March 16, 2021

Dear Member of Congress,

On behalf of the undersigned organizations and the tens of millions of working families we represent, we **urge you to co-sponsor and advocate for swift and thorough consideration of the Family And Medical Insurance Leave (FAMILY) Act.** The FAMILY Act would create a national family and medical leave insurance program to help ensure that people who work can take the time they need to address serious health and caregiving needs. It would help support working families' economic security, promote racial and gender equity, create a more level playing field for businesses of all sizes and strengthen our economy. The FAMILY Act is the national paid family and medical leave plan voters want and our country needs.

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the consequences faced by working people when they lack access to paid leave. As of November 2020, 4.1 million adults in the United States were not working because they were sick with coronavirus symptoms and 2.6 million because they were caring for an ill or older loved one.¹ And even as the promise of vaccination offers hope that the pandemic will end sometime in 2021, the long-term health and caregiving consequences of COVID-19 are just beginning to surface. The United States had more than 20 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 by late 2020; an estimated 10 to 15 percent -1.7 to 3.4 million people - will experience persistent or relapsing symptoms, which can interfere with the ability to work or require care from a loved one.² As child care centers closed and schools were forced into remote learning, hundreds of thousands of parents, especially women, have been forced to choose between caring for their children and staying in the workforce. As of July 2020, nearly one in three mothers age 25-44, and one in eight fathers of the same age, were not working due to child care issues.³ Workers in low-paid "frontline" and essential jobs, disproportionately women of color,⁴ are doubly impacted, facing higher rates of infection and death in part due to workplace exposure,⁵ and typically less likely to have paid leave or the ability to work remotely.⁶ Paid leave would provide for working parents and other caregivers, support public health, and bolster American families' economic security as the pandemic rages on.

The benefits of paid family and medical leave are well documented, yet the vast majority of working people in the United States do not have access to this basic protection. More than 100 million people – or 79 percent of workers – do not have paid family leave through their jobs, and 60 percent lack access to paid personal medical leave through their employer.⁷ Access rates for workers in lower-wage jobs are even lower, and most recent private sector advances have been disproportionately concentrated in higher-skill industries and among higher-paid employees, creating even greater disparities between lower- and higher-paid workers.⁸ Even unpaid leave through the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is inaccessible to nearly half of working people because of eligibility restrictions, and many who are eligible cannot afford to take unpaid leave.⁹ This means that when serious personal or family health needs inevitably arise, people face impossible choices between their families' well-being, their financial security and their jobs. **Women of color are especially harmed by the lack of paid leave.** Racial disparities are stark in meaningful access to leave: about 71 percent of Latinx workers, 67 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native workers, 61 percent of Black workers and 54 percent of Asian American and Pacific Islander workers are either not eligible for or cannot afford to take unpaid FMLA leave.¹⁰ And even while women of color are so often key breadwinners for their families,¹¹ they continue to face punishing wage gaps: Asian American women are typically paid just 87 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men, Black women 63 cents, Native women 60 cents and Latinas just 55 cents.¹² The combination of inequities, including the racial wealth gap, and discrimination also means that families of color may be less able to withstand the financial hardship associated with a serious family or medical event and struggle more to recover their stability afterward.¹³

The FAMILY Act would create a strong, inclusive national paid family and medical leave insurance program and set a nationwide paid leave baseline. Employees would earn two-thirds of their wages, up to a cap, for a limited period of time (up to 60 workdays, or 12 workweeks in a year) to address their own serious health issue, including pregnancy or childbirth; to deal with the serious health issue of a family member; to care for a new child; and for certain military caregiving and leave purposes. Employees, employers and self-employed workers would fund both the benefits and the administrative costs of the program by contributing a small amount in each pay period to a self-sustaining fund, administered through a new Office of Paid Family and Medical Leave. Eligibility rules would allow younger, part-time, low-wage and contingent workers to contribute and benefit, regardless of their employer's size or their length of time on the job.

