	Approved March 29, 1991 Date
MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON	Labor and Industry
The meeting was called to order by <u>Representative</u>	Anthony Hensley
	Chairperson
9:10 a.m./pXn. on March 6	
All members were present except:	
Rep. Douville	
Committee staff present:	
Jim Wilson, Revisor Jerry Donaldson, Research Assistant	

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Barbara Dudney, Committee Secretary

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 a.m. by the chairman, Rep. Anthony Hensley.

Chairman Hensley announced discussion and final action on <u>House Bill No. 2076</u>, the Family and Medical Leave Act. He said that the committee will work the bill section by section using the two "balloon" versions, one containing the subcommittee recommendations, and the other containing suggested amendments not recommended by the subcommittee  $(attachments \#1 \ and \#2)$ .

In Section 2., Rep. Denise Everhart moved to amend the bill by adopting all of the subcommittee recommendations with the exception of changing the definition of "health care provider" to include "licensed social worker. Rep. Darrel Webb seconded the motion. Motion carried.

In Section 3., Rep. Garry Boston moved to define "week" to mean seven working days. Motion died for lack of a second.

Rep. Everhart moved that the amendments recommended by subcommittee in Section 3. be adopted. The motion was seconded by Rep. Diane Gjerstad. Motion carried.

Rep. Gene Amos moved that at the beginning of Section 4., in line 21, to insert the words, "Subject to employer approval." Rep. Dorothy Flottman seconded the motion.

The chairman announced that the committee will resume discussion of Rep. Amos' motion to amend tomorrow.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

# GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: House Labor and Industry DATE: March 6, 1991

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
DICK THENS	TOBELA	KOHR MURK COMP
1 Lavid Shinfelt	Topelia	KDAR/Work Comp
Stee Moseull	Talla	KDHE
Jim Hellemann	Topoles	16 In Dest
HTERYLEATHERMAN	Tooky	*Kect
Norm Wixs	Tonexa	KASB
KETTH R LANDIS	TOPERA	CHRISTIAN SCIENTE COMMITTON PUBLICATION LAWSA
SUSAN JROA	TODEKA	DAC
Marjonie Van Buren	Topelea	Silf
Gelly Ruetala	KCKS	LIOWI
Lin Collahan	Donofa	AIA

Session of 1991

### **HOUSE BILL No. 2076**

### By Committee on Labor and Industry

#### 1-30

AN ACT enacting the family and medical leave act; providing for unpaid leaves of absence from employment for certain employees for births, adoptions and family illnesses.

10 11 12

13

14

15

18

19

26

33

35

43

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the family and medical leave act.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

- (a) "Child" means a birth child, adopted child, foster child, stepchild or legal ward to whom any of the following applies:
- (1) The individual is less than 18 years of age.
- (2) The individual is 18 years of age or older and cannot care for the individual's self because of a serious health condition.
- (b) "Christian science practitioner" means a christian science practitioner residing in this state who is listed as a practitioner in the christian science journal
- (c) "Employee" means an individual employed in this state by an employer, except the employer's parent, spouse or child.
- (d) "Employer" means a person engaging in any activity, enterprise or business in this state employing at least 50 individuals on a permanent basis. Employer includes the state and any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.
- (e) "Employment benefit" means an insurance, leave or retirement benefit which an employer makes available to an employee
- (f) "Health care provider" means a person licensed to practice a branch of the healing arts, a licensed dentist, a certified advanced registered nurse practitioner, a licensed professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a licensed optometrist, a licensed psychologist, a licensed podiatrist, a registered physical therapist or a registered occupational therapist.
- (g) "Parent" means a birth parent, foster parent, adoptive parent, stepparent or legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse.
  - (h) "Serious health condition" means a disabling physical or men-

# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HB 2076 Submitted by Subcommittee

For Consideration by House Committee on Labor and Industry

2-22-91

tee on Labor and Industry

Science
Christian Science

The Christian Science Journal

within this state

, except that employer does not include any office or agency of the legislative or judicial branch of state government

any

under a welfare or fringe benefit program

or a licensed social worker

15

17

23

25

28

30

33

36

39

tal illness, injury, impairment or condition involving any of the following:

