal years is up to \$6,000,920, covering the cost of previously unpaid leave, as well as identified resource requirements for OHR and FIN.

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	Total
Unpaid Leave*	\$764,153	\$764,153	\$764,153	\$764,153	\$764,153	\$764,153	\$4,584,918
FIN	\$159,426	\$159,426					\$318,852
OHR	\$99,575	\$199,515	\$199,515	\$199,515	\$199,515	\$199,515	\$1,097,150
Total	\$1,023,154	\$1,123,094	\$963,668	\$963,668	\$963,668	\$963,668	\$6,000,920

* Unpaid Leave beginning around January 1, 2025 (middle of FY24) is anticipated to be offset by the amount covered by FAML I, which will first be paid by the County and later reimbursed at an unknown date by the State.

4. An actuarial analysis through the entire amortization period for each bill that would affect retiree pension or group insurance costs.

It is unknown at this time whether the projected additional leave maintained by employees who utilize the parental leave associated with this Bill would affect those employees’ retirement projections.

5. Later actions that may affect future revenue and expenditures if the bill authorizes future spending.

Not applicable

6. An estimate of the staff time needed to implement the bill.

FIN and OHR estimate approximately 2,641 hours to implement this Bill. This estimate consists of at least 1,441 hours to implement the payroll and MCTime systems, and 1,200 hours for OHR to implement and communicate the changes associated with these additional benefits.

7. An explanation of how the addition of new staff responsibilities would affect other duties.

OHR estimates that staff time to implement this Bill cannot be absorbed by existing personnel and will require additional resources identified in the response to #2. FIN estimates that these additional responsibilities will add to both staff and contractual hours and will result in delays to other projects to accommodate implementation of this Bill.

8. An estimate of costs when an additional appropriation is needed.

OHR estimates that an additional appropriation of \$99,575 will be required for FY23 to create the positions necessary to operationalize the changes within OHR, assuming a mid-year hiring of the positions.

9. A description of any variable that could affect revenue and cost estimates.

The primary costs of this Bill surround providing salary to County employees who are currently utilizing leave without pay to take parental leave. It is unknown whether this Bill will incentivize more, and how many more, people to take parental leave. Each additional individual would add up to approximately \$10,000 per instance of six weeks of paid parental leave utilization.

Additional utilization of parental leave would also have an impact on the cost for the remaining employees to cover for the responsibilities of the individuals utilizing leave. If there are more individuals utilizing parental leave in positions that require mandatory backfill, such as public safety or transit-related positions, there is an increased likelihood that the mandatory coverage will result in overtime. This overtime cost would represent an amount in excess of the normal cost of operations. There is also a likelihood that additional utilization of parental leave in non-mandatory backfill scenarios would result in an increase in temporary or contractual support to provide additional resource capacity for affected departments, the cost of which is difficult to determine at the present time. It will also need to be determined whether the utilization of this new additional leave type will require adjustments to the year-end accruals for compensated absences. Currently, FIN accounts for the liabilities associated with certain compensated absences by recognizing the liability in proprietary funds. The impact of this is undetermined at this time, but will result in larger liabilities reported than in recent years.

10. Ranges of revenue or expenditures that are uncertain or difficult to project.

It is difficult to project how this additional benefit will affect behavior, both of existing employees and prospective employees; it is unclear whether this benefit would make employment with Montgomery County more attractive to prospective employees than other opportunities, and whether that would impact utilization rates. Any change to the utilization rate would affect multiple other expenditures, including additional overtime, temporary, or contractual costs.

11. If a bill is likely to have no fiscal impact, why that is the case.

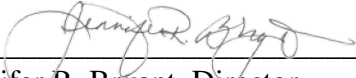
Not applicable

12. Other fiscal impacts or comments.

The implementation of this Bill will likely have interplay with other forms of leave. How this leave type interacts with other existing types of leave will have unclear repercussions on both individuals trying to determine what leave to use for what scenario, as well as, County systems trying to manage and maintain the leave processes and systems.

13. The following contributed to and concurred with this analysis:

Heather Black, Department of Finance
Darryl Gorman, Office of Human Resources
Jennifer Shovlin, Office of Human Resources
Corey Orlosky, Office of Management and Budget



Jennifer R. Bryant, Director
Office of Management and Budget

7-1-22

Date

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

Bill 10-22 Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

SUMMARY

The Office of Legislative Oversight (OLO) anticipates that enacting Bill 10-22 would have a slight positive impact on economic conditions in the County in terms of the Council’s priority economic indicators. By offering paid parental leave to County employees and supplementing the State’s Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program, the change in County personnel policy likely would affect certain resident employees in two ways: First, it may increase County payouts to resident employees and their beneficiaries who otherwise would not have accumulated as much leave at the time of separation from County service or death. Second, it may prevent wage disruptions for employees who otherwise would take unpaid leave, leave their job, and/or reduce their labor force participation in order to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child. As a result, these employees likely would experience an increase in net household income. However, OLO expects the total increase in net household income for all resident employees who experience these effects to be too small in magnitude to generate meaningful economic impacts on other residents and County-based businesses.