The FAMILY Act builds on successful state programs. In fact, nearly all state programs now go beyond the FAMILY Act in several important ways, providing data and lessons that Congress should consider. California has had a paid family and medical leave insurance program in place since 2004, New Jersey since 2009, Rhode Island since 2014, New York since 2018, Washington since January 2020 and the District of Columbia since July 2020. A strong new program will take effect in Massachusetts in 2021. And momentum continues to grow: Connecticut and Oregon passed paid leave laws in 2019, and voters in Colorado passed a paid leave program by ballot initiative in November 2020. Evidence from the existing state programs shows their value and affordability; all are financially sound and self-sustaining, and each state that has paid leave in place has or is exploring ways to make it even more accessible to people who need family leave.¹⁴ Analyses of California's law show that both employers and employees benefit from the program.¹⁵ In New Jersey, the program's costs have been lower than expected and public attitudes toward the program are favorable.¹⁶ Early research on Rhode Island's program found positive effects for new parents, and a majority of small- and medium-sized employers were in favor of the program one year after it took effect.¹⁷ Paid leave programs also helped states quickly address health and caregiving needs in the early stages of the pandemic.¹⁸

The FAMILY Act would address the range of care needs people face, including the growing need to provide elder care. Changing demographics mean more adults will need elder care and the number of potential family caregivers is shrinking: For every person age 80 and older, the number of potential family caregivers will fall from about seven in 2010 to four by 2030, and then to less than three by 2050.¹⁹ It is also important to note that about three-quarters of people who take family or medical leave each year do so for reasons other than

maternity or paternity care. They take leave to care for family members with serious illnesses, injuries or disabilities or for their own serious health issue.²⁰ The majority of parents, adult children and spouses who provide care for ill family members or family members with disabilities also have paying jobs, and on average work more than 30 hours per week while also managing their caregiving responsibilities.²¹ The majority of military caregivers – and more than three-quarters of caregivers for post-9/11 wounded warriors – are also in the labor force.²²

The FAMILY Act would support improved health outcomes and could lower health care

costs. New mothers who take paid leave are more likely to take the amount of time away from work recommended by doctors,²³ and their children are more likely to be breastfed, receive medical check-ups and get critical immunizations.²⁴ When children are seriously ill, the presence of a parent shortens a child's hospital stay by 31 percent;²⁵ active parental involvement in a child's hospital care may head off future health problems, especially for children with chronic health conditions,²⁶ and thus reduce costs. Paid leave also lets people support older family members with serious health conditions, helping them fulfill treatment plans, manage their care, and avoid complications and hospital readmissions.²⁷ Early research has found that California's paid leave program reduced nursing home utilization.²⁸ And, for the millions of families in communities that are struggling with opioid and other substance use disorders, paid leave supports family caregivers, who play a key role in care and recovery by helping loved ones with health care arrangements and treatment.²⁹

The FAMILY Act also would strengthen large and small businesses and support

entrepreneurs. Paid leave reduces turnover costs – typically about one-fifth of an employee's salary³⁰ – and increases employee loyalty. In California, nine out of 10 businesses surveyed reported positive effects or no impacts on profitability and productivity after the state's paid leave program went into effect.³¹ Small businesses reported even more positive or neutral outcomes than larger businesses.³² Small business owners from across the nation expect that the FAMILY Act model would help level the playing field with large corporations, improve worker retention, productivity and morale, and help protect their economic security if an accident or medical emergency occurs.³³ This is part of the reason that 70 percent of small businesses surveyed nationwide support the FAMILY Act approach of shared payroll deductions.³⁴ By including self-employed people, the FAMILY Act would also help entrepreneurs balance the risks of starting a new business with the need to ensure their families' health and security.

National paid family and medical leave has broad support from voters across party lines.

Nearly eight in ten 2020 voters support a permanent paid family and medical leave policy, including 67 percent of Republicans, 77 percent of independents and 93 percent of Democrats.³⁵ In a survey about voters' preferences for a national paid leave program, participants ranked the FAMILY Act model as their top choice, across party lines. And when asked how much they would be willing to contribute toward a paid leave fund, seven in 10 voters said they would be willing to contribute one percent of their wages, or one cent for every dollar earned, which is more than the FAMILY Act is projected to cost.³⁶ Additional qualitative research shows voters prefer a national plan that covers all family relationships and includes employment protections.³⁷

Working families need a nationwide paid family and medical leave standard that is comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable.

The FAMILY Act is the only national paid family and medical leave proposal that reflects what most people in the United States need. We urge you to co-sponsor this essential legislation today, to push for swift and thorough consideration that surfaces the best practices and lessons learned from state policies, and to reject inadequate proposals that would fail to meet the needs of the nation's workforce, families or businesses – and that would do more harm than good.

Sincerely,

National

1.000 Days Abriendo Puertas/Opening Doors ADAP Advocacy Association All Our Kin American Academy of Pediatrics American Association of University Women (AAUW) American Civil Liberties Union American Psychiatric Association, Women's Caucus American Public Health Association American Society on Aging Association of Flight Attendants-CWA Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD) Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses Autistic Self Advocacy Network Autism Society of America Baby Cafe USA Bread for the World **Breastfeeding Family Friendly Communities Caring Across Generations** Catholics for Choice Center for Economic and Policy Research Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) Child Care Aware® of America Church World Service Coalition on Human Needs Community Access National Network (CANN) Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Provinces Demos **Family Equality** Family Values @ Work First Focus Campaign for Children Forum for Youth Investment Friends Committee on National Legislation **Futures Without Violence** HealthConnect One HEAR US Inc.

