



**HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA)
POLICY STATEMENT ON NOTIFICATION AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEE
ANTIDISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION ACT OF 2002 (NO FEAR ACT)**

No FEAR Act Notice

On May 15, 2002, Congress enacted the “Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002,” which is now known as the No FEAR Act. One purpose of the Act is to “require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws.” Click on the following link for more information about the Act: <http://www.opm.gov/information-management/no-fear-act>.

Antidiscrimination Laws

A federal agency cannot discriminate against an employee or applicant with respect to the terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the bases of race, color, religion, sex (pregnancy, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age, disability, genetic information, retaliation, marital status, or political affiliation. Discrimination on these bases is prohibited by one or more of the following statutes: 5 U.S.C. 2302(b) (1), 29 U.S.C. 206(d), 29 U.S.C. 631, 42 U.S.C. 2000ff-1(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. 633a, 29 U.S.C. 791, and 42 U.S.C. 2000e-16.

- If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the bases of race, color, religion, sex (pregnancy, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age, disability, genetic information, or retaliation for opposing discriminatory practices or participating in the discrimination complaint process, you must contact an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) counselor within 45 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory action, or, in the case of a personnel action, within 45 calendar days of the effective date of the action, before you can file a formal complaint of discrimination with your agency. See [Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations \(C.F.R.\) Part 1614](#).
- If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination based on age, you must either contact an EEO counselor as noted above or provide notice of intent to sue to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory action.
- If you are alleging discrimination based on marital status or political affiliation, you may file a written complaint with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) (*see* contact information below).

- In the alternative (or in some cases, in addition), you may pursue a discrimination complaint by filing a grievance through [HRSA's administrative or negotiated grievance procedures](#), if such procedures apply and are available.

Whistleblower Protection Laws

A federal employee with authority to take, direct others to take, recommend or approve any personnel action must not use that authority to take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action against an employee or applicant because of disclosure of information by that individual that is reasonably believed to evidence violations of any law, rule or regulation; gross mismanagement; gross waste of funds; an abuse of authority; or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, unless disclosure of such information is specifically prohibited by law and such information is specifically required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or the conduct of foreign affairs.

Retaliation against an employee or applicant for employment for making a protected disclosure is prohibited by 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(8). If you believe that you have been the victim of whistleblower retaliation, you may file a written complaint (Form OSC-11) with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel at 1730 M Street NW, Suite 218, Washington, DC 20036-4505 or online through the OSC website: <http://www.osc.gov>

Retaliation for Engaging in Protected Activity

A federal agency cannot retaliate against an employee or applicant because that individual exercises his or her rights under any of the Federal Antidiscrimination or Whistleblower Protections Laws listed above.

If you believe that you are a victim of retaliation for engaging in protected activity, you must follow, as appropriate, the procedures described in the Antidiscrimination Laws and Whistleblower Protection Laws sections or, if applicable, the administrative or negotiated grievance procedures in order to pursue any legal remedy.

Disciplinary Actions

Under the existing laws, each agency retains the right, where appropriate, to discipline a federal employee who has engaged in discriminatory or retaliatory conduct, up to and including removal. If OSC has initiated an investigation under 5 U.S.C. 1214, agencies must seek approval from the Special Counsel to discipline employees for engaging in prohibited retaliation.

Nothing in the No FEAR Act alters existing laws or permits an agency to take unfounded disciplinary action against a federal employee or to violate the procedural rights of a federal employee who has been accused of discrimination.

Additional Information

For further information regarding the No FEAR Act regulations, refer to [5 C.F.R. Part 724](#), as well as HRSA's Office of Civil Rights, Diversity and Inclusion or the Office of Human Resources. Additional information regarding Federal Antidiscrimination, Whistleblower Protection and Retaliation Laws can be found at the EEOC website: <http://www.eeoc.gov> and the OSC website: <http://www.osc.gov>.

Existing Rights Unchanged

Pursuant to section 205 of the No FEAR Act, neither the Act nor this notice creates, expands or reduces any rights otherwise available to any employees, former employees or applicants for employment under the laws of the United States, including the provisions of law specified in 5 U.S.C. 2302(d).

10/01/2020

Date

/Thomas J. Engels/

Thomas J. Engels, Administrator