BACKGROUND

Bill Description

The goal of Bill 10-22 would be to offer paid parental leave to County employees and supplement the State’s Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program.¹ The Bill would attempt to achieve this goal by creating a new category of paid parental leave that would consist of 240 paid hours (6 weeks) during a 12-month period and not count against the employee’s personal, annual, or sick leave. As noted in the memorandum enclosed in the Bill’s Introduction Staff Report, “Once the State’s new FAMLI program becomes operational in 2025, County employees would continue to receive 240 hours of fully paid parental leave; the employee’s leave would be paid in part by the State FAMLI program.”² Thus, the County would completely cover the 240 hours of additional leave until 2025. The County would then supplement the State FAMLI program to ensure employees receive 240 hours of fully paid parental leave.

Primary Economic Stakeholders

The primary economic stakeholders in the County of Bill 10-22 would be **the households of County employees who reside in the County and, at some point, take paid parental leave.** (Note the Bill’s potential economic impacts on non-resident

¹ [Bill 10-22](#); and Wellons to County Council, [Memorandum](#).

² Ibid.

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

County employees fall outside the purview of this Economic Impact Statements.) Of the 10,379 County employees, 5,654 (54 percent) reside in the County.³ Residents employed with the County make up approximately 1 percent of the County's total labor force—551,326 as of April 2022.⁴ Due to data limitations, OLO does not know the average number of resident County employees who would take paid parental leave on an annual basis.

INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODOLOGIES, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Per Section 2-81B of the Montgomery County Code, the purpose of this Economic Impact Statement is to assess Bill 10-22's impacts on County-based private organizations and residents in terms of the Council's priority economic indicators.⁵ In this statement, OLO focuses on the Bill's potential impacts on the primary economic stakeholders identified above with respect to:

- household income; and
- workforce-related indicators, namely labor force participation, job retention, and wages.

Excluded from this analysis are the Bill's potential economic opportunity costs from forgone revenue expenditure if establishing the paid parental leave were to increase County costs.

To assess Bill 10-22's impacts on the Council's priority indicators, OLO performs a qualitative assessment based on two sources of information:

1. County Leave Policy: This analysis draws on the County's policy concerning annual leave to evaluate the effects of offering employees 240 hours of paid parental leave on the County's lump-sum payments to employees at separation from County service or death. The annual leave policy is stated in the following section of the Code of Montgomery County Regulations (COMCOR):

COMCOR, [Sec. 33.07.01.16 Annual Leave](#).

2. Systematic Review: This analysis also draws on findings from a systematic review of the primary research on the economic impacts of paid parental leave policies. A systematic review provides a critical appraisal of the primary research on a specific topic using explicit and reproducible procedures and standards.⁶ As a valuable tool for evidenced-based policy analysis,⁷ a systematic review can indicate the extent to which there is high-quality evidence demonstrating a policy's effect on outcomes.

³ Data on Montgomery County Employees, Office of Human Resources, Montgomery County, May 2022.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Montgomery County, MD](#).

⁵ Montgomery County Code, Sec. 2-81B.

⁶ Guides.temple.edu, [Systematic Reviews & Other Review Types](#); Peričić and Tanveer, "[Why systematic reviews matter](#)."

⁷ Haddaway and Pullin, "[The Policy Role of Systematic Reviews](#)."

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

Using the Google Scholar database,⁸ OLO identified the following systematic review of the peer-reviewed literature on paid parental leave policies:

Nandi, A., Jahagirdar, D. Dimitris, M.C., Labrecque, J.A., Strumpf, E.C., Kaufman, J.S., Vincent, I., Atabay, E, Harper, S., Earle, A. and Heymann, S.J. "[The Impact of Parental and Medical Leave Policies on Socioeconomic and Health Outcomes in OECD Countries: A Systematic Review of the Empirical Literature.](#)" *The Milbank Quarterly*, 96 (2018): 434-471.

OLO selected the 2018 systematic review for two reasons. First, it is the most recent systematic review on paid parental leave policies. The authors reviewed a total of 87 peer-reviewed papers on the socioeconomic and health outcomes of state- or country-level parental leave policies published between 1995 and 2016. Thirty-six of the reviewed papers examined economic outcomes, focusing on the effects of parental leave reform in European countries, Japan, Canada, and the United States.

Second, OLO is confident in the systematic review's conclusions regarding the economic impacts of paid parental leave policies. Of the 36 papers reviewed, 33 used quasi-experimental methods with clear strategies to identify the effect of these policies on economic indicators.⁹ Quasi-experimental methods are distinguished from standard regression approaches by their ability to better identify the causal effects of a policy intervention from outcomes correlated with, but unrelated to, the intervention due to unmeasured confounding and other threats to causal inference. Thus, the authors' conclusions from the systematic review are based on high-quality empirical studies.

In subsequent sections of this statement, the 2018 systematic review is used to identify the empirically well-established economic impacts of paid parental leave policies. On this basis, OLO infers that the County's parental leave policy likely would have similar impacts on resident employees.

VARIABLES

The primary variables that would affect the economic impacts of enacting Bill 10-22 are the following:

- total number of eligible resident employees per year;
- average length of paid leave per eligible resident employee;
- job retention and labor force participation rates of eligible resident employees;
- average accrued annual payout to County employees at time of separation or death; and
- total annual household income of eligible resident employees.

⁸ The article was identified using the following search term: "*paid parental leave*" and "*systematic review*"

⁹ The quasi-experimental methods used are difference-in-difference, regression discontinuity, and pre-post and interrupted time series design. Three of the papers used only model-based approaches.

