SF1956 REVISOR KS S1956-1 1st Engrossment

## **SENATE** STATE OF MINNESOTA **EIGHTY-EIGHTH SESSION**

S.F. No. 1956

(SENATE AUTHORS: SIEBEN, Pappas and Marty)

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DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
02/27/2014	5872	Introduction and first reading
		Referred to Jobs, Agriculture and Rural Development
03/04/2014	5964	Author added Marty
03/12/2014	6174	Withdrawn and re-referred to Judiciary
03/17/2014	6257a	Comm report: To pass as amended and re-refer to Jobs, Agriculture and Rural Development
03/20/2014		Comm report: To pass as amended and re-refer to Finance

1.1	A bill for an act
1.2	relating to employment; providing for pregnancy and parenting leave; requiring
1.3	pregnancy accommodations; amending Minnesota Statutes 2012, sections
1.3	181.940, subdivision 2; 181.941; 181.943; proposing coding for new law in
1.5	Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 181.940, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 1.7
- Subd. 2. Employee. "Employee" means a person who performs services for hire for an employer from whom a leave is requested under sections 181.940 to 181.944 for: 1.9
  - (1) at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the request; and
  - (2) for an average number of hours per week equal to one-half the full-time equivalent position in the employee's job classification as defined by the employer's personnel policies or practices or pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement, during those the 12 months month period immediately preceding the leave.
  - Employee includes all individuals employed at any site owned or operated by the employer but does not include an independent contractor.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 181.941, is amended to read: 1.17

## 181.941 PREGNANCY AND PARENTING LEAVE.

Subdivision 1. Six Twelve-week leave; pregnancy, birth, or adoption. (a) An employer must grant an unpaid leave of absence to an employee who is a natural or adoptive parent in conjunction with the birth or adoption of a child. The length of the leave shall be determined by the employee, but may not exceed six weeks, unless agreed to by the employer.:

Sec. 2. 1 (1) a natural or adoptive parent in conjunction with the birth or adoption of a child; or

(2) a female employee for prenatal care, or incapacity due to pregnancy, childbirth,

or related health conditions.

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- (b) The length of the leave shall be determined by the employee, but must not exceed 12 weeks, unless agreed to by the employer.
- Subd. 2. **Start of leave.** The leave shall begin at a time requested by the employee. The employer may adopt reasonable policies governing the timing of requests for unpaid leave: and may require an employee who plans to take a leave under this section to give the employer reasonable notice of the date the leave shall commence and the estimated duration of the leave. For leave taken under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), the leave may must begin not more than six weeks after within 12 months of the birth or adoption; except that, in the case where the child must remain in the hospital longer than the mother, the leave may not must begin more than six weeks within 12 months after the child leaves the hospital.
- Subd. 3. **No employer retribution.** An employer shall not retaliate against an employee for requesting or obtaining a leave of absence as provided by this section.
- Subd. 4. **Continued insurance.** The employer must continue to make coverage available to the employee while on leave of absence under any group insurance policy, group subscriber contract, or health care plan for the employee and any dependents. Nothing in this section requires the employer to pay the costs of the insurance or health care while the employee is on leave of absence.

## Sec. 3. [181.9414] PREGNANCY ACCOMMODATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Accommodation. An employer must provide reasonable accommodation for an employee for conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related health conditions, if she so requests. The employer may provide the accommodation requested by the employee or an equally effective alternative. "Reasonable accommodation" includes, but is not limited to: seating, additional restroom breaks, more frequent access to drinking water and food, and limits on physical movements such as heavy lifting, pushing, pulling, or standing.

Subd. 2. **Transfer.** An employer must temporarily transfer a pregnant female employee to a less strenuous or hazardous position for the duration of her pregnancy if she so requests where that transfer can be reasonably accommodated. An employee requesting a temporary transfer shall be required to provide to the employer a certification of medical necessity from her doctor. However, no employer shall be required by this subdivision to create additional employment that the employer would not otherwise have created, nor

Sec. 3. 2

(b) Nothing in sections 181.940 to 181.943 prevents any employer from providing

leave benefits in addition to those provided in sections 181.940 to 181.944 or otherwise

affects an employee's rights with respect to any other employment benefit.

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title 29, chapter 28.

Sec. 4. 3