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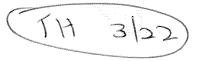
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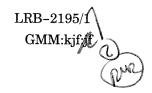
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State of Misconsin 2007 - 2008 LEGISLATURE





2007 BILL

AN ACT to renumber 103.10 (1) (a); to amend 103.10 (title), 103.10 (1) (c), 103.10 (2) (a), 103.10 (5) (a), 103.10 (7) (b) (intro.), 103.10 (8) (a) (intro.), 103.10 (8) (a) 1., 103.10 (8) (a) 2., 103.10 (8) (b), 103.10 (8) (c), 103.10 (9) (a), 103.10 (9) (b), 103.10 (9) (c) 4., 103.10 (9) (d), 103.10 (10), 103.10 (12) (d), 108.04 (1) (b) 3. (intro.), 108.04 (1) (c), 111.91 (2) (f) and 230.35 (2m); to repeal and recreate 893.96 (title); and to create 103.10 (1) (ad), 103.10 (1) (ag) 3., 103.10 (1) (fd), 103.10 (4m), 103.10 (5) (c), 103.10 (6) (c) and 103.10 (7) (am) of the statutes; relating to: family military leave.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, an employer, including the state, employing at least 50 individuals on a permanent basis must permit an employee who has been employed by the employer for more than 52 consecutive weeks and who has worked for the employer for at least 1,000 hours during the preceding 52-week period (employee) to take six weeks of family leave in a 12-month period and two weeks of medical leave in a 12-month period. Family leave may be taken for the birth or adoptive placement of a new child or to care for a child, spouse, or parent who has a serious health condition. Medical leave may be taken when the employee has a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's employment

duties. An employee is not entitled to receive wages or salary while taking family or medical leave, but may substitute, for portions of family or medical leave, other types of paid or unpaid leave provided by the employer.

When an employee returns from family or medical leave, the employer must immediately place the employee in the employment position that the employee held before the leave began or, if that position is filled, in an equivalent employment position. An employee is not entitled to accrue any seniority or employment benefits while on family or medical leave, but is entitled to have his or her group health insurance coverage maintained under the conditions that applied before the leave began.

This bill permits an employee of an employer that employs at least 15 individuals on a permanent basis to take unpaid family military leave during a period of active service of a spouse or child of the employee of 30 days or more in the U.S. armed forces, the national guard of this state or of any other state, or the state defense force under an order of the president of the United States or of the governor of this state or of any other state (period of active service). Specifically, the bill permits an employee of an employer that employs between 15 and 50 individuals on a permanent basis to take no more than 15 working days of unpaid family military leave during a period of active service and an employee of an employer that employs more than 50 individuals on a permanent basis to take no more than 30 working days of unpaid family military leave during a period of active service.

Under the bill, an employee may not take family military leave unless the employee has first exhausted all vacation leave, personal leave, and compensatory time that the employee has accrued and any other leave that may be granted to the employee, except sick leave and disability leave, and may not substitute, for portions of family military leave, paid or unpaid leave of any other type provided by the employer. When an employee returns from family military leave, the employer must immediately place the employee in the employment position that the employee held before the leave began or, if that position is filled, in an equivalent employment position. An employee is not entitled to accrue any seniority or employment benefits while on family military leave, but is entitled to have his or her group health insurance coverage maintained under the conditions that applied before the leave began.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

- **SECTION 1.** 103.10 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 2 103.10 (title) Family or, medical, and family military leave.

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SECTION 2. 103.10 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 103.10 (1) (ag).

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1	Section 3. 103.10 (1) (ad) of the statutes is created to read:
2	103.10 (1) (ad) "Active service" means active service for 30 days or more in the
3	U.S. armed forces, the national guard of this state or of any other state, or the state
4	defense force under an order of the president of the United States or of the governor
5	of this state or of any other state.
6	Section 4. 103.10 (1) (ag) 3. of the statutes is created to read:
7	103.10 (1) (ag) 3. The individual is 18 years of age or older and is in a period
8	of active service.
9	SECTION 5. 103.10 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
10	103.10 (1) (c) Except as provided in sub. (14) (b), "employer" "Employer" means
11	a person engaging in any activity, enterprise, or business in this state employing at
12	least 50 individuals on a permanent basis, except that for purposes of family military
13	leave, "employer" means a person engaging in any activity, enterprise, or business
14	in this state employing at least 15 individuals on a permanent basis. "Employer"
15	includes the state and any office, department, independent agency, authority,
16	institution, association, society, or other body in state government created or
17	authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, including the legislature and
18	the courts. an employee or employee
19	SECTION 6. 103.10 (1) (fd) of the statutes is created to read:
20	103/10 (1) (fd) "Period of active service" means the period beginning on the date
21)	on which a spouse or child of an employee receives an order to enter active service
22	and ending on the date on which the spouse or child is released from active service

SECTION 7. 103.10 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

or dies while in active service.