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

IMPACTS

WORKFORCE ▪ TAXATION POLICY ▪ PROPERTY VALUES ▪ INCOMES ▪ OPERATING COSTS ▪ PRIVATE SECTOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT ▪ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ▪ COMPETITIVENESS

Residents

OLO anticipates that enacting Bill 10-22 would have targeted, positive impacts on certain households of resident County employees who would take paid parental leave in terms of household income and several workforce-related indicators. Establishing a paid parental leave program likely would impact these indicators in two different ways.

1. Increase Payout at Separation or Death: COMCOR describes the County’s policy regarding the payout of accumulated annual leave when employees separate from County service or die. As stated in the regulations,

(a) The County must pay an employee who separates from County service a lump sum payment for the total accrued annual leave as of the date of separation, less any indebtedness to the County government. The payment must be made at the employee’s current rate of pay.

(b) If an employee dies, the County must pay the employee’s designated beneficiary a lump-sum payment for the total accrued annual leave as of the date of death, less any debt owed to the County government.¹⁰

By establishing 240 hours of paid parental leave that would not count against the employee’s personal, annual, or sick leave, certain County employees would use less annual (and other) leave to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child than they would in the absence of enacting Bill 10-22. Some of these employees in turn would accrue more annual leave at the time of separation or death and they or their beneficiaries would receive larger payouts. Holding all else equal, larger payouts would increase net household income.

2. Prevent Wage Disruptions: In addition to increasing payouts at the time of separation or death, establishing a paid parental leave likely would prevent wage disruptions for certain employees. The 2018 systematic review described above analyzed 36 peer-reviewed papers on the economic impacts of state- or country-level paid and unpaid parental leave policies. Based on these papers, the authors conclude there is consistent evidence that paid parental policies increase leave-taking and longer durations of leave. They also conclude that these policies have the potential to increase the following economic indicators for women¹¹:

- labor force participation,
- employment,
- job retention, and

¹⁰ COMCOR adds, “If the employee does not name a beneficiary for annual leave, the County must pay: (1) the beneficiary named under the employee’s retirement plan; or (2) the employee’s estate, if the employee did not name a beneficiary under the retirement plan.” [Sec. 33.07.01.16 Annual Leave](#).

¹¹ The evidence for the impacts on men is less clear.

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

- long-term wages and income.

Furthermore, in contrast to paid parental policies, unpaid leave has little, or in some cases even negative, effects on women’s labor force participation, employment, and wages.

Based on these findings, OLO anticipates that some resident County employees who use paid parental leave would be less likely to take unpaid leave, leave their job with the County, and reduce their participation in the labor force in the short- and mid-term than they otherwise would in the absence of enacting Bill 10-22. Given the potential for unpaid leave and employment gaps to reduce net wages, the Bill’s impacts on leave use, job retention, and labor force participation likely would increase net household income for certain County employees.

While Bill 10-22 likely would increase net income for households of some County employees who take advantage of the paid parental leave program, OLO does not expect the average total increase in household income on annual basis to stimulate enough household spending to significantly impact other residents with respect to the Council’s priority indicators. First, as previously mentioned, the 5,654 County employees who reside in the County make up approximately 1 percent of the County’s total labor force. The average number of resident County employees in which the paid parental leave program would increase payout at the time of separation or death and/or prevent wage disruptions related to parental demands, though unknown, likely would be much less than 1 percent of the total labor force. Second, a portion of any income gain would go towards discretionary spending with little to no direct impact on local economic conditions (i.e., student loan debt service).

Businesses, Non-Profits, Other Private Organizations

OLO anticipates that enacting Bill 10-22 would have an insignificant impact on private organizations in the County in terms of the Council’s priority economic indicators due to the Bill’s insufficient impact on household spending.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

While there is a large body of high-quality research on the socioeconomic (and health) impacts of paid parental leave policies, few studies have examined whether subgroups are more likely to benefit from leave policies. The few subgroup analyses performed have found wage, occupational class, and other inequities in taking advantage of paid parental leave.¹² Councilmembers may want to consider whether the Department responsible for implementing the program should periodically assess uptake among all eligible employees.

¹² Elser, et al, “[Inequities in paid parental leave across industry and occupational class](#)”; and Goodman, et al, “[Among Low-Income Women In San Francisco, Low Awareness Of Paid Parental Leave Benefits Inhibits Take-Up.](#)”

Economic Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

WORKS CITED

COMCOR. [Sec. 33.07.01.16 Annual Leave](#).

Elser, Holly, Connor Williams, William H. Dow, and Julia M. Goodman. "[Inequities in paid parental leave across industry and occupational class: Drivers and simulated policy remedies](#)." *SSM – Population Health*. 18 (2022)

Goodman, Julia M., Holly Elser, and William H. Dow. "[Among Low-Income Women In San Francisco, Low Awareness Of Paid Parental Leave Benefits Inhibits Take-Up](#)." *Health Affairs* 39:7 (2020): 1157-1165

Guides.temple.edu, [Systematic Reviews & Other Review Types](#), Temple University Libraries.

Haddaway, Neal R. and Andrew S. Pullin. "[The Policy Role of Systematic Reviews: Past, Present and Future](#)." *Springer Science Reviews*. 2 (2014): 179-183.

Montgomery County Code. [Sec. 2-81B, Economic Impact Statements](#).

Montgomery County Council. [Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave](#). Introduced on June 14, 2022.

Nandi, A., Jahagirdar, D. Dimitris, M.C., Labrecque, J.A., Strumpf, E.C., Kaufman, J.S., Vincent, I., Atabay, E, Harper, S., Earle, A. and Heymann, S.J. "[The Impact of Parental and Medical Leave Policies on Socioeconomic and Health Outcomes in OECD Countries: A Systematic Review of the Empirical Literature](#)." *The Milbank Quarterly*, 96 (2018): 434-471.

