

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB2493

Introduced 2/15/2023, by Rep. Aaron M. Ortiz

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

820 ILCS 180/15 820 ILCS 180/20

Amends the Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act. Provides that an employee may take unpaid leave from work for specified reasons relating to a family or household member who is killed in a crime of violence. Provides that an employee shall be entitled to a total of not more than 2 workweeks of unpaid leave for specified reasons relating to a family or household member who is killed in a crime of violence, which must be completed within 60 days after the date on which the employee receives notice of the death of the victim. Provides that an employee may satisfy the certification requirement by providing an employer with a death certificate, published obituary, or written verification of death, burial, or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution, or government agency, documenting that a victim was killed in a crime of violence. Makes other changes.

LRB103 28184 SPS 54563 b

1 AN ACT concerning employment.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 15 and 20 as follows:

(820 ILCS 180/15)

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- Sec. 15. Purposes. The purposes of this Act are:
- (1) to promote the State's interest in reducing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, gender violence, and stalking, and any crime of violence by enabling victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence to maintain the financial independence necessary to leave abusive situations, achieve safety, and minimize the physical and domestic violence, emotional injuries from violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence, and to reduce the devastating economic consequences of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence to employers and employees;
  - (2) to address the failure of existing laws to protect the employment rights of employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence and employees with a family or

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household member who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence by protecting the civil and economic rights of those employees, and by furthering the equal opportunity of women for economic self-sufficiency and employment free from discrimination;

(3) to accomplish the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) by (A) entitling employed victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence and employees with a family or household member who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or any crime of violence to take unpaid leave to seek medical help, legal assistance, counseling, safety planning, and other assistance without penalty from their employers for the employee or the family or household member who is a victim; and (B) prohibiting employers from discriminating against employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence or any employee who has a family or household member who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, or gender violence, or any crime of violence, in a manner that accommodates the legitimate interests of employers and protects the safety of all persons in the workplace.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 1-1-20.)

1 (820 ILCS 180/20)

Sec. 20. Entitlement to leave due to domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence.

- (a) Leave requirement.
- (1) Basis. An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence or an employee who has a family or household member who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence whose interests are not adverse to the employee as it relates to the domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence may take unpaid leave from work if the employee or employee's family or household member is experiencing an incident of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence or to address domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence by:
  - (A) seeking medical attention for, or recovering from, physical or psychological injuries caused by domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence to the employee or the employee's family or household member;
  - (B) obtaining services from a victim services organization for the employee or the employee's family

1	or household member;
2	(C) obtaining psychological or other counseling
3	for the employee or the employee's family or household
4	member;
5	(D) participating in safety planning, temporarily
6	or permanently relocating, or taking other actions to
7	increase the safety of the employee or the employee's
8	family or household member from future domestic
9	violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any
10	other crime of violence or ensure economic security;
11	<del>OY</del>
12	(E) seeking legal assistance or remedies to ensure
13	the health and safety of the employee or the
14	employee's family or household member, including
15	preparing for or participating in any civil, criminal,
16	or military legal proceeding related to or derived
17	from domestic violence, sexual violence, gender
18	violence, or any other crime of violence: $\cdot$
19	(F) attending the funeral or alternative to a
20	funeral or wake of a family or household member who is
21	killed in a crime of violence;
22	(G) making arrangements necessitated by the death
23	of a family or household member who is killed in a
24	<pre>crime of violence; or</pre>
25	(H) grieving the death of a family or household
26	member who is killed in a crime of violence.

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- (2) Period. Subject to subsection (c) and except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, an employee working for an employer that employs at least 50 employees shall be entitled to a total of 12 workweeks of leave during any 12-month period. Subject to subsection (c) and except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, an employee working for an employer that employs at least 15 but not more than 49 employees shall be entitled to a total of 8 workweeks of leave during any 12-month period. Subject to subsection (c) and except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, an employee working for an employer that employs at least one but not more than 14 employees shall be entitled to a total of 4 workweeks of leave during any 12-month period. The total number of workweeks to which an employee is entitled shall not decrease during the relevant 12-month period. This Act does not create a right for an employee to take unpaid leave that exceeds the unpaid leave time allowed under, or is in addition to the unpaid leave time permitted by, the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.).
- (3) Schedule. Leave described in paragraph (1) may be taken consecutively, intermittently, or on a reduced work schedule.
- (4) Exceptions. An employee shall be entitled to use a cumulative total of not more than 2 workweeks (10 work