- (1) Inpatient care in a medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425 and amendments thereto; adult care home, as defined in K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto; psychiatric hospital or mental health center licensed pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3307b and amendments thereto; or hospice.
- (2) Outpatient care that requires continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider.
  - (i) "Spouse" means an employee's legal husband or wife.
- Sec. 3. (a) Nothing in this act prohibits an employer from providing employees with rights to family leave or medical leave which are more generous to the employee than the rights provided under this act.
- (b) This act does not limit or diminish an employee's rights or benefits under the workers compensation act.
- (c) This act only applies to an employee who has been employed by the same employer for more than 52 consecutive weeks and who worked for the employer for an average of 20 hours per week during the preceding 52-week period.
- Sec. 4. (a) An employee may take family leave for any of the following reasons:
- (1) The birth of the employee's birth child, if the leave begins within 16 weeks of the child's birth.
- (2) The placement of a child with the employee for adoption or as a precondition to adoption but not both, if the leave begins within 16 weeks of the child's placement.
- (3) To care for the employee's child, spouse or parent, if the child, spouse or parent has a serious health condition.
- (b) This act does not entitle an employee to take more than 10 weeks of family leave in a 24 month period for any combination of reasons specified under subsection (a).
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), an employee shall schedule family leave after reasonably considering the needs of the employee's employer.
- (d) An employee may take family leave as partial absence from employment. An employee who does so shall schedule all partial absence so it does not unduly disrupt the employer's operations.
- Sec. 5. (a) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), an employee who has a serious health condition which makes the employee unable to perform the employee's employment duties may take medical leave for the period during which the employee is unable to perform those duties.

or Christian Science practitioner

(d) Each office or agency of the legislative or judicial branch of state government shall provide family and medical leave benefits which are no less comprehensive than those provided by this act.

or more

(e) This act does not entitle an employee to take more than 12 weeks, or the equivalent thereof, of family leave or medical leave, or any combination of family leave or medical leave, during any 12-month period.

and employer

An

(b)

The employer may require the use of accrued leave with pay prior to granting leave without pay.

10

13

14

18

19

20

21

23

31

33

35

37

39

40

41

42

43

- (b) This act does not entitle an employee to take more than 6-weeks of medical leave during a 12 month period.
- (e) An employee may schedule medical leave as medically necessary.
- Sec. 6. (a) This act does not entitle an employee to receive wages or salary while taking family leave or medical leave.
- (b) An employee may substitute, for portions of family leave or medical leave, paid or unpaid leave of any other type provided by the employer.
- Sec. 7. (a) If an employee intends to take family leave for the reason specified in subsection (a)(1) or (2) of section 4, the employee shall, in a reasonable and practicable manner, give the employer advance notice of the expected birth or placement.
- (b) If an employee intends to take family leave because of the planned medical treatment or supervision of a child, spouse or parent or intends to take medical leave because of the planned medical treatment or supervision of the employee, the employee shall do all of the following:
- (1) Make a reasonable effort to schedule the medical treatment or supervision so that it does not unduly disrupt the employer's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider of the child, spouse, parent or employee.
- (2) Give the employer advance notice of the medical treatment or supervision in a reasonable and practicable manner.
- Sec. 8. (a) If an employee requests family leave for a reason described in subsection (a)(3) of section 4 or requests medical leave, the employer may require the employee to provide certification, as described in subsection (b), issued by the health care provider or christian science practitioner of the child, spouse, parent or employee, whichever is appropriate.
- (b) No employer may require certification stating more than the following:
- (1) That the child, spouse, parent or employee has a serious health condition.
- (2) The date the serious health condition commenced and its probable duration.
- (3) Within the knowledge of the health care provider or ehristianscience practitioner, the medical facts regarding the serious health condition.
- (4) If the employee requests medical leave, an explanation of the extent to which the employee is unable to perform the employee's employment duties.
- (c) The employer may require the employee to obtain the opinion

Christian Science

(b)

-

...

12

13 14

15

18

19

24

43

of a second health care provider, chosen and paid for by the employer, concerning any information certified under subsection (b).

- Sec. 9. (a) Subject to subsection (c), when an employee returns from family leave or medical leave, the employee's employer shall immediately place the employee in an employment position as follows:
- (1) If the employment position which the employee held immediately before the family leave or medical leave began is vacant when the employee returns, in that position.
- (2) If the employment position which the employee held immediately before the family leave or medical leave began is not vacant when the employee returns, in an equivalent employment position having equivalent compensation, benefits, working shift, hours of employment and other terms and conditions of employment.
- (b) No employer may, because an employee received family leave or medical leave, reduce or deny an employment benefit which accrued to the employee before the employee's leave began or, consistent with section 10, accrued after the employee's leave began.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if an employee on a medical or family leave wishes to return to work before the end of the leave as scheduled, the employer shall place the employee in an employment position of the type described in subsection (a)(1) or (2) within a reasonable time not exceeding the duration of the leave as scheduled.
- Sec. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), nothing in this act entitles a returning employee to a right, employment benefit or employment position to which the employee would not have been entitled had the employee not taken family leave or medical leave or to the accrual of any seniority or employment benefit during a period of family leave or medical leave.
- (b) Subject to subsection (c), during a period an employee takes family leave or medical leave, the employee's employer shall maintain group health insurance coverage under the conditions that applied immediately before the family leave or medical leave began. If the employee continues making any contribution required for participation in the group health insurance plan, the employer shall continue making group health insurance premium contributions as if the employee had not taken the family leave or medical leave.
- (c) (1) An employer may require an employee to have in eserow with the employer an amount equal to the entire premium or similar expense for eight weeks of the employee's group health insurance coverage, if coverage is required under subsection (b).
- (2) An employee may pay the amount required under subsection

