MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

By: Senator(s) Jackson

To: Fees, Salaries and Administration

SENATE BILL NO. 2014

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 25-3-93 AND 25-3-95, MISSISSIPPI 1 CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THAT A SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF A STATE AGENCY WHO IS WOUNDED OR INJURED IN THE LINE OF DUTY SHALL 2 3 4 NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE EARNED PERSONAL LEAVE OR MAJOR MEDICAL LEAVE DURING THE PERIOD OF RECOVERY; TO PROVIDE THAT A FIRE 5 FIGHTER, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TECHNICIAN OR SWORN LAW 6 7 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF A COUNTY OR MUNICIPALITY WHO IS WOUNDED OR INJURED IN THE LINE OF DUTY SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE EARNED PERSONAL LEAVE OR MAJOR MEDICAL LEAVE DURING THE PERIOD OF 8 9 10 RECOVERY; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

11 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI: 12 SECTION 1. Section 25-3-93, Mississippi Code of 1972, is 13 amended as follows:

14 25-3-93. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b),
15 all employees and appointed officers of the State of Mississippi,
16 who are employees as defined in Section 25-3-91, shall be allowed
17 credit for personal leave computed as follows:

18	Continuous	Accrual Rate	Accrual Rate
19	Service	(Monthly)	(Annually)
20	1 month to 3 years	12 hours per month	18 days per year
21	37 months to 8 years	14 hours per month	21 days per year
22	97 months to 15 years	16 hours per month	24 days per year
23	Over 15 years	18 hours per month	27 days per year

However, employees who were hired prior to July 1, 1984, who have continuous service of more than five (5) years but not more than eight (8) years shall accrue fifteen (15) hours of personal leave each month.

(b) Temporary employees who work less than a full
workweek and part-time employees shall be allowed credit for
personal leave computed on a pro rata basis. Faculty members
employed by the eight (8) public universities on a nine-month
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32 contract, temporary employees of the public universities who work 33 less than twenty (20) hours per week for a period of less than 34 five (5) months during a fiscal year, and recipients of full-time 35 educational leave, while on such leave, shall not be eligible for 36 personal leave.

For the purpose of computing credit for personal leave, 37 (2) each appointed officer or employee shall be considered to work not 38 more than five (5) days each week. Leaves of absence granted by 39 the appointing authority for one (1) year or less shall be 40 permitted without forfeiting previously accumulated continuous 41 42 service. The provisions of this section shall not apply to military leaves of absence. The time for taking personal leave, 43 44 except when such leave is taken due to an illness, shall be determined by the appointing authority of which such employees are 45 employed. 46

(3) For the purpose of Sections 25-3-91 through 25-3-99, the earned personal leave of each employee shall be credited monthly after the completion of each calendar month of service, and the appointing authority shall not increase the amount of personal leave to an employee's credit. It shall be unlawful for an appointing authority to grant personal leave in an amount greater than was earned and accumulated by the officer or employee.

(4) Employees are encouraged to use earned personal leave. 54 Personal leave may be used for vacations and personal business as 55 56 scheduled by the appointing authority and shall be used for illnesses of the employee requiring absences of one (1) day or 57 58 less. Accrued personal or compensatory leave shall be used for the first day of an employee's illness requiring his absence of 59 more than one (1) day. Accrued personal or compensatory leave may 60 also be used for an illness in the employee's immediate family as 61 defined in Section 25-3-95. There shall be no limit to the 62 63 accumulation of personal leave. Upon termination of employment each employee shall be paid for not more than thirty (30) days of 64

65 accumulated personal leave. Unused personal leave in excess of 66 thirty (30) days shall be counted as creditable service for the 67 purposes of the retirement system as provided in Sections 68 25-11-103 and 25-13-5.

69 (5) Any officer of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol <u>or</u> 70 <u>any sworn law enforcement officer of a state agency</u> who is injured 71 by wound or accident in the line of duty shall not be required to 72 use earned personal leave during the period of recovery from such 73 injury.

