1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017)
3	SENATE BILL 549 By: Holt
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6	AS INTRODUCED
7	An Act relating to employment practices; prohibiting certain unlawful employment practices for certain
8	persons; recognizing provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act; stating prohibited acts;
9	authorizing use of accrued paid leave; requiring certain healthcare coverage during certain leave;
10	authorizing reimbursement of certain premiums paid; granting exception to certain reimbursements;
11	construing certain employment agreements; construing transfer policies; construing certain provisions;
12	providing for violation enforcement; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
16	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
17	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 88.1 of Title 40, unless there
18	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
19	A. For the purpose of all Oklahoma state employees, in addition
20	to the provisions that govern pregnancy, childbirth, adoption or a
21	related medical condition defined in the federal Family and Medical
22	Leave Act, each of the following shall be an unlawful employment
23	practice:
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1. For a state employer to refuse to allow an employee disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition or for adoption or foster care placement of a child, to take a leave for a reasonable period of time not to exceed twenty (20) weeks and thereafter return to work after the authorized leave at the next regularly scheduled business day. The state employee shall be entitled to utilize any accrued paid leave during this period of time. "Reasonable period of time" means that period during which the employee is disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition or for adoption or foster care placement of a child.

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A state employer may require a state employee who plans to take a leave pursuant to this subsection to give reasonable notice of the date the leave shall commence and the estimated duration of the leave;

2. a. for a state employer to refuse to maintain and pay for coverage for an eligible employee who takes leave pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subsection under a group health plan, as defined in Section 5000(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, for the duration of the leave, not to exceed twenty (20) weeks over the course of a twelve-month period, commencing on the date the leave taken under paragraph 1 of this subsection begins, at the level and under the

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conditions that coverage would have been provided if
the employee had continued in employment continuously
for the duration of the leave. Nothing in this
paragraph shall preclude a state employer from
maintaining and paying for coverage under a group
health plan beyond the twenty-week period. A state
employer may recover from the state employee the
premiums paid as required under this subsection for
maintaining coverage for the state employee under the
group health plan if both of the following conditions
occur:

- (1) the state employee fails to return from leave
 after the period of leave to which the employee
 is entitled has expired, and
- (2) the state employee's failure to return from leave is for a reason other than one of the following:
 - (a) the employee taking leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, or
 - (b) other circumstance beyond the control of the employee,
- b. Any employment agreement shall govern with respect to the continued receipt by an eligible employee of the health care coverage specified in subparagraph a of paragraph 2 of this subsection;

3. a. for a state employer to refuse to provide reasonable accommodation for a state employee for a condition related to pregnancy, childbirth or for adoption or foster care placement of a child or a related medical condition, if requested, with the advice of a health care provider,

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- b. for a state employer who has a policy or practice authorizing the transfer of temporarily disabled employees to less strenuous or hazardous positions for the duration of the disability to refuse to transfer a pregnant employee who so requests,
- c. for a state employer to refuse to temporarily transfer a pregnant employee to a less strenuous or hazardous position temporarily or for the duration of the pregnancy if requested, with the advice of a physician, where that transfer can be reasonably accommodated. However, no employer shall be required by this subsection to create additional employment that the employer would not otherwise have created, nor shall the employer be required to discharge any employee, transfer any employee with more seniority or promote any employee who is not qualified to perform the job; and

- 4. For a state employer to interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right provided under this section.
- B. This section shall not be construed to affect any other provision of law relating to sex discrimination or pregnancy, or in any way to diminish the coverage of pregnancy, childbirth or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth or adoption under any other provision of law of this state or the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.
- C. Any violation of the provisions of this act may be enforced by the discriminated state employee in a civil action filed in the district court of the county where the state employer's principle office is located, by the Commissioner of Labor pursuant to administrative fines authorized by Section 89 of Title 40 of the Oklahoma Statutes, by both administrative fine and district court action.

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.

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