Hispanic Federation ICNA Council for Social Justice Justice for Migrant Women Lactation Education Resources La Leche League USA Legal Momentum, The Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund Main Street Alliance March of Dimes Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC) NAACP NARAL Pro-Choice America National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd National Association for Children's Behavioral Health National Association for Rural Mental Health (NARMH) National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities National Association of County Behavioral Health & Developmental Disability Directors National Association of Social Workers National Association of State Head Injury Administrators National Center for Lesbian Rights National Center for Transgender Equality National Coalition for the Homeless National Council of Jewish Women National Education Association National Organization for Women National Employment Law Project National Employment Lawyers Association National Health Law Program National Multiple Sclerosis Society National Network to End Domestic Violence National Partnership for Women & Families National Rural Social Work Caucus National WIC Association National Women's Law Center NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice Paid Leave for All Parents as Teachers Partnership for America's Children People For the American Way PL+US: Paid Leave for the United States **Progressive Democrats of America Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice** RESULTS Service Employees International Union Shriver Center on Poverty Law SisterSong: National Women of Color Reproductive Justice Collective SPLC Action Fund Start Early The Coalition of Labor Union Women The Gerontological Society of America

The National Domestic Violence Hotline The United Methodist Church - General Board of Church and Society TIME'S UP Union for Reform Judaism United Church of Christ; Justice and Witness Ministries United for Respect U.S. Breastfeeding Committee U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce Voices for Progress We All Rise Women of Reform Judaism Women's Media Center YWCA USA ZERO TO THREE

Alabama

AIDS Alabama Alabama Breastfeeding Committee Greater Birmingham Chapter of the National Organization of Women

Arizona

Poder Latinx Arizona United Food and Commercial Workers Local 99

Arkansas

Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families

California

All-Options AnitaB.org Association of California Caregiver Resource Centers Breastfeed L.A. California Breastfeeding Coalition California Child Care Resource & Referral Network California National Organization for Women California Partnership to End Domestic Violence California Work & Family Coalition Child Care Law Center **Consumer** Action Contra Costa NOW **Disability Rights Legal Center** Food Empowerment Project Friends Committee on Legislation of California Helpr Human Impact Partners Jewish Center for Justice Legal Aid at Work Los Angeles Valley College Mutual Housing California

National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter National Council of Jewish Women LA Orange County Equity Coalition Public Counsel Restaurant Opportunities Center of the Bay San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program, Inc. SaverLife Teen Success, Inc. Women for Orange County Working Partnerships USA YWCA Berkeley/Oakland

Colorado

Colorado Lactation Consultant Association Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR) YWCA Boulder County

Connecticut

Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF) Fairfield County's Community Foundation YWCA Greenwich YWCA-New Britain

District of Columbia

Church World Service Jews United for Justice National Council of Churches Public Advocacy for Kids (PAK) Redstone Center for Prevention and Wellness RESULTS DC/MD Trust for America's Health YWCA National Capital Area

Florida

Central Florida Behavioral Health Network Florida Alliance of CDCs, Inc. Florida Black Women's Roundtable Florida National Organization for Women Education Fund Florida Rising Pinellas County NOW (National Organization for Women) Poder Latinx Progress Florida YWCA South Florida

Georgia 9to5 Georgia

Hawai'i Hawaii Children's Action Network YWCA Oahu YWCA of Kauai

Illinois

Beyond Hunger Community Organizing and Family Issues (COFI) / POWER-PAC IL HealthConnect One Illinois NOW New Moms Provincial Council Clerics of St. Viator Women Employed YWCA Elgin YWCA Evanston North Shore YWCA Evanston North Shore YWCA Kankakee YWCA McLean County YWCA Metropolitan Chicago YWCA Northwestern Illinois YWCA of the Metro East YWCA of the University of Illinois YWCA Southwestern Illinois

Indiana

American Association of University Women Indianapolis (AAUW Indianapolis) Indiana Association of Area Agencies on Aging Indiana Institute for Working Families Indiana National Organization for Women LifeTime Resources, Inc. MCCOY (Marion County Commission on Youth) Monroe County NOW Women4Change Indiana YWCA Central Indiana YWCA of Northwest Indiana

Iowa

Iowa National Organization for Women

Kansas

Dominican Sisters Ministry of Presence Kansas Action for Children Kansas Breastfeeding Coalition YWCA Northeast Kansas

Kentucky

National Association of Social Workers - Kentucky Chapter.