Peričić, Tina Poklepović and Sarah Tanveer, "[Why systematic reviews matter](#)," Elsevier, July 23, 2019.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Montgomery County, MD](#).

Wellons, Christine to County Council. [Memorandum](#). Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave. June 9, 2022.

CAVEATS

Two caveats to the economic analysis performed here should be noted. First, predicting the economic impacts of legislation is a challenging analytical endeavor due to data limitations, the multitude of causes of economic outcomes, economic shocks, uncertainty, and other factors. Second, the analysis performed here is intended to *inform* the legislative process, not determine whether the Council should enact legislation. Thus, any conclusion made in this statement does not represent OLO's endorsement of, or objection to, the Bill under consideration.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Stephen Roblin (OLO) prepared this report.

Racial Equity and Social Justice (RESJ) Impact Statement

Office of Legislative Oversight

BILL 10-22: PERSONNEL AND HUMAN RESOURCES – PAID PARENTAL LEAVE

SUMMARY

The Office of Legislative Oversight (OLO) cannot determine the racial equity and social justice (RESJ) impact of Bill 10-22 without additional information on which employees will utilize paid parental leave by race and ethnicity. Available data suggests that Bill 10-22 could widen racial and social inequities in the County as White Montgomery County Government (MCG) employees are likely to benefit more from paid parental leave than Black, Indigenous, and Other People of Color (BIPOC) employees. Data on paid parental leave utilization rates is required to offer a more definitive RESJ assessment. However, to improve the RESJ impact of this Bill, OLO offers several recommended amendments for consideration.

PURPOSE OF RESJ IMPACT STATEMENT

The purpose of racial equity and social justice (RESJ) impact statements is to evaluate the anticipated impact of legislation on racial equity and social justice in the County. Racial equity and social justice refer to a **process** that focuses on centering the needs, leadership, and power of communities of color and low-income communities with a **goal** of eliminating racial and social inequities.¹ Achieving racial equity and social justice usually requires seeing, thinking, and working differently to address the racial and social harms that have caused racial and social inequities.²

PURPOSE OF BILL 10-22

Paid parental leave usually allows employees to take paid time off during pregnancy, after the birth or adoption of a child, or when a young child needs care.³ Paid parental leave is a form of paid family leave that can also include paid time off to care for family members that can include children or adults. Research suggests that paid family leave enhances the physical and mental health of employees who are able to use it and lowers their stress levels.⁴

The purpose of Bill 10-22 is to establish a paid parental leave program for County employees and supplement the state's Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program.⁵ The Maryland Time to Care Act established the FAMLI program, which, beginning January 1, 2025, will provide up to 12 weeks of benefits to individuals taking leave from employment for specified personal and family circumstances.⁶ With the enactment of this law, Maryland joined nine states and the District of Columbia in providing paid family leave.⁷

Currently, County regulations allow County employees to use up to 720 hours (within a 24-month period) of accumulated paid leave or unpaid leave as "parental leave" to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child. If enacted, Bill 10-22 would create a new category of paid parental leave that would consist of 240 paid hours (six weeks) during a 12-month period and not count against the employee's personal, annual, or sick leave.⁸ The County would completely cover the 240 hours of additional leave until 2025; thereafter, the County would supplement the state FAMLI program to ensure employees receive 240 hours of fully paid parental leave.

Bill 10-22 was introduced to the Council on June 14, 2022.

July 15, 2022

RESJ Impact Statement

Bill 10-22

PARENTAL LEAVE AND RACIAL EQUITY

As described by the Department of Labor, the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) “entitles eligible employees of covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specific family and medical reasons.”⁹ Yet the benefits of the FMLA are not distributed equitably by race or ethnicity. For example,

- At the national level, 62 percent of Black adults and 73 percent of Latinx adults are either ineligible for or cannot afford to take unpaid leave, compared to 60 percent of White adults.¹⁰
- Research has also found that Black and Latinx workers were more likely than White workers to indicate that when they needed to take leave for family and medical reasons they could not, most likely because they could not afford to take leave without pay.¹¹
- There is evidence that FMLA has yielded health benefits to infants of highly educated women and married women, and not to children of less advantaged mothers.¹²

The benefits of paid family leave programs are distributed inequitably. While most workers in the United States (85 percent) do not have access to paid family and medical leave through their employers, BIPOC workers have the lowest access.¹³ For example, one study found that 25 percent of Latinx workers and 43 percent of Black workers reported having access to any paid parental leave, compared to 50 percent of White workers.¹⁴ Another study also found that Latinx workers have lower rates of paid leave access and use than White workers.¹⁵

Lack of paid family and medical leave exacerbates entrenched racial inequities in wealth, financial stability, and health outcomes for BIPOC, with BIPOC women suffering the most from the combination of these disparities.¹⁶ In terms of health outcomes, lack of paid leave is most concerning for Black women, who face higher rates of maternal mortality and pregnancy complications than White women.¹⁷ The on-going COVID-19 pandemic exposed that taking unpaid leave is largely unaffordable for many women – especially low-income women, single mothers, and BIPOC women – as their economic contributions are central to the financial stability of their families.¹⁸

Universal, paid family and medical leave are generally viewed as a best practice for enhancing racial equity. For example, research on California’s Paid Family Leave (PFL) has shown that use of the program following childbirth increased most considerably among non-college educated, unmarried, Black, and Hispanic mothers.¹⁹ PFL has also been shown to increase breastfeeding initiation and continuance, and the potential to increase breastfeeding rates particularly among low-income mothers.²⁰ Another study of paid temporary disability insurance programs in the U.S. found that the programs improved infant health, with Black and unmarried mothers experiencing the largest effects.²¹

ANTICIPATED RESJ IMPACTS

To consider the anticipated impact of Bill 10-22 on racial equity and social justice in the County, OLO staff considered two related questions:

- Who are the primary beneficiaries of this bill?
- What racial and social inequities could passage of this bill weaken or strengthen?