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1	103.10 (2) (a) Nothing in this section prohibits an employer from providing
2	employees with rights to family leave or, medical leave which, or family military
3	leave that are more generous to the employee than the rights provided under this
4	section. (nothing) the employee or of
5	SECTION 8. 103.10 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:
6	103.10 (4m) FAMILY MILITARY LEAVE. (a) An employee of an employer that
7	employs 50 or fewer employees on a permanent basis may take no more than 15
8	working days of unpaid family military leave during a period of active service of a
9	spouse or child of the employee.
10	(b) An employee of an employer that employs more than 50 employees on a
11	permanent basis may take no more than 30 working days of unpaid family military
12	leave during a period of active service of a spouse or child of the employee.
13	SECTION 9. 103.10 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	103.10 (5) (a) This section does not entitle an employee to receive wages or
15	salary while taking family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave.
16	SECTION 10. 103.10 (5) (c) of the statutes is created to read:
17	103.10 (5) (c) An employee may not take family military leave unless the
18	employee has first exhausted all vacation leave, personal leave, and compensatory
19	time that the employee has accrued and any other leave that may be granted to the
20	employee, except sick leave and disability leave. An employee may not substitute,
21	for portions of family military leave, paid or unpaid leave of any other type provided
22	by the employer.
23	SECTION 11. 103.10 (6) (c) of the statutes is created to read:
24	103.10 (6) (c) An employee who intends to take family military leave shall make

a reasonable effort to schedule the leave so that it does not unduly disrupt the

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employer's operations. If an employee intends to take family military leave for 5 or		
more consecutive working days, the employee shall give the employer at least 14		
days' notice of the intended commencement date of the leave. If an employee intends		
to take family military leave for less than 5 consecutive working days, the employee		
shall give the employer advance notice of the intended commencement date of the		
leave in a reasonable and practicable manner.		
SECTION 12. 103.10 (7) (am) of the statutes is created to read:		
103.10 (7) (am) If an employee requests family military leave, the employer		
may require the employee to provide certification issued by the proper military		
authority verifying that the spouse or child of the employer is in a period of active		
service.		
SECTION 13. 103.10 (7) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:		
103.10 (7) (b) (intro.) No employer may require certification under par. (a)		
stating more than the following:		
SECTION 14. 103.10 (8) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:		
103.10 (8) (a) (intro.) Subject to par. (c), when an employee returns from family		
leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, his or her employer shall		
immediately place the employee in an employment position as follows:		
SECTION 15. 103.10 (8) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:		
103.10 (8) (a) 1. If the employment position which the employee held		
immediately before the family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave began		
is vacant when the employee returns, in that position.		
SECTION 16. 103.10 (8) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:		
103.10 (8) (a) 2. If the employment position which the employee held		
immediately before the family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave began		

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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.

SECTION 17. 103.10 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (8) (b) No employer may, because an employee received family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, reduce or deny an employment benefit which that accrued to the employee before his or her leave began or, consistent with sub. (9), accrued after his or her leave began.

SECTION 18. 103.10 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (8) (c) Notwithstanding par. (a), if an employee on —a—family leave, medical or family leave, or family military 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 par. (a) 1. or 2. within a reasonable time not exceeding the duration of the leave as scheduled.

SECTION 19. 103.10 (9) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (9) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), nothing in this section entitles a returning employee to a right, employment benefit, or employment position to which the employee would not have been entitled had he or she not taken family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave or to the accrual of any seniority or employment benefit during a period of family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave.

SECTION 20. 103.10 (9) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (9) (b) Subject to par. (c), during a period an employee takes family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, his or her employer shall maintain group health insurance coverage under the conditions that applied immediately before the

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family leave or, medical leave, or family military 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, or family military leave.

