

FACT SHEET

House Committee on Education and Labor

Chairman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott

Providing Urgent Maternal Protections for Nursing Mothers (PUMP) Act (H.R. 3110)

A bicameral, bipartisan proposal to extend break time and space protections for nursing mothers in the workplace.

Nursing mothers should be provided the break time and space they need to pump at work to keep themselves and their infants healthy.

Breastfeeding plays an important role in both maternal and infant health. The <u>benefits of breastfeeding</u> for infants include lower risks of asthma, obesity, and sudden infant death syndrome. For mothers, <u>breastfeeding</u> reduces the risks of high blood pressure and ovarian and breast cancer, among other benefits.

Yet, despite the recommendation from the <u>American Academy of Pediatrics</u> that infants be exclusively breastfed for the first six months after birth and continue to be breastfed for one year, mothers often <u>face barriers</u> to pumping breastmilk in the workplace, forcing many to choose between employment and breastfeeding. According to a national survey, workers who had <u>access</u> to private space and were provided a reasonable amount of break time to pump are twice as likely to breastfeed six months postpartum than workers who did not.

Working mothers are not sufficiently protected under current federal break time and space law.

The *Break Time for Nursing Mothers Act*, enacted in 2010, amended the *Fair Labor Standards Act* (FLSA) to require employers to provide (1) reasonable break time to express milk for one year after a child's birth and (2) a non-bathroom space free from view and intrusion for nursing employees to express breastmilk while at work. Unfortunately, gaps in the law limit the number of workers entitled to these protections and how workers can recover in court when their employers violate the requirements.

- Current Law Excludes Millions of Workers of Child-Bearing Age. Because the nursing mother provisions
 were added to the section of the FLSA providing overtime protections, workers who are statutorily
 excluded from overtime protections, including teachers, agricultural workers, and certain "white-collar"
 workers, are also excluded. As a result, the Economic Policy Institute estimates 8.65 million workers of
 childbearing age are excluded from nursing mother protections.
- Current Law Limits How Workers Can Recover in Court When Employers Fail to Comply. Because recovery under the FLSA is generally for unpaid overtime or minimum wage, employees are only able to hold their employers accountable for lost wages in court when employers to do not provide break time and space. But, as the Labor Department has noted, "because employers are not required to compensate employees for break time to express breast milk, in most circumstances there will not be any unpaid minimum wage or overtime compensation associated with the failure to provide such breaks." Moreover, lost wages are often an inadequate or inappropriate form of relief where the violation resulted in forced resignation, infection, early cessation of breastfeeding, or diminished milk supply.

Providing Urgent Maternal Protections for Nursing Mothers (PUMP) Act Supports Working MothersThe PUMP Act:

- Extends break time and space protections to workers who are currently excluded from overtime protections, including agricultural workers, transportation workers, airline workers, and teachers;
- Ensures workers can recover appropriate forms of relief in court for violations, including reinstatement or back pay; and
- Clarifies that if a worker is not completely relieved of duty during breaks, such break time is considered hours worked and thus compensable.

The *PUMP Act* is supported by a broad range of national, state, and local public health, worker advocacy, and women's groups, including organizations focused on black maternal and infant health. Endorsing groups include the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Birth Equity Collaborative, the U.S. Breastfeeding Committee, La Leche League USA, the National Women's Law Center, and A Better Balance.