RESJ Impact Statement

Bill 10-22

For the first question, OLO considered the demographics of the County’s full-time workforce overall. Data in Table 1 shows that both White and Black people are overrepresented among County employees compared to their shares of the adult population. The especially high level of over-representation of Black people among County employees suggests that this Bill could especially benefit them. Moreover, the significant benefits to Black workers could potentially offset the lesser benefits experienced among Latinx and Asian persons who are under-represented in the County workforce and in turn would experience fewer benefits than other racial and ethnic groups. If the magnitude of the benefit to Black workers was especially high, Bill 10-22 could potentially improve RESJ in the County.

Table 1: Percent of Residents 18 Years and Over and MCG Full-Time Workforce by Race and Ethnicity, Montgomery County²²

Race and ethnicity ²³	Residents 18 Years and Over	MCG Full-Time Employees	Difference
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1	0.4	+0.3
Asian	15.9	6.8	-9.1
Black	17.7	29.0	+11.3
Latinx	18.6	11.1	-7.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	+0.1
Two or more races	3.4	1.2	-2.2
White	43.4	51.4	+8.0

Sources: 2020 Decennial Census (Table P4), Census Bureau. OLO Analysis of 2019 Personnel Management Review, Office of Human Resources via Data Montgomery.

Yet, it is important to recognize that the over-representation of Black people in the County workforce reflects their concentration in lower-paid occupations that will draw fewer benefits from paid parental leave relative to higher-paid positions. As noted below among full-time employees 45 years of age and under who are the most likely to use paid parental leave, Black employees accounted for 60.3 percent of staff making a salary of less than \$40,000 but only accounted for 11.8 percent of staff making more than \$130,000. Conversely, among the same age group, White employees accounted for 19.0 percent of staff making less than \$40,000 and 66.7 percent of staff making over \$130,000.

Table 2: Percent of MCG Full-Time Workforce 45 Years and Under by Salary Level, Race and Ethnicity²⁴

Race and ethnicity	Less than \$40K	\$40K-\$69K	\$70K-\$99K	\$100K-\$129K	\$130K and Greater
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.0
Asian	1.7	5.4	5.4	9.7	17.6
Black	60.3	31.8	16.5	9.4	11.8
Latinx	19.0	16.4	10.7	6.6	3.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Two or More Races	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
White	19.0	42.6	66.1	72.7	66.7

Source: OLO Analysis of 2019 Personnel Management Review, Office of Human Resources via Data Montgomery.

Given the concentration of White people in higher-paid occupations, they are likely to accrue greater benefits from paid family leave relative to their peers of color. As such, in response to the second question, OLO finds that Bill 10-22 could

RESJ Impact Statement

Bill 10-22

widen the County compensation gap by race and ethnicity. However, it is important to note that additional data on paid parental leave utilization rates by race and ethnicity are required to offer a more definitive assessment of the anticipated impact of Bill 10-22 on RESJ in the County. In practice, it may be that employees in lower-paid positions are more likely to have children and in turn take paid parental leave than higher-paid positions among County personnel. In the absence of this data, OLO's assessment of the RESJ impact of Bill 10-22 is indeterminate.

RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS

The Racial Equity and Social Justice Act requires OLO to consider whether recommended amendments to bills aimed at narrowing racial and social inequities are warranted in developing RESJ impact statements.²⁵ OLO cannot determine the RESJ impact of Bill 10-22 without additional information on which employees will utilize paid parental leave by race and ethnicity. An analysis of available data, however, suggests that Bill 10-22 could have a negative impact on RESJ in the County as its benefits could disproportionately accrue to more highly compensated White employees.

Should the Council seek to improve the RESJ impact of Bill 10-22 through incorporating amendments or introducing companion legislation, they could consider extending more paid parental leave to lower-paid County employees, who are likely to disproportionately be BIPOC and low-income. More specifically, the Council could consider making 12 weeks of paid parental leave available to employees in lower-paid positions²⁶ before the FAML I program begins in 2025, and once the state program is established, pay these occupational groups the difference between their actual pay and the FAML I benefit so they could receive 480 hours of fully paid parental leave.

As highlighted by the National Partnership for Women and Families, “[i]f paid family and medical leave programs are not crafted carefully, with the needs of people and women of color at the forefront, they can disproportionately exclude these families and perpetuate inequitable access to leave and the economic and health challenges associated with the lack of paid leave.”²⁷ Thus, the following equitable policies from existing paid leave programs can also be considered:²⁸

- **Job protections** allowing BIPOC employees to take paid leave without fear of losing their jobs. Research shows that BIPOC, especially those who are low-income, are less likely to take paid leave without job protection.
- **Strong anti-discrimination protections** to make paid leave fully accessible to BIPOC employees.
- **Progressive wage replacement** that provides greater income replacement to people with lower incomes.
- **Meaningful and comprehensive leave** of at least 12 weeks for parental leave that is gender neutral.
- **Dedicated funding for outreach, education, and enforcement** to ensure an equitably designed implementation. Research shows that BIPOC workers are less likely to be aware of paid leave programs and how to take advantage of them.