The employer may require the employee to pay, in advance of family leave or medical leave, all or part of the ascertainable amount of contribution required for participation in the group health insurance plan during the period of family leave or medical leave.

21

23

24

26

28

31

34

35

36

43

(e)(1) in equal installments at regular intervals over at least a 12 month period. An employer shall deposit the payments at a financial institution in an interest-bearing account.

- (3) Subject to subsection (c)(4), an employer shall return to the employee any payments made under subsection (c)(1), plus interest, when the employee ends employment with the employer.
- (4) If an employee ends employment with an employer during or within 30 days after a period of family leave or medical leave, the employer may deduct from the amount returned to the employee under subsection (c)(3) any premium or similar expense paid by the employer for the employee's group health insurance coverage while the employee was on family or medical leave.

(d) If an employee ends employment with an employer during or at the end of a period of family leave or medical leave, the time period for eonversion to individual coverage shall be calculated asbeginning on the day that the employee began the period of family leave or medical leave.

- Sec. 11. Nothing in this act prohibits an employer and an employee with a serious health condition from mutually agreeing to alternative employment for the employee while the serious health condition lasts. No period of alternative employment, with the same employer, reduces the employee's right to family leave or medical leave.
- Sec. 12. (a) No person may interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of any right provided under this act.
- (b) No person may discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any individual for doing any of the following:
- (1) Opposing a practice prohibited under this act.
- (2) Filing a charge or instituting or causing to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this act.
- (3) Assisting or intending to assist in an investigation or proceeding relating to a right under this act.
- (4) Testifying or intending to testify in an investigation or proceeding relating to a right under this act.
- Sec. 13. (a) As used in this section, "department" means:
- (1) The civil service board, if the employee is employed by the state or any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.
- (2) The department of human resources, if the employee is employed by an employer other than one described in subsection (a)(1).
- (b) An employee who believes the employee's employer has vi-

(c)

continuation of

pursuant to the provisions of the federal consolidated omnibus budget reconciliation act.

and section 14

an employer which is

department of adminsitration

other than any office or agency of the legislative or judicial branch of state government

29

34

35

37

38

olated section 12 may, within 30 days after the violation occurs or the employee should reasonably have known that the violation occurred, whichever is later, file a complaint with the department alleging the violation. The department shall investigate the complaint and shall attempt to resolve the complaint by conference, conciliation or persuasion. If the complaint is not resolved and the department finds probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the department shall proceed in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act.

- (c) If two or more health care providers disagree about any of the information required to be certified under subsection (b) of section 8, the department may appoint another health care provider to examine the child, spouse, parent or employee and render an opinion as soon as possible. The department shall promptly notify the employee and the employer of the appointment. The employer and the employee shall each pay 50% of the cost of the examination and opinion.
- (d) The department shall issue its decision and order within 30 days after the hearing. If the department finds that an employer violated section 12, it may order the employer to take action to remedy the violation, including providing requested family leave or medical leave, reinstating an employee, providing back pay accrued not more than two years before the complaint was filed and paying reasonable actual attorney fees to the complainant.
- Sec. 14. (a) An employee or the department may bring an action in district court against an employer to recover damages caused by a violation of section 12 after the completion of an administrative proceeding, including judicial review, under section 13 concerning the same violation.
- (b) An action under subsection (a) shall be commenced with the later of the following periods, on be barred:
- (1) Within 60 days from the completion of an administrative proceeding, including judicial review, under section 13 concerning the same violation.
- (2) Within 12 months after the violation occurred, or the department or employee should reasonably have known that the vio-
- Sec. 15.14 (a) Each employer shall post, in one or more conspicuous places where notices to employees are customarily posted, a notice in a form approved by the department setting forth employees' rights under this act. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more \$100 for each offense.
- (b) Any person employing 25 or more individuals shall post, in-

1 one or more conspicuous places where notices to employees areeustomarily posted, a notice describing the employer's policy with respect to leave for the reasons described in subsection (b) of section 4 and subsection (a) of section 5.