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- (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), if an employee is also entitled to taken unpaid bereavement leave under the Family Bereavement Leave Act as a result of the death of the victim, this Act does not create a right for the employee to take unpaid bereavement leave that exceeds, or is in addition to, the unpaid bereavement leave the employee is entitled to take under the Family Bereavement Leave Act.
- (B) If an employee is also entitled to take unpaid bereavement leave under the Family Bereavement Leave Act as a result of the death of the victim, leave taken under this Act for the purposes described in subparagraphs (F), (G), or (H) of paragraph (1) or leave taken under the Family Bereavement Leave Act shall be in addition to, and shall not diminish, the total amount of leave time an employee is entitled to under paragraph (2).
- (C) If an employee is not entitled to unpaid bereavement leave under the Family Bereavement Leave Act as a result of the death of the victim, leave taken for the purposes described in subparagraphs (F), (G),

1	or (H) of paragraph (1) shall be deducted from, and is
2	not in addition to, the total amount of leave time an
3	employee is entitled to under paragraph (2).
4	(D) Leave taken for the purposes described in
5	subparagraphs (F), (G), or (H) of paragraph (1) shall
6	not otherwise limit or diminish the total amount of
7	leave time an employee is entitled to take under
8	paragraph (2).
9	(b) Notice. The employee shall provide the employer with
10	at least 48 hours' advance notice of the employee's intention
11	to take the leave, unless providing such notice is not
12	practicable. When an unscheduled absence occurs, the employer
13	may not take any action against the employee if the employee,
14	upon request of the employer and within a reasonable period
15	after the absence, provides certification under subsection
16	(c).
17	(c) Certification.
18	(1) In general. The employer may require the employee
19	to provide certification to the employer that:
20	(A) the employee or the employee's family or
21	household member is a victim of domestic violence,
22	sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime
23	of violence; and
24	(B) the leave is for one of the purposes
25	enumerated in paragraph (a)(1).
26	The employee shall provide such certification to the

employer within a reasonable period after the employer requests certification.

- (2) Contents. An employee may satisfy the certification requirement of paragraph (1) by providing to the employer a sworn statement of the employee, and if the employee has possession of such document, the employee shall provide one of the following documents:
  - (A) documentation from an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim services organization, an attorney, a member of the clergy, or a medical or other professional from whom the employee or the employee's family or household member has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, sexual violence, gender violence, or any other crime of violence and the effects of the violence;
    - (B) a police, court, or military record; or
  - (B-5) a death certificate, published obituary, or written verification of death, burial, or memorial services from a mortuary, funeral home, burial society, crematorium, religious institution, or government agency, documenting that a victim was killed in a crime of violence; or
    - (C) other corroborating evidence.

The employee shall choose which document to submit, and the employer shall not request or require more than one document to be submitted during the same 12-month

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1	period leave is requested or taken if the reason for leave
2	is related to the same incident or incidents of violence
3	or the same perpetrator or perpetrators of the violence.
4	(d) Confidentiality. All information provided to the
5	employer pursuant to subsection (b) or (c), including a
6	statement of the employee or any other documentation, record,
7	or corroborating evidence, and the fact that the employee has
8	requested or obtained leave pursuant to this Section, shall be
9	retained in the strictest confidence by the employer, except
10	to the extent that disclosure is:
11	(1) requested or consented to in writing by the
12	employee; or
13	(2) otherwise required by applicable federal or State
14	law.
15	(e) Employment and benefits.
16	(1) Restoration to position.
17	(A) In general. Any employee who takes leave under
18	this Section for the intended purpose of the leave
19	shall be entitled, on return from such leave:
20	(i) to be restored by the employer to the
21	position of employment held by the employee when
22	the leave commenced; or
23	(ii) to be restored to an equivalent position
24	with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and

other terms and conditions of employment.