SECTION 21. 103.10 (9) (c) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (9) (c) 4. If an employee ends his or her employment with an employer during or within 30 days after a period of family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, the employer may deduct from the amount returned to the employee under subd. 3. any premium or similar expense paid by the employer for the employee's group health insurance coverage while the employee was on family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave.

Section 22. 103.10 (9) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (9) (d) If an employee ends his or her employment with an employer during or at the end of a period of family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, the time period for conversion to individual coverage under s. 632.897 (6) shall be calculated as beginning on the day that on which the employee began the period of family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave.

SECTION 23. 103.10 (10) of the statutes is amended to read:

103.10 (10) ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT. Nothing in this section 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, or family military leave.

SECTION 24. 103.10 (12) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

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103.10 (12) (d) The department shall issue its decision and order within 30 days after the hearing. If the department finds that an employer violated sub. (11) (a) or (b), it may order the employer to take action to remedy the violation, including providing the requested family leave or, medical leave, or family military leave, reinstating an employee, providing back pay accrued not more than 2 years before the complaint was filed, and paying reasonable actual attorney fees to the complainant.

SECTION 25. 108.04 (1) (b) 3. (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

108.04 (1) (b) 3. (intro.) While the employee is on family or medical leave under the federal family and medical leave act Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-3), 29 USC 2601 to 2654, or s. 103.10 or family military leave under s. 103.10, and except as provided in par. (c), until whichever of the following occurs first:

Section 26. 108.04 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

108.04 (1) (c) If a leave of absence under par. (b) 2. or a family er, medical, or family military leave under par. (b) 3. is granted to an employee for a portion of a week, if an employee is absent for only a portion of the available work in a week due to a suspension under par. (b) 1., or if an employee is absent for only a portion of the available work in a week in which a termination under par. (b) 1. occurs, the employee's eligibility for benefits for that partial week shall be reduced by the amount of wages that the employee could have earned in his or her work had the leave not been granted or had the suspension or termination not occurred. For purposes of this paragraph, the department shall treat the amount the employee would have earned as wages in that work for that week as wages earned by the employee and shall apply the method specified in s. 108.05 (3) (a) to compute the benefits payable to the employee. The department shall estimate the wages that an

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employee would have earned for a partial week if it is not possible to compute the exact amount of wages that the employee would have earned for that partial week.

Section 27. 111.91 (2) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:

111.91 (2) (f) Family leave and medical leave rights below the minimum afforded under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 USC 2601 to 2654, and s. 103.10 and family military leave rights below the minimum afforded under s. 103.10. Nothing in this paragraph prohibits the employer from bargaining on rights to family leave or medical leave which that are more generous to the employee than the rights provided under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 USC 2601 to 2654, and s. 103.10 and on rights to family military leave that are more generous to the employee than the rights provided under s. 103.10.

Section 28. 230.35 (2m) of the statutes is amended to read:

230.35 (2m) An employee shall be eligible for medical or family leave under s. 103.10 upon the expiration, extension, or renewal of any collective bargaining agreement in effect on April 26, 1988, which that covers the employee. An employee shall be eligible for family military leave under s. 103.10 upon the expiration, extension, or renewal of any collective bargaining agreement in effect on the effective date of this subsection [revisor inserts date], that covers the employee.

Section 29. 893.96 (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

 $\textbf{893.96} \ (title) \ \textbf{Family, medical, and family military leave; civil remedies.}$

SECTION 30. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to an employee, as defined in section 103.10 (1) (b) of the statutes, who is affected by a collective bargaining agreement that contains provisions inconsistent with this act on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever occurs first.

SECTION 31. Effective date.

2 (1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 6th month beginning after

3 publication.

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Section #. 103.10 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

) or family military leave

103.10 (5) (b) An employee may substitute, for portions of family leave of medical leave, paid or unpaid leave of any other type provided by the employer.

History: 1987 a. 287; 1989 a. 228; 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 446; 1995 a. 27 s. 9130 (4); 1997 a. 3, 156; 2001 a. 74; 2003 a. 33.

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Bastord, Sarah

From:

Kleinschmidt, Linda

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Friday, April 27, 2007 6:19 PM LRB.Legal Draft Review: LRB 07-2195/2 Topic: Family military leave

Please Jacket LRB 07-2195/2 for the SENATE.