

AUG 23 2021

Approved



JOHNSON COUNTY HOLIDAYS FOR 2022

December 31, 2021	Friday	New Year's Day Observed
January 17, 2022	Monday	Martin Luther King Jr. Day
April 15, 2022	Friday	Good Friday
May 30, 2022	Monday	Memorial Day
June 20, 2022	Monday	Juneteenth
July 4, 2022	Monday	Independence Day
September 5, 2022	Monday	Labor Day
October 10, 2022	Monday	Columbus Day
November 11, 2022	Friday	Veterans Day
November 24 & 25, 2022	Thursday & Friday	Thanksgiving & Day After
December 23 & 26, 2022	Friday & Monday	Day before Christmas Eve and Day after Christmas
Additional Holiday	Employees Individual Birthdays	

2022 Federal Holidays



Holiday Name	Day of Week	Observed Date
New Year's Day (observed) †	Friday	December 31, 2021
Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.	Monday	January 17, 2022
Washington's Birthday	Monday	February 21, 2022
Memorial Day	Monday	May 30, 2022
Independence Day	Monday	July 4, 2022
Labor Day	Monday	September 5, 2022
Columbus Day	Monday	October 10, 2022
Veterans Day	Friday	November 11, 2022
Thanksgiving Day	Thursday	November 24, 2022
Christmas Day (observed) †	Monday	December 26, 2022

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† When holidays that fall on Saturday or Sunday, most employees observed the holiday on the previous Friday or following Monday, respectively.



Juneteenth National Independence Day: A New Federal Holiday

July 1, 2021

On June 17, 2021, President Joe Biden signed S. 475, the [Juneteenth National Independence Day Act](#), into law. S. 475 passed the [House of Representatives](#) on June 16 and the [Senate](#) on June 15. The House companion measure was H.R. 1320. The act amends [Section 6103\(a\)](#), Title 5 of the *United States Code* to designate June 19 as Juneteenth National Independence Day. In past Congresses, [legislation was introduced](#) to create a federal holiday and the [House](#) and [Senate](#) also agreed to resolutions honoring Juneteenth.

Juneteenth

On June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger of the Union Army issued [General Order No. 3](#) in Galveston, TX. The order [announced to the people of Texas](#) that the [Emancipation Proclamation's](#) freeing of enslaved people in the Confederate states was in effect. Specifically, General Order No. 3 stated

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them, becomes that between employer and hired labor. The Freedmen are advised to remain at their present homes, and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts; and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

Since the issuance of General Order No. 3, the observance of [Juneteenth](#) on June 19 has evolved. Today, 49 states and the District of Columbia have passed legislation recognizing Juneteenth as a holiday or observance (see Table 1 in CRS Report R44865, *Juneteenth: Fact Sheet*, by Erin M. Smith).

Federal Holidays

With the enactment of S. 475 and the creation of the Juneteenth National Independence Day, the United States now has [12 permanent federal holidays](#), codified at [5 U.S.C. §6103](#). They are, in the order they appear in the calendar, New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday, Inauguration Day (every four years following a presidential election), George Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving

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Day, and Christmas Day. Although frequently called public or national days, these observances are only legally applicable to federal employees and the District of Columbia, as the states individually decide their own legal holidays (see 5 C.F.R. §610.202). According to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), for the public holidays codified at 5 U.S.C. §6103, “full-time employees who are not required to work on a holiday receive their rate of basic pay for the applicable number of holiday hours.”

The first four federal holidays were created in 1870, when Congress granted paid time off to federal workers in the District of Columbia for [New Year’s Day](#), [Independence Day](#), [Thanksgiving Day](#), and [Christmas Day](#). In 1880, [George Washington’s Birthday](#) was added. In 1941, Congress specifically designated the fourth Thursday of November as the official date for the observance of Thanksgiving. Prior to that time, Thanksgiving was recognized either on the third or fourth Thursday of November.

Since 1888, Congress has added seven federal holidays, creating [Decoration Day](#) (now Memorial Day) in 1888, [Labor Day](#) in 1894, [Armistice Day](#) (now Veterans Day) in 1938, [Inauguration Day](#) in 1957 (quadrennially and only celebrated in the District of Columbia), [Columbus Day](#) in 1968, [Martin Luther King Jr.’s Birthday](#) in 1983, and [Juneteenth National Independence Day](#) in 2021. Further, in 1968, the [Uniform Monday Holiday Act](#) was enacted to “provide for uniform annual observances” of Washington’s Birthday (referred to as Presidents’ Day by many states and municipalities), Memorial Day, and Veterans Day. Additionally, the Monday Holiday Law established Columbus Day to be celebrated on the second Monday in October. In 1975, Congress returned the Veterans Day observance to November 11.

For more information on federal holidays, see CRS Report R41990, *Federal Holidays: Evolution and Current Practices*, by Jacob R. Straus.

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