OLO also recommends the Council consider requiring County contractors to provide paid parental leave to their employees that are analogous to Bill 10-22 with recommended amendments. In 2017, the County Office of Procurement estimated it reviewed payroll records for 6,000 to 6,500 contract employees per quarter under the County's Wage Requirement Law.²⁹ While the number and demographics of the County's contractor workforce remain unknown, the size and functions of contracts with the Departments of Health of Human Services, Environmental Protection, and General Services for human services, recycling, trash hauling, and facility and maintenance services suggests a disproportionately BIPOC and low-income workforce that would especially benefit from paid parental leave. Making paid parental leave available to County contractor personnel would advance RESJ.

CAVEATS

RESJ Impact Statement

Bill 10-22

Two caveats to this racial equity and social justice impact statement should be noted. First, predicting the impact of legislation on racial equity and social justice is a challenging, analytical endeavor due to data limitations, uncertainty, and other factors. Second, this RESJ impact statement is intended to inform the legislative process rather than determine whether the Council should enact legislation. Thus, any conclusion made in this statement does not represent OLO's endorsement of, or objection to, the bill under consideration.

CONTRIBUTIONS

OLO staffers Elaine Bonner-Tompkins, Senior Legislative Analyst, and Janmarie Peña, Performance Management and Data Analyst, drafted this RESJ impact statement.

APPENDIX

Table 3: Number of MCG Full-Time Workforce 45 Years and Under by Salary Level, Race and Ethnicity³⁰

Race and ethnicity	Less than \$40K	\$40K-\$69K	\$70K-\$99K	\$100K-\$129K	\$130K and Greater
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	5	6	4	0
Asian	1	91	75	31	9
Black	35	541	229	30	6
Latinx	11	278	148	21	2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	3	1	1	0
Two or More Races	0	57	11	0	0
White	11	725	915	232	34

Source: OLO Analysis of 2019 Personnel Management Review, Office of Human Resources via Data Montgomery.

¹ Definition of racial equity and social justice adopted from “Applying a Racial Equity Lens into Federal Nutrition Programs” by Marlysa Gamblin, et.al. Bread for the World, and from Racial Equity Tools. <https://www.racialequitytools.org/glossary>

² Ibid

³ “Paid Family Leave Ensures Health Equity for All,” Change Lab Solutions, Accessed July 11, 2022.

<https://www.changelabsolutions.org/product/paid-family-leave-ensures-health-equity-all>

⁴ “Literature Review: Paid Family Leave Ensures Health Equity for All,” Change Lab Solutions, August 2017.

https://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/Paid_Family_Leave-LIT-REVIEW_FINAL_20170818.pdf

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Fiscal and Policy Note, Labor and Employment – Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program – Establishment (Time to Care Act of 2022, Department of Legislative Services, Maryland General Assembly, April 8, 2022.

https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2022RS/fnotes/bil_0005/sb0275.pdf

⁷ “State and Medical Leave Laws”, National Conference of State Legislatures, April 29, 2022. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-family-and-medical-leave-laws.aspx>

⁸ Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave, Montgomery County, Maryland, Introduced June 14, 2022.

https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/council/Resources/Files/agenda/col/2022/20220614/20220614_3B.pdf

⁹ “Family and Medical Leave Act,” Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Accessed July 7, 2022.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla>

RESJ Impact Statement

Bill 10-22

¹⁰ “Paid Family and Medical Leave: A Racial Justice Issue and Opportunity,” National Partnership for Women and Families, August 2018. <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/paid-leave/paid-family-and-medical-leave-racial-justice-issue-and-opportunity.pdf>

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ann P. Bartel, Soohyun Kim, Jaehyun Nam, Maya Rossin-Slater, et. al., “Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Access to and Use of Paid Family and Medical Leave: Evidence from Four Nationally Representative Datasets,” Monthly Labor Review, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, January 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2019/article/racial-and-ethnic-disparities-in-access-to-and-use-of-paid-family-and-medical-leave.htm>

¹³ “Paid Family and Medical Leave: A Racial Justice Issue and Opportunity”

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Bartel, Kim, Nam, Rossin-Slater, et. al.

¹⁶ “Paid Family and Medical Leave: A Racial Justice Issue and Opportunity”

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ “Black Women Need Access to Paid Family and Medical Leave,” Center for American Progress, March 4, 2022. <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/black-women-need-access-to-paid-family-and-medical-leave/>

¹⁹ “Literature Review: Paid Family Leave Ensures Health Equity for All”

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Bartel, Kim, Nam, Rossin-Slater, et. al.

²² Analysis excludes workers with unreported data on race and ethnicity, accounting for 5.5 percent of MCG full-time workforce.

²³ The Office of Human Resources tracks Latinx as a distinct racial category; thus Latinx people are not included in other racial groups throughout this impact statement, unless where otherwise noted.

²⁴ Analysis excludes workers with unreported data on race and ethnicity, accounting for 5.5 percent of MCG full-time workforce. Analysis also excludes workers with salary marked as “unassigned.”