(6) Any employee may donate a portion of his or her earned personal leave to another employee who is suffering from a catastrophic injury or illness, or to another employee who has a member of his or her immediate family who is suffering from a catastrophic injury or illness, in accordance with subsection (8) of Section 25-3-95.

80 This subsection shall stand repealed from and after July 1, 81 2000.

82 **SECTION 2.** Section 25-3-95, Mississippi Code of 1972, is 83 amended as follows:

25-3-95. (1) All employees and appointed officers of the State of Mississippi, except temporary employees of the public universities who work less than twenty (20) hours per week for a period of less than five (5) months during a fiscal year and recipients of full-time educational leave, while on such leave, shall accrue credits for major medical leave as follows:

90	Continuous	Accrual Rate	Accrual Rate
91	Service	(Monthly)	(Annually)
92	1 month to 3 years	8 hours per month	12 days per year
93	37 months to 8 years	7 hours per month	10.5 days per year
94	97 months to 15 years	6 hours per month	9 days per year
95	Over 15 years	5 hours per month	7.5 days per year

96 Faculty members employed by the eight (8) public universities 97 on a nine-month contract shall accrue credit for major medical 98 leave as follows:

99 Continuous Accrual Rate Accrual Rate 100 Service (Per Month) (Per Academic Year) 101 1 month to 3 years 13-1/3 hours per month 15 days per 102 academic year 103 37 months to 8 years 14-1/5 hours per month 16 days per academic year 104 97 months to 15 years 15-2/5 hours per month 105 17 days per 106 academic year 107 Over 15 years 16 hours per month 18 days per 108 academic year

Part-time employees shall accrue major medical leave on a pro rata basis. There shall be no maximum limit to major medical leave accumulation. All unused major medical leave shall be counted as creditable service for the purposes of the retirement system as provided in Sections 25-11-103 and 25-13-5.

Major medical leave may be used for the illness or 114 (2) 115 injury of an employee or member of the employee's immediate family as defined in subsection (3) of this section, only after the 116 employee has used one (1) day of accrued personal or compensatory 117 leave for each absence due to illness, or leave without pay if the 118 employee has no accrued personal or compensatory leave. Provided 119 that faculty members employed by the eight (8) public universities 120 on a nine-month basis may use major medical leave for the first 121 day of absence due to illness. However, major medical leave may 122 be used, without prior use of personal leave, to cover regularly 123 124 scheduled visits to a doctor's office or a hospital for the 125 continuing treatment of a chronic disease, as certified in advance by a physician. For the purposes of this section, "physician" 126 127 means a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, dental medicine, podiatry For each absence due to illness of thirty-two 128 or chiropractic.

(32) consecutive working hours (combined personal leave and major medical leave) major medical leave shall be authorized only when certified by their attending physician.

132 (3) An employee may use up to three (3) days of earned major 133 medical leave for each occurrence of death in the immediate family requiring the employee's absence from work. No qualifying time or 134 use of personal leave will be required prior to use of major 135 medical leave for this purpose. For the purpose of this 136 subsection (3), the immediate family is defined as spouse, parent, 137 stepparent, sibling, child, stepchild, grandchild, grandparent, 138 son- or daughter-in-law, mother- or father-in-law or brother- or 139 sister-in-law. Child means a biological, adopted or foster child, 140 or a child for whom the individual stands or stood in loco 141 parentis. 142

(4) Employees and appointed officers of the State of
Mississippi having unused, accumulated sick leave or annual leave
earned prior to July 1, 1984, shall be credited with major medical
leave and personal leave as follows: All unused annual leave
shall be credited as personal leave.

