

State of Misconsin 2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



2013 BILL

AN ACT to renumber and amend 111.36 (1) (c); and to create 111.36 (1) (c) 2.,

111.36 (1) (c) 3. and 111.36 (4) of the statutes; relating to: reasonable

accommodation of any condition of an employee that is related to pregnancy or

childbirth and of an employee's inability to adequately undertake the

job-related responsibilities of a particular job because of pregnancy, childbirth,

or a related condition.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex, including discrimination against any woman on the basis of pregnancy or a related medical condition. Current law also prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability, including refusing to reasonably accommodate an employee's disability, but the Labor and Industry Review Commission (LIRC) has held that pregnancy and pregnancy—related medical conditions are covered under the sex discrimination, and not the disability discrimination, provisions of the Fair Employment Law. *Goodrich v. Duro Paper Bag Mfg. Co, Inc.* (LIRC 02/14/92).

This bill provides that employment discrimination on the basis of sex includes all of the following:

1. Refusing to reasonably accommodate any condition, including a medical condition of an employee that is related to pregnancy or childbirth, or to reasonably accommodate an employee's inability to adequately undertake the job-related

responsibilities of a particular job because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related condition that is known to the employer, including the need to express breast milk for a nursing child (lactation), unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose a hardship on the employer's program, enterprise, or business.

2. Requiring an employee to take family, medical, or any other type of leave as a reasonable accommodation of an employee's inability to adequately undertake the job—related responsibilities of a particular job because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related condition that is known to the employer, including lactation, unless the employer can demonstrate that permitting the employee to remain at work would pose a hardship on the employer's program, enterprise, or business.

Specifically, the bill requires an employer to explore with an employee who requests a reasonable accommodation because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related condition that is known to the employer, including lactation (reasonable accommodation), all possible means of providing the reasonable accommodation, including changing the employee's job responsibilities, changing the employee's work hours, relocating the employee's work area, providing mechanical or electronic aids to the employee, transferring the employee to a less strenuous or less hazardous job, or, subject to the prohibition against requiring an employee to take leave, providing family, medical, or any other type of leave to the employee.

Further, the bill requires an employer, on the request of an employee for a transfer to a less strenuous or less hazardous job as a reasonable accommodation, to transfer the employee for a period up to the duration of the employee's inability to adequately undertake the job-related responsibilities of a particular job if: 1) the employer has a policy or practice, or is subject to a collective bargaining agreement, authorizing or requiring the transfer of an employee with a temporary disability to a less strenuous or less hazardous job for the duration of the disability; or 2) the employer can provide the transfer without having to create additional employment that the employer would not have created otherwise, discharge any employee, transfer any other employee with more seniority than the employee requesting the transfer, or promote to a particular job any employee who is not qualified to perform the job.

Finally, the bill requires an employer, on the request of an employee for a reasonable accommodation due to the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, to explore with the employee all of the following possible means of providing that reasonable accommodation: 1) providing the employee with a reasonable break time to express breast milk; 2) providing a private place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion by coworkers and the public where the employee may express breast milk; and 3) providing the employee with access to an electrical outlet, running water, and a refrigerator for the storage of breast milk.

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SECTION 1. 111.36 (1) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 111.36 (1) (c) (intro.) and amended to read:

111.36 (1) (c) (intro.) Discriminating against any woman on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, maternity leave, or <u>a</u> related medical conditions by engaging condition by doing any of the following:

1. Engaging in any of the actions prohibited under s. 111.322, including, but not limited to, actions any action concerning fringe benefit programs covering illnesses and disability.

Section 2. 111.36 (1) (c) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

111.36 (1) (c) 2. Refusing to reasonably accommodate any condition, including a medical condition, of an employee that is related to pregnancy or childbirth, or to reasonably accommodate an employee's inability to adequately undertake the job-related responsibilities of a particular job because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related condition that is known to the employer, including the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, as provided in sub. (4), unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose a hardship on the employer's program, enterprise, or business.

Section 3. 111.36 (1) (c) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

111.36 (1) (c) 3. Requiring an employee to take family or medical leave under s. 103.10 or 29 USC 2612 or any other type of leave provided by the employer as a reasonable accommodation under subd. 2., unless the employer can demonstrate that permitting the employee to remain at work would pose a hardship on the employer's program, enterprise, or business.

SECTION 4. 111.36 (4) of the statutes is created to read:

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111.36 (4) (a) If an employee requests a reasonable accommodation under sub.

(1) (c) 2., the employer shall explore with the employee all possible means of providing the reasonable accommodation, including changing the employee's job responsibilities, changing the employee's work hours, relocating the employee's work area, providing mechanical or electronic aids to the employee, transferring the employee to a less strenuous or less hazardous job as provided in par. (b), providing any or all of the accommodations specified in par. (c), if applicable, or, subject to sub. (1) (c) 3., providing family, medical, or any other type of leave to the employee.

- (b) If an employee requests transfer to a less strenuous or less hazardous job as a reasonable accommodation under sub. (1) (c) 2., the employer shall transfer the employee as requested for a period up to the duration of the employee's inability to adequately undertake the job–related responsibilities of a particular job for a reason described in sub. (1) (c) 2. if any of the following apply:
- 1. The employer has a policy or practice, or is subject to a collective bargaining agreement, authorizing or requiring the transfer of an employee with a temporary disability to a less strenuous or less hazardous job for the duration of the disability.
- 2. The employer can provide the transfer without having to create additional employment that the employer would not have created otherwise, discharge any employee, transfer any other employee with more seniority than the employee requesting the transfer, or promote to a particular job any employee who is not qualified to perform the job.
- (c) If an employee requests a reasonable accommodation due to the need to express breast milk for a nursing child, the employer shall explore with the employee all of the following possible means of providing that reasonable accommodation:

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- 1. Providing the employee with a reasonable break time to express breast milk.

 An employer is not required to compensate an employee receiving reasonable break time under this subdivision for any work time spent expressing breast milk.
- 2. Providing a private place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion by coworkers and the public where the employee may express breast milk.
- 3. Providing the employee with access to an electrical outlet, running water, and a refrigerator for the storage of breast milk.

SECTION 5. Nonstatutory provisions.

(1) EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION POSTER. The department of workforce development shall revise the poster prepared under section DWD 218.23, Wisconsin Administrative Code, to include information concerning an employee's right to reasonable accommodation because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related condition that is known to the employer under section 111.36 (1) (c) 2. and 3. and (4) of the statutes, as created by this act.

SECTION 6. Initial applicability.

(1) Collective Bargaining agreements. This act first applies to an employee who is affected by a collective bargaining agreement containing provisions with this act on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever occurs first.

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