²⁵ Bill 27-19, Administration – Human Rights – Office of Racial Equity and Social Justice – Racial Equity and Social Justice Advisory Committee – Established, Montgomery County Council

²⁶ To be co-determined by the County Council, the County Executive, and employee bargaining units.

²⁷ “Paid Family and Medical Leave: A Racial Justice Issue and Opportunity”

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Stephanie Bryant and Blaise DeFazio, Montgomery County Government Contracting Analysis: Wages, Staffing, and Service Contract Trends, Office of Legislative Oversight Report 2018-7, May 15, 2018

³⁰ Analysis excludes workers with unreported data on race and ethnicity, accounting for 5.5 percent of MCG full-time workforce. Analysis also excludes workers with salary marked as “unassigned.”

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE MARC ELRICH

Bill 10-22, Personnel – Paid Parental Leave

Before the Montgomery County Council

July 12, 2022

Good afternoon, Councilmembers. My name is Darryl Gorman, and I am the Acting Director of the Office of Human Resources. It is a pleasure for me to appear on behalf of the County Executive to discuss Bill 10-22, which amends Chapter 33 – Personnel and Human Resources of the Montgomery County Code.

County Executive Elrich is pleased to support this Bill. Providing our employees with 6 weeks/240 hours of paid parental leave at full salary demonstrates our strong commitment to our workforce and their families. This new benefit will allow our employees who are new parents with paid time off to care for their newborns or recently adopted children, enhance parental bonding, and increase gender equality when both parents have more time to participate in childcare duties. In addition, paid parental leave will allow our workers to care for themselves, which can in turn improve their physical and mental health, enhance productivity, and enhance retention and labor participation.

Another added benefit will be our ability as an employer to be more competitive with our peer jurisdictions and the private sector.

As a new employee benefit, the County should enter into memoranda of agreement (MOA) with the three employee labor unions and our Office of Labor Relations will begin that work.

We believe additional discussion is required on the need to include Section 33-28 in the County Code at this time. We will reach out to your staff to discuss this ahead of the Committee worksession.

We look forward to working with the Council on this legislation. Thank you and I am pleased to answer any questions you may have.



African American
Health Program
Executive Committee

June 10, 2022

Dear Councilmember Friedson:

The African American Health Program (AAHP) Executive Committee applauds you for shining the light on the need to have paid parental leave for County employees. The **Paid Parental Leave Act**, which will serve as a supplement until the State Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program takes effect in 2025, is an excellent gap measure. The **Right to Nourish Act**, for lactation room(s) in County buildings, will be extremely beneficial for moms or “birthing people”, who breastfeed, since it will provide them with a private space to pump and allow for reasonable breaks so that they can pump.

Having parental leave will be a key benefit to balancing family and work. We recently reviewed a study by Dr. Bahira Sherif Trask, who is an expert specializing in globalization, family and personal relationships and work-life issues. Dr. Trask has also written several books on work and family life. In the study by Dr. Trask (2017), it was found that an unpaid leave policy has negative health challenges for a new mom and baby. The study by Dr. Trask (2017) further revealed that paid medical leave has proven to be a contributor to higher birth weight babies and lower infant mortality. AAHP feels this is critical since Black babies are at highest risk for infant mortality and low birth weight babies are one of the main reasons that Black babies die. In addition, it has been proven that when a paid leave policy is in effect, employers benefit from “lower rate of employee turnover, and a more productive and loyal staff” (Trask, 2017, p.3). In states (e.g., California, Rhode Island, and New Jersey), where paid medical leave is mandated, many employers have enjoyed cost savings and have not experienced abuses of the system (Trask, 2017, p. 3).

There are many benefits to breastfeeding. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2021), breastfeeding is the “best source of nutrition for most babies, supports a baby’s growth and development, and protects the baby and mom against certain illnesses and diseases”. The health benefits for moms/birthing people are major since breastfeeding reduces the mother’s risk of breast and ovarian cancer, type 2 diabetes, and high blood pressure (CDC, 2021). The African American Health Program (AAHP) is a strong proponent of breastfeeding. AAHP’s registered nurses are certified lactation specialists. At every encounter, the AAHP nurses educate mothers on the benefits of breastfeeding and encourage the moms to breastfeed their infants for as long as possible.

Other considerations

- President Biden has replaced the terminology, “pregnant mothers”, with “birthing people” in his 2022 budget proposal in order to be more inclusive of all genders who birth babies (Office of Management and Budget, 2022). The language is also in the 2023 budget.
- Montgomery County has a growing older adult population. Paid parental leave should also benefit those who are caregivers and care for elderly parents, elderly spouses, and other elderly family members.

Thank you so much for your sponsorship of these important bills, which are needed.

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn Williams, Co-Chair
African American Health Program, Executive Committee

References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. (2021). *Breastfeeding benefits both baby and mom*.
<https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/features/breastfeeding-benefits/index.html>
- Office of Management and Budget. (2022). Budget of the U.S. government: Fiscal year 2022.
https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/budget_fy22.pdf
- Trask, B.S. (2017, January). Alleviating the stress on working families: Promoting family-friendly workplace policies, 2(1). https://www.ncfr.org/sites/default/files/2017-01/ncfr_policy_brief_january_2017.pdf



**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP
Montgomery County Branch
Testimony on Bill 10-22 Paid Parental Leave
Tuesday, July 12, 2022**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Montgomery County Branch, supports Council Bill 10-22, The Paid Parental Leave sponsored by Councilman Andrew Friedson.

