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1999 SENATE BILL 67

March 2, 1999 – Introduced by Senators Rude, Plache, Baumgart, Farrow, Fitzgerald, Roessler, Wirch, Schultz, Risser, Robson and Darling, cosponsored by Representatives Ainsworth, Hasenohrl, Albers, Goetsch, Gronemus, Gunderson, Hahn, Kedzie, Lassa, M. Lehman, Musser, Ott, Petrowski, Porter, Powers, Ryba, Seratti, Spillner, Sykora, Turner, Sherman, Huebsch, Brandemuehl, Klusman, Freese, Wasserman, Meyer and Colon. Referred to Committee on Labor.

AN ACT to amend 111.31 (1), 111.31 (2), 111.31 (3), 111.321 and 111.322 (intro.); and to create 111.32 (4r), 111.32 (7g) and 111.365 of the statutes; relating to: employment discrimination because of temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or military reserves or use or nonuse of a lawful product off the employer's premises during nonworking hours. Current law also specifies that employment discrimination because of creed or disability includes refusing to reasonably accommodate the religious observance or practice or disability of an employe or prospective employe unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose an undue hardship on the employer's program, enterprise or business.

This bill prohibits discrimination in employment based on temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver. The bill specifies that employment discrimination on that basis includes refusing to reasonably accommodate the temporary absence of an employe or prospective

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employe from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose an undue hardship on the employer's program, enterprise or business. Under the bill, an employer may reasonably accommodate a temporary absence from work for that purpose by temporarily reallocating job duties, adjusting or modifying the employer's attendance policies or making other, similar accommodations for the employe or prospective employe. The bill defines "undue hardship" as significant difficulty or expense, with respect to an accommodation for an employe or prospective employe, when considered in light of various factors such as the nature and cost of the accommodation, the overall financial resources of the employer and of the facility involved in providing the accommodation, the number of persons employed by the employer and by the facility and the type of operation of the employer.

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. 111.31 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

111.31 (1) The legislature finds that the practice of unfair discrimination in employment against properly qualified individuals by reason of their age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or any other reserve component of the military forces of the United States or this state or, use or nonuse of lawful products off the employer's premises during nonworking hours or temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver substantially and adversely affects the general welfare of the state. Employers, labor organizations, employment agencies and licensing agencies that deny employment opportunities and discriminate in employment against properly qualified individuals solely because of their age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual

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orientation, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or any other reserve component of the military forces of the United States or this state er, use or nonuse of lawful products off the employer's premises during nonworking hours or temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver deprive those individuals of the earnings that are necessary to maintain a just and decent standard of living.

Section 2. 111.31 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

111.31 (2) It is the intent of the legislature to protect by law the rights of all individuals to obtain gainful employment and to enjoy privileges free from employment discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or any other reserve component of the military forces of the United States or this state or, use or nonuse of lawful products off the employer's premises during nonworking hours or temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver and to encourage the full, nondiscriminatory utilization of the productive resources of the state to the benefit of the state, the family and all the people of the state. It is the intent of the legislature in promulgating this subchapter to encourage employers to evaluate an employe or applicant for employment based upon the employe's or applicant's individual qualifications rather than upon a particular class to which the individual may belong.

Section 3. 111.31 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

111.31 (3) In the interpretation and application of this subchapter, and otherwise, it is declared to be the public policy of the state to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified individuals regardless of age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or any other reserve component of the military forces of the United States or this state ex, use or nonuse of lawful products off the employer's premises during nonworking hours or temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver. Nothing in this subsection requires an affirmative action program to correct an imbalance in the work force. This subchapter shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Section 4. 111.32 (4r) of the statutes is created to read:

- 14 111.32 (4r) "Emergency medical technician" has the meaning given in s. 146.50 (1) (e).
 - **Section 5.** 111.32 (7g) of the statutes is created to read:
- 17 111.32 (**7g**) "First responder" has the meaning given in s. 146.53 (1) (d).
- **Section 6.** 111.321 of the statutes is amended to read:

111.321 Prohibited bases of discrimination. Subject to ss. 111.33 to 111.36 111.365, no employer, labor organization, employment agency, licensing agency or other person may engage in any act of employment discrimination as specified in s. 111.322 against any individual on the basis of age, race, creed, color, disability, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, arrest record, conviction record, membership in the national guard, state defense force or any reserve component of the military forces of the United States or this state or, use or nonuse of lawful

products off the employer's premises during nonworking hours or temporary absence
from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter,
emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver.
SECTION 7. 111.322 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
111.322 Discriminatory actions prohibited. (intro.) Subject to ss. 111.33
to 111.36 111.365, it is an act of employment discrimination to do any of the following:
Section 8. 111.365 of the statutes is created to read:
111.365 Volunteer fire fighters, emergency medical technicians, first
responders or ambulance drivers; exceptions and special cases. (1) In this
section, "undue hardship" means, with respect to an accommodation required under
sub. (2), significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following
factors:
(a) The nature and cost of the accommodation.
(b) The overall financial resources of the facility involved in providing the
accommodation, the number of persons employed by the facility, the effect of
providing the accommodation on the resources and finances of the facility and any
other impact of the accommodation on the operation of the facility.
(c) The overall financial resources of the employer, the number of persons
employed by the employer and the number, type and location of the employer's
facilities.
(d) The type of operation of the employer, including the composition, structure
and functions of the employer's workforce, the geographic separateness of the facility
involved in providing the accommodation from the employer and the administrative
and financial relationship of that facility to the employer.

(2) Employment discrimination because of temporary absence from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver includes refusing to reasonably accommodate the temporary absence of an employe or prospective employe from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose an undue hardship on the employer's program, enterprise or business. An employer may reasonably accommodate the temporary absence of an employe or prospective employe from work while responding to an emergency call as a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical technician, first responder or ambulance driver by temporarily reallocating job duties, adjusting or modifying the employer's attendance policies or making other, similar accommodations for the employe or prospective employe.

Section 9. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to an employe 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.

19 (END)