ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3-ASSEMBLYWOMAN GIBBONS

PREFILED JANUARY 27, 2003

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Provides for paid leave of absence of certain duration for certain public officers and employees who donate bone marrow or certain organs. (BDR 23-147)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to public employees; establishing a program of paid leave of absence of certain duration for state officers and employees who donate bone marrow or certain organs; authorizing the establishment of such a program by political subdivisions of the State; authorizing such political subdivisions to create a separate pool of leave for use by their public officers and employees who donate bone marrow or certain organs; authorizing the use of catastrophic leave by state officers and employees who donate bone marrow or certain organs; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 281 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public officer or employee of the State or an agency of the State must be relieved from his duties to donate:
 - (a) Part of his bone marrow; or

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- (b) All or part of one of his organs.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a political subdivision of the State or an agency of a political subdivision of



the State may, at its discretion, establish a program to grant to its public officers and employees the leave described in subsection 1. If a political subdivision of the State or an agency of a political subdivision of the State establishes such a program, the program must provide that the leave described in subsection 1 is available to all the public officers and employees of the political subdivision or agency who otherwise comply with the provisions of this section.

- 3. Any leave that is required to be granted pursuant to subsection 1 or is granted pursuant to a program established in accordance with subsection 2 must be granted to a public officer or employee without loss of his regular compensation for such a period as is requested by the public officer or employee but in no case to exceed:
- (a) With respect to a donation of bone marrow, 7 working days in any 1 calendar year; and
- (b) With respect to the donation of all or part of an organ, 30 working days in any 1 calendar year.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the paid leave described in subsection 3 must not be counted against any annual vacation time, compensatory time or sick leave time that a public officer or employee has accrued.
- 5. To be eligible for the paid leave described in subsection 3, a public officer or employee must provide to his employer a written, signed statement from a physician or from the administrator of a hospital, attesting to the fact that the public officer or employee has donated bone marrow or all or part of one of his organs, or is scheduled to make such a donation.
- 6. If a public officer or employee obtains paid leave pursuant to this section but does not ultimately make the donation for which the leave was granted, the employer of the public officer or employee may require the public officer or employee to reimburse the employer accordingly, either through the payment of money or the exchange of another type of paid leave that the public officer or employee has accrued.
- 7. A political subdivision of the State or an agency of a political subdivision of the State that has established a program pursuant to subsection 2 may create a pool of leave to be used by its public officers and employees who donate bone marrow or all or part of one of their organs and have exhausted the paid leave described in subsection 3. Such a pool of leave may include the following types of time that are transferred to the pool by other public officers and employees of the political subdivision or agency of the political subdivision:
 - (a) Annual vacation time;



- (b) Compensatory time; and
- (c) Sick leave time.

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- 8. No part of this section prohibits an employer, after a public officer or employee has exhausted the paid leave described in subsection 3, from allowing the public officer or employee to:
 - (a) Take unpaid leave;
- (b) Use annual vacation time, compensatory time or sick leave time:
- (c) If the public officer or employee is employed by a political subdivision of the State or an agency of a political subdivision of the State, use leave from a pool of leave that has been created pursuant to subsection 7;
- (d) If the public officer or employee is employed by the State or an agency of the State, use catastrophic leave as authorized pursuant to NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive, and sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act; or
- (e) As applicable, take or use any of the types of leave or time that are described in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, if the employer reasonably believes that the public officer or employee requires an additional period of relief from his duties to recuperate from the donation of bone marrow or all or part of one of his organs.
- 9. No period in which a public officer or employee is absent from work to donate bone marrow or all or part of one of his organs, or to recuperate from such a donation, whether the period of absence is paid or unpaid, may be used as the basis for:
- (a) Reducing the officer's or employee's benefits or seniority; or
 - (b) Terminating the officer's or employee's position.
 - 10. As used in this section:
- (a) "Bone marrow" means the soft material that fills human 32 bone cavities.
 - (b) "Organ" means a vascularized human organ, all or part of which is capable of being transplanted from a living human donor to a living human recipient, including, without limitation:
 - (1) An organ such as a kidney, all of one of which is capable of being transplanted from a living human donor to a living human recipient; and
 - (2) An organ such as a liver, lung or pancreas, only part of which is capable of being transplanted from a living human donor to a living human recipient.
 - (c) "Vascularized human organ" means a human organ that requires the continuous circulation of blood to remain useful for purposes of transplantation.



- **Sec. 2.** Chapter 284 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 3. "Bone marrow" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 4. "Catastrophe" means:

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- 1. The employee is unable to perform the duties of his position because of a serious illness or accident which is life threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence;
- 10 2. There is a serious illness or accident which is life 11 threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence in the 12 employee's immediate family;
 - 3. There is a death in the employee's immediate family;
 - 4. The employee is unable to perform the duties of his position because he is:
 - (a) Donating part of his bone marrow or all or part of one of his organs; or
 - (b) Recuperating from the donation described in paragraph (a); or
 - 5. Any other serious calamity defined to be a catastrophe by regulation of the Commission.
 - Sec. 5. "Committee" means the Committee on Catastrophic Leave created pursuant to NRS 284.3627.
 - Sec. 6. "Organ" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of this act.
 - Sec. 7. NRS 284.362 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 27 284.362 [1.] As used in NRS 284.362 to 284.3629, inclusive 28 [:
 - (a) "Catastrophe" means:
- (1) The employee is unable to perform the duties of his position because of a serious illness or accident which is life threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence;

 (2) There is a serious illness or accident which is life
 - (2) There is a serious illness or accident which is life threatening or which will require a lengthy convalescence in the employee's immediate family; or
- 36 (3) There is a death in the employee's immediate family.
- 37 (b) "Committee" means the Committee on Catastrophic Leave 38 created pursuant to NRS 284.3627.
- 39 <u>2. The Commission shall adopt regulations further defining</u>
 40 <u>"catastrophe" to ensure that the term is limited to serious</u>
 41 <u>calamities.</u>], and sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act, unless the
- 42 context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in 43 sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to
- 44 them in those sections.



Sec. 8. NRS 284.3621 is hereby amended to read as follows: 284.3621 1. Each appointing authority may establish an account for catastrophic leave.

- 2. An employee of an appointing authority may request, in writing, that a specified number of hours of his accrued annual or sick leave be transferred from his account to the account for catastrophic leave. In addition to such hours, an employee of an appointing authority may request, in writing, that a specified number of hours of his accrued annual, sick or compensatory leave be transferred from his account to the account for catastrophic leave for the specific use of persons who donate bone marrow or all or part of one of their organs.
- 3. An employee may not transfer to the account for catastrophic leave any hours of sick leave if the balance in his account after the transfer is less than 240 hours.
- 4. The maximum number of hours which may be transferred by an employee in any 1 calendar year is 120. The minimum number of hours which may be transferred in any 1 calendar year is 8.
- 5. An employee may transfer hours to any such account for catastrophic leave for use by a particular employee in any branch of State Government who is eligible to receive them. A record of the source and number of hours of leave transferred among different appointing authorities for this purpose and the date of the transfer must be maintained by each appointing authority. Leave transferred in excess of the amount approved for use by a particular employee must be returned to the employee's account from which it originated. The Commission shall, by regulation, determine the procedure to return excess leave.
- 6. Any hours of annual, [or] sick *or compensatory* leave which are transferred from any employee's account to the account for catastrophic leave and not designated for use by a particular employee may not be returned or restored to the originating employee. This subsection does not prevent the employee from receiving leave pursuant to NRS 284.3622.