(B) Loss of benefits. The taking of leave under

this	Section	shall	not	result	in	the	loss	of	any
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the la	eave comm	enced							

- (C) Limitations. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to entitle any restored employee to:
  - (i) the accrual of any seniority or employment benefits during any period of leave; or
  - (ii) any right, benefit, or position of employment other than any right, benefit, or position to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee not taken the leave.
- (D) Construction. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit an employer from requiring an employee on leave under this Section to report periodically to the employer on the status and intention of the employee to return to work.
- (2) Maintenance of health benefits.
- (A) Coverage. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), during any period that an employee takes leave under this Section, the employer shall maintain coverage for the employee and any family or household member under any group health plan for the duration of such leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued in employment continuously for the duration of such leave.

Τ	(b) failure to return from reave. The emproyer may
2	recover the premium that the employer paid for
3	maintaining coverage for the employee and the
4	employee's family or household member under such group
5	health plan during any period of leave under this
6	Section if:
7	(i) the employee fails to return from leave
8	under this Section after the period of leave to
9	which the employee is entitled has expired; and
10	(ii) the employee fails to return to work for
11	a reason other than:
12	(I) the continuation, recurrence, or onset
13	of domestic violence, sexual violence, gender
14	violence, or any other crime of violence that
15	entitles the employee to leave pursuant to
16	this Section; or
17	(II) other circumstances beyond the
18	control of the employee.
19	(C) Certification.
20	(i) Issuance. An employer may require an
21	employee who claims that the employee is unable to
22	return to work because of a reason described in
23	subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (B)(ii) to
24	provide, within a reasonable period after making
25	the claim, certification to the employer that the

employee is unable to return to work because of

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1	that reason.
2	(ii) Contents. An employee may satisfy the
3	certification requirement of clause (i) by
4	providing to the employer:
5	(I) a sworn statement of the employee;
6	(II) documentation from an employee,
7	agent, or volunteer of a victim services
8	organization, an attorney, a member of the
9	clergy, or a medical or other professional
10	from whom the employee has sought assistance
11	in addressing domestic violence, sexual
12	violence, gender violence, or any other crime
13	of violence and the effects of that violence;
14	(III) a police, court, or military record;
15	or
16	(IV) other corroborating evidence.
17	The employee shall choose which document to
18	submit, and the employer shall not request or require
19	more than one document to be submitted.
20	(D) Confidentiality. All information provided to
21	the employer pursuant to subparagraph (C), including a
22	statement of the employee or any other documentation,
23	record, or corroborating evidence, and the fact that
24	the employee is not returning to work because of a

reason described in subclause (I) or

subparagraph (B)(ii) shall be retained in

(II) of

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1	strictest confidence by the employer, except to the
2	extent that disclosure is:
3	(i) requested or consented to in writing by
4	the employee; or
5	(ii) otherwise required by applicable federal
6	or State law.
7	(f) Prohibited acts.
8	(1) Interference with rights.
9	(A) Exercise of rights. It shall be unlawful for
10	any employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny the
11	exercise of or the attempt to exercise any right
12	provided under this Section.
13	(B) Employer discrimination. It shall be unlawful
14	for any employer to discharge or harass any
15	individual, or otherwise discriminate against any
16	individual with respect to compensation, terms,
17	conditions, or privileges of employment of the
18	individual (including retaliation in any form or
19	manner) because the individual:
20	(i) exercised any right provided under this
21	Section; or
22	(ii) opposed any practice made unlawful by
23	this Section.
24	(C) Public agency sanctions. It shall be unlawful
25	for any public agency to deny, reduce, or terminate

the benefits of, otherwise sanction, or harass any

1	individual, or otherwise discriminate against any
2	individual with respect to the amount, terms, or
3	conditions of public assistance of the individual
4	(including retaliation in any form or manner) because
5	the individual:
6	(i) exercised any right provided under this
7	Section; or
8	(ii) opposed any practice made unlawful by
9	this Section.
10	(2) Interference with proceedings or inquiries. It
11	shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or in any
12	other manner discriminate (as described in subparagraph
13	(B) or (C) of paragraph (1)) against any individual
14	because such individual:
15	(A) has filed any charge, or has instituted or
16	caused to be instituted any proceeding, under or
17	related to this Section;
18	(B) has given, or is about to give, any
19	information in connection with any inquiry or
20	proceeding relating to any right provided under this
21	Section; or
22	(C) has testified, or is about to testify, in any
23	inquiry or proceeding relating to any right provided
24	under this Section.
25	(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 102-487, eff. 1-1-22;
26	102-890, eff. 5-19-22.)