Louisiana

Louisiana Breastfeeding Coalition National Association of Social Workers - Louisiana Chapter

Maine

Alzheimer's Association, Maine Chapter Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence Maine Council on Aging Maine Women's Lobby Education Fund National Association of Social Workers, Maine Chapter Paid Leave for ME Planned Parenthood of Northern New England

Maryland

Public Justice Center

Massachusetts

Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action Southeastern Massachusetts Unitarian Universalist Association YWCA Cambridge YWCA Cambridge YWCA Southeastern Massachusetts

Michigan

Detroit Disability Power Michigan League for Public Policy Michigan Unitarian Universalist Social Justice Network (MUUSJN) Mothering Justice National Council of Gray Panthers Networks Oakland Forward

Minnesota

ISAIAH (MN) TakeAction Minnesota YWCA Mankato YWCA Minneapolis YWCA St. Paul

Mississippi

Every Mother, Inc. National Organization for Women of Mississippi

Missouri

Healthy Nourishment, LLC National Organization for Women, Columbia Area

Montana

Lactation Associates of Montana Montana Women Vote

Nebraska

ACLU of Nebraska Inclusive Communities Nebraska Appleseed Voices for Children in Nebraska YWCA Lincoln YWCA of Grand Island

Nevada

Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada

New Hampshire

Campaign for a Family Friendly Economy, NH YWCA New Hampshire

New Jersey

Family Voices NJ New Jersey Citizen Action NJ State Industrial Union Council NJ Time to Care Coalition Office of Peace, Justice, and Ecological Integrity, Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth SPAN Parent Advocacy Network YWCA Northern New Jersey

New Mexico

Native Women Lead Southwest Women's Law Center

New York

Claire Heureuse Community Center, Inc. ideas42 National Equality Action Team (NEAT) SparkAction The New York Women's Foundation YWCA Binghamton and Broome County YWCA Mohawk Valley YWCA White Plains & Central Westchester

North Carolina

Breastfeed Durham Breastfeed Orange NC Child Care Services Association Children First/Communities In Schools of Buncombe Equality North Carolina National Association of Social Workers North Carolina NC Early Education Coalition NC Justice Center North Carolina Council of Churches RESULTS Raleigh Think BabiesTM NC Alliance TriadNOW YWCA Central Carolinas YWCA of the Lower Cape Fear

Ohio

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc., Central Ohio Chapter National Council of Jewish Women Cleveland Ohio Domestic Violence Network Ohio Federation of Teachers The Ohio Women's Public Policy Network The Women's Fund of Central Ohio Universal Health Care Action Network of Ohio Women's Fund of the Greater Cincinnati Foundation YWCA Canton YWCA Canton YWCA Greater Cincinnati YWCA Greater Cleveland YWCA Mahoning Valley YWCA of Northwest Ohio

Oregon

Cascade AIDS Project National Organization for Women, Oregon Our Children Oregon ROSE Community Development

Pennsylvania

Coalition for Low Income Pennsylvanians First Up; Champions for Early Education Just Harvest Pennsylvania Council of Churches Sisters of Saint Joseph Unitarian Universalist Justice PA United Steelworkers Local 3657 Women and Girls Foundation of Southwest PA Women's Law Project YWCA Allentown YWCA Butler YWCA Butler YWCA Lancaster YWCA Tri-County Area

Rhode Island

Economic Progress Institute Rhode Island Chapter of the National Organization for Women Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless Rhode Island KIDS COUNT The Womxn Project Women's Fund of Rhode Island

South Carolina

Women's Rights and Empowerment Network YWCA Greater Charleston

Tennessee

SocioEnergetics Foundation

Texas

Children's Defense Fund - Texas Every Texan Texas State National Organization for Women (NOW) YWCA Greater Austin

Vermont

Main Street Alliance of Vermont

Virginia

Blue Star Families Church World Service Maternal Mental Health Leadership alliance National Military Family Association National Respite Coalition Social Action Linking Together (SALT) Virginia Chapter, National Organization for Women Virginia Organizing YWCA of Central Virginia YWCA South Hampton Roads

Washington

Economic Opportunity Institute Northwest Harvest YWCA Kitsap County YWCA Pierce County YWCA Yakima

West Virginia

National Association of Social Workers West Virginia Chapter Rise Up WV West Virginians for Affordable Health Care WV Citizen Action WV FREE

Wisconsin 9to5 Mid-Day Women's Alliance

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