Sec. 16.5 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

# **HOUSE BILL No. 2076**

### By Committee on Labor and Industry

1-30

AN ACT enacting the family and medical leave act; providing for unpaid leaves of absence from employment for certain employees for births, adoptions and family illnesses.

10 11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22 23

24 25

26 27

28

29 30

31 32

33

34

35 36

37

38

39 40

41 42

43

8

9

## Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the family and medical leave act.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Child" means a birth child, adopted child, foster child, stepchild or legal ward to whom any of the following applies:

(1) The individual is less than 18 years of age.

(2) The individual is 18 years of age or older and cannot care for the individual's self because of a serious health condition.

(b) "Christian science practitioner" means a christian science practitioner residing in this state who is listed as a practitioner in the christian science journal.

(c) "Employee" means an individual employed in this state by an employer, except the employer's parent, spouse or child.

- (d) "Employer" means a person engaging in any activity, enterprise or business in this state employing at least 50 individuals on a permanent basis. Employer includes the state and any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.
- (e) "Employment benefit" means an insurance, leave or retirement benefit which an employer makes available to an employee.
- (f) "Health care provider" means a person licensed to practice a branch of the healing arts, a licensed dentist, a certified advanced registered nurse practitioner, a licensed professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a licensed optometrist, a licensed psychologist, a licensed podiatrist, a registered physical therapist or a registered occupational therapist.
- (g) "Parent" means a birth parent, foster parent, adoptive parent, stepparent or legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse.
  - (h) "Serious health condition" means a disabling physical or men-

Submitted Without Recommendation

Solver mous 3-6-91 attachent # 2 tal illness, injury, impairment or condition involving any of the following:

- (1) Inpatient care in a medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425 and amendments thereto; adult care home, as defined in K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto; psychiatric hospital or mental health center licensed pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3307b and amendments thereto; or hospice.
- (2) Outpatient care that requires continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider.
- (i) "Spouse" means an employee's legal husband or wife.
- Sec. 3. (a) Nothing in this act prohibits an employer from providing employees with rights to family leave or medical leave which are more generous to the employee than the rights provided under this act.
- (b) This act does not limit or diminish an employee's rights or benefits under the workers compensation act.
- (c) This act only applies to an employee who has been employed by the same employer for more than 52 consecutive weeks and who worked for the employer for an average of 20 hours per week during the preceding 52-week period.
- Sec. 4. (a) An employee may take family leave for any of the following reasons:
- (1) The birth of the employee's birth child, if the leave begins within 16 weeks of the child's birth.
- (2) The placement of a child with the employee for adoption or as a precondition to adoption but not both, if the leave begins within 16 weeks of the child's placement.
- (3) To care for the employee's child, spouse or parent, if the child, spouse or parent has a serious health condition.
- (b) This act does not entitle an employee to take more than 10 weeks of family leave in a 24-month period for any combination of reasons specified under subsection (a).
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), an employee shall schedule family leave after reasonably considering the needs of the employee's employer.
- (d) An employee may take family leave as partial absence from employment. An employee who does so shall schedule all partial absence so it does not unduly disrupt the employer's operations.
- Sec. 5. (a) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), an employee who has a serious health condition which makes the employee unable to perform the employee's employment duties may take medical leave for the period during which the employee is unable to perform those duties.

Except for employees of the state or any agency thereof,

Subject to employer approval,

(e) The employer may reduce or deny the leave if the employer is unable to obtain a qualified temporary replacement for the employee.