In June, the Maryland General assembly passed the Time to Care Act, which provides up to 12 weeks of paid benefits. Council Bill 10-22, The Paid Parental Leave Act, will provide paid parental leave to County employees and will supplement the State’s Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program.

Taken together, these two measures will make Maryland the ninth state to provide some form of paid family and medical leave. Under Bill 10-22, there would be a new category of paid parental leave for County employees. Bill 10-22 will allow parents 240 hours of paid leave to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child.

Bill 10-22 is not only timely but necessary. According to a recent report by the Center for American Progress, the need for paid leave stretches across race, ethnicity, and gender, however, paid leave policies have a greater impact on the economic well-being of the African American family because **“the vast majority of Black mothers—more than 80 percent—are sole, primary, or co-breadwinners for their households.** This is a far greater share than that of mothers from other racial or ethnic groups, demonstrating how vital Black women’s earnings are to their families’ economic security.”¹

By providing this county level paid parental leave prior to the implementation of the state program, this county will help fulfill its promise to address long-standing racial inequities. According to a report by the National Partnership for Women and Families, one effect of the racial wealth gap is that **“on average, families of color have fewer resources than white families to plan for and absorb the effects of a serious personal or family medical issue, including the birth or adoption of a new child.** In fact, half of households of color live in “liquid asset poverty,” which means they lack access to enough liquid assets – such as savings and publicly traded stocks – to live at least at the poverty level for 12 weeks. That compares to 28 percent of white households who live in liquid asset poverty. Households of color are nearly twice as likely to be

¹ “Black Women Need Access to Paid Family and Medical Leave”, Center for American Progress, March 2022.



economically insecure in the event of income loss than white households. These disparities persist even when considering education levels.”²

In sum, this bill could make a real difference for the families of many county employees. While the NAACP Montgomery County Branch seeks civil rights and equity for all, we believe this bill is a step in the right direction to assure family-friendly public policies that favorably impact people of color.

We also look forward to working with the County Council on this measure.

MC/NAACP/7022

1-888-649-5991

Naacpmont7@aol.com

² Paid Family And Medical Leave, A Racial Justice Issue and Opportunity, National Partnership for Women and Families, August 2018.



Montgomery County Community Action Board Testimony

County Council Bill 10-22: Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

July 12, 2022

Good afternoon. My name is Zelda Wafer-Jones and I am the Vice Chair of the Community Action Board. As advocates for the low-income community, the Community Action Board strongly supports Council Bill 10-22. Our board's longtime priorities have included policies and programs such as the EITC, childcare subsidies, and work supports that help people move towards self-sufficiency. We applaud the County's efforts to increase the minimum wage, "ban the box" on employment applications, and to require paid sick and safe leave. Policy changes such as these help people find employment that pays a living wage and maintain such employment.

Guaranteeing 240 hours of paid parental leave for County employees as this bill does, will provide a critical support to our workforce. While the County's current parental leave policy allows for up to 720 hours of time off following the birth or adoption of a child, employees must use their own accumulated leave. If an employee has no paid leave left, their only option is to use unpaid leave or simply return to work much sooner than they might have preferred. This is a difficult situation for a new parent who wishes to spend more time bonding with their child and may also be recovering physically from childbirth. As well, new parents may be facing new financial burdens. Our Board does not believe employees should have to choose between spending time with their new child and receiving an income.

We greatly appreciate that County Government employment already provides numerous benefits and for many, a living wage. This is extremely important here in Montgomery County where the Self-Sufficiency Standard, which measures the actual cost of living in a given geographic location for a certain family type, is more than \$103,000 for a family of three with one working adult, one infant, and one preschooler. We also note that this is an equity issue because in all areas of employment, 31% of women, 44% of African Americans, and 54% of Hispanic County residents have incomes below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.¹

We strongly encourage the County Council to pass this bill. We are proud that Montgomery County has been on the forefront for so many policies, often leading the way for other jurisdictions and for the state. Just as the County's initial living wage legislation and minimum wage legislation have expanded over time, we hope that this bill will lead to additional expansions of work supports for all employees in the County.

¹ <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/>

MEMORANDUM

July 25, 2022

TO: County Council

FROM: Christine Wellons, Senior Legislative Attorney

SUBJECT: Bill 10-22, Personnel and Human Resources – Paid Parental Leave

PURPOSE: Action – Roll-call vote required

At the joint GO/HHS Committee worksession on July 14, 2022, the GO/HHS Committee also adopted (3-0), the amendment described below, which was moved by Councilmember Friedson and supported by the Executive. Council staff inadvertently omitted a description of this amendment from the Staff Report dated July 21, 2022.

The amendment would account for a potential scenario in which the County decides to seek an exemption from making contributions to the State FAMILI program because the County is providing benefits that are more generous than the state program.

Amend lines 59-61 as follows.

State FAMILI Program means:

- (1) the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program required by the State of Maryland under the Time to Care Act of 2022, Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland, as amended; or
- (2) a private employer plan established by the County and approved by the Maryland Secretary of Labor under the Time to Care Act of 2022, Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland, as amended.

After line 47, add the following new subsection (a), and re-letter the subsequent subsections.

- (a) The requirements of subsection (c) of this section must not apply if:

- (1) the County establishes a private employer plan approved by the Maryland Secretary of Labor under the Time to Care Act of 2022, Chapter 48 of the 2022 Laws of Maryland, as amended; and
- (2) the plan established by the County under paragraph (1) of this subsection provides to each employee at least 240 hours of paid parental FMLI leave annually.