Unused sick leave shall be divided between major medical leave and personal leave at rates determined by the employee's sick leave balance on June 30, 1984. The rates of conversion shall be as follows:

152	Sick Leave	Percentage	Percentage
153	Balance as of	Converted to	Converted to
154	June 30, 1984	Personal Leave	Major Medical Leave
155	1 - 200 hours	20%	80%
156	201 - 400 hours	25%	75%
157	401 - 600 hours	30%	70%
158	601 or more hours	35%	65%

(5) Upon retirement from active employment each faculty
member of the state-supported public universities who is employed
on a nine-month basis shall receive credit and be paid for not

162 more than thirty (30) days of unused major medical leave for 163 service as a state employee. Unused major medical leave in excess 164 of thirty (30) days shall be counted as creditable service for the 165 purposes of the retirement system as provided in Sections 166 25-11-103 and 25-13-5.

167 (6) Any officer of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol <u>or</u> 168 <u>any sworn law enforcement officer of a state agency who</u> is injured 169 by wound or accident in the line of duty shall not be required to 170 use earned major medical leave during the period of recovery from 171 such injury.

For the purpose of Sections 25-3-91 through 25-3-99, the 172 (7) earned major medical leave of each employee shall be credited 173 monthly after the completion of each calendar month, and the 174 175 appointing authority shall not increase the amount of major 176 medical leave to an employee's credit. It shall be unlawful for an appointing authority to grant major medical leave in an amount 177 greater than was earned and accumulated by the officer or 178 179 employee.

180 (8) Any employee may donate a portion of his or her earned 181 personal leave or major medical leave to another employee who is 182 suffering from a catastrophic injury or illness, as defined in 183 Section 25-3-91, or to another employee who has a member of his or 184 her immediate family who is suffering from a catastrophic injury 185 or illness, in accordance with the following:

186 (a) The employee donating the leave (the "donor employee") shall designate the employee who is to receive the 187 leave (the "recipient employee") and the amount of earned personal 188 leave and major medical leave that is to be donated, and shall 189 notify the donor employee's appointing authority or supervisor of 190 191 his or her designation. The donor employee's appointing authority or supervisor then shall notify the recipient employee's 192 193 appointing authority or supervisor of the amount of leave that has 194 been donated by the donor employee to the recipient employee.

(b) The maximum amount of earned personal leave that an employee may donate to any other employee may not exceed a number of days that would leave the donor employee with fewer than seven (7) days of personal leave left, and the maximum amount of earned major medical leave that an employee may donate to any other employee may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the earned major medical leave of the donor employee.

(c) An employee must have exhausted all of his or her
earned personal leave and major medical leave before he or she
will be eligible to receive any leave donated by another employee.

(d) Before an employee may receive donated leave, he or she must provide his or her appointing authority or supervisor with a physician's statement that states the beginning date of the catastrophic injury or illness, a description of the injury or illness, and a prognosis for recovery and the anticipated date that the recipient employee will be able to return to work.

(e) If an employee is aggrieved by the decision of his or her appointing authority that the employee is not eligible to receive donated leave because the injury or illness of the employee or member of the employee's immediate family is not, in the appointing authority's determination, a catastrophic injury or illness, the employee may appeal the decision to the employee appeals board.

(f) If the total amount of leave that is donated to any employee is not used by the recipient employee, the donated leave shall be returned to the donor employees on a pro rata basis, based on the ratio of the number of days of leave donated by each donor employee to the total number of days of leave donated by all donor employees.

(g) The failure of any appointing authority or
supervisor of any employee to properly deduct an employee's
donation of leave to another employee from the donor employee's

227 earned personal leave or major medical leave shall constitute just 228 cause for the dismissal of the appointing authority or supervisor. 229 (h) Donated leave shall not be used in lieu of

230 disability retirement.

(i) For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate
family" means spouse, parent, stepparent, sibling, child or
stepchild.

(j) This subsection shall stand repealed from and afterJuly 1, 2000.

236 <u>SECTION 3.</u> Any fire fighter, emergency medical service 237 technician or sworn law enforcement officer of a county or 238 municipality who is injured by wound or accident in the line of 239 duty shall not be required to use earned personal or major medical 240 leave during the period of recovery from such injury.

241 **SECTION 4**. This act shall take effect and be in force from 242 and after July 1, 2003.