KASB

9

10 11

13

14

15

17

19 20

21

22

24

25

26

28

30

31 32

33

34 35

36 37

39

40

41

42

43

- (b) This act does not entitle an employee to take more than 6 weeks of medical leave during a 12-month period.
- (c) An employee may schedule medical leave as medically necessary.
- Sec. 6. (a) This act does not entitle an employee to receive wages or salary while taking family leave or medical leave.
- (b) An employee may substitute, for portions of family leave or medical leave, paid or unpaid leave of any other type provided by the employer.
- Sec. 7. (a) If an employee intends to take family leave for the reason specified in subsection (a)(1) or (2) of section 4, the employee shall, in a reasonable and practicable manner, give the employer advance notice of the expected birth or placement.
- (b) If an employee intends to take family leave because of the planned medical treatment or supervision of a child, spouse or parent or intends to take medical leave because of the planned medical treatment or supervision of the employee, the employee shall do all of the following:
- (1) Make a reasonable effort to schedule the medical treatment or supervision so that it does not unduly disrupt the employer's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider of the child, spouse, parent or employee.
- (2) Give the employer advance notice of the medical treatment or supervision in a reasonable and practicable manner.
- Sec. 8. (a) If an employee requests family leave for a reason described in subsection (a)(3) of section 4 or requests medical leave, the employer may require the employee to provide certification, as described in subsection (b), issued by the health care provider or christian science practitioner of the child, spouse, parent or employee, whichever is appropriate.
- (b) No employer may require certification stating more than the following:
- (1) That the child, spouse, parent or employee has a serious health condition.
- (2) The date the serious health condition commenced and its probable duration.
- (3) Within the knowledge of the health care provider or christian science practitioner, the medical facts regarding the serious health condition.
- (4) If the employee requests medical leave, an explanation of the extent to which the employee is unable to perform the employee's employment duties.
  - (c) The employer may require the employee to obtain the opinion

employer and the

KASB

(3) Subject to subsection (c)(4), an employer shall return to the employee any payments made under subsection (c)(1), plus interest, when the employee ends employment with the employer.

4

10

11

13 14

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24 25

26 27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

38

39

40

41

42

43

- (4) If an employee ends employment with an employer during or within 30 days after a period of family leave or medical leave, the employer may deduct from the amount returned to the employee under subsection (c)(3) any premium or similar expense paid by the employer for the employee's group health insurance coverage while the employee was on family or medical leave.
- (d) If an employee ends employment with an employer during or at the end of a period of family leave or medical leave, the time period for conversion to individual coverage shall be calculated as beginning on the day that the employee began the period of family leave or medical leave.
- Sec. 11. Nothing in this act prohibits an employer and an employee with a serious health condition from mutually agreeing to alternative employment for the employee while the serious health condition lasts. No period of alternative employment, with the same employer, reduces the employee's right to family leave or medical leave.

Sec. 12. (a) No person may interfere with, restrain or deny the KASB exercise of any right provided under this act.

- (b) No person may discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any individual for doing any of the following:
  - (1) Opposing a practice prohibited under this act.
- (2) Filing a charge or instituting or causing to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this act.
- (3) Assisting or intending to assist in an investigation or proceeding relating to a right under this act.
- (4) Testifying or intending to testify in an investigation or proceeding relating to a right under this act.

Sec. 13. (a) As used in this section, "department" means:

- (1) The civil service board, if the employee is employed by the state or any office, department, independent agency, authority, institution, association, society or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and the courts.
- (2) The department of human resources, if the employee is employed by an employer other than one described in subsection (a)(1).
  - (b) An employee who believes the employee's employer has vi-

(c) An employee who feels that the employer's decision to deny requested use of family leave or medical leave is unreasonable may challenge the reasonableness of that decision in accordance with section 13.

olated section 12 may, within 30 days after the violation occurs or the employee should reasonably have known that the violation occurred, whichever is later, file a complaint with the department alleging the violation. The department shall investigate the complaint and shall attempt to resolve the complaint by conference, conciliation or persuasion. If the complaint is not resolved and the department finds probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the department shall proceed in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act.

- (c) If two or more health care providers disagree about any of the information required to be certified under subsection (b) of section 8, the department may appoint another health care provider to examine the child, spouse, parent or employee and render an opinion as soon as possible. The department shall promptly notify the employee and the employer of the appointment. The employer and the employee shall each pay 50% of the cost of the examination and opinion.
- (d) The department shall issue its decision and order within 30 days after the hearing. If the department finds that an employer violated section 12, it may order the employer to take action to remedy the violation, including providing requested family leave or medical leave, reinstating an employee, providing back pay accrued not more than two years before the complaint was filed and paying reasonable actual attorney fees to the complainant.
- Sec. 14. (a) An employee or the department may bring an action in district court against an employer to recover damages caused by a violation of section 12 after the completion of an administrative proceeding, including judicial review, under section 13 concerning the same violation.
- (b) An action under subsection (a) shall be commenced with the later of the following periods, or be barred:
- (1) Within 60 days from the completion of an administrative proceeding, including judicial review, under section 13 concerning the same violation.
- (2) Within 12 months after the violation occurred, or the department or employee should reasonably have known that the violation occurred.
- Sec. 15. (a) Each employer shall post, in one or more conspicuous places where notices to employees are customarily posted, a notice in a form approved by the department setting forth employees' rights under this act. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more \$100 for each offense.
  - (b) Any person employing 25 or more individuals shall post, in

or has unreasonably denied the employee's request for family leave or medical leave,