A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that in 2020, one in ten babies in Hawaii, or ten per cent of live births, were preterm, meaning that the baby was born prior to thirty-seven completed weeks of gestation. The legislature also finds that approximately 1.6 per cent of these live births in the State were "very preterm", which means that a baby was born before thirty-two completed weeks of gestation.

8 The legislature further finds that these preterm and very 9 preterm babies spent weeks or months in neonatal intensive care 10 units (NICU), which in turn required their parents to also spend 11 weeks or months at the NICU in support of their babies' care. 12 2015 research published in the medical journal Pediatrics found 13 that parental skin-to-skin contact, also known as "kangaroo 14 care", reduces infant mortality by thirty-six per cent, lowers 15 the risk of sepsis or major infection by forty-seven per cent, 16 and reduces the length of a baby's stay in the NICU by up to one week. Additional benefits of kangaroo care include enhanced 17

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1 neurological development for the baby, reduced depression for
2 the mother, and a fifty per cent increase in the likelihood of
3 exclusive breastfeeding after discharge, which itself has well4 known and unique benefits for child health and development. For
5 babies in the NICU, it is also vitally important that mothers
6 continually express breast milk for them, which requires up to
7 an hour of pumping every few hours throughout the day and night.

8 The legislature additionally finds that Oahu has the only 9 high risk NICU in the State, which forces parents from other 10 islands with babies in the NICU to relocate at a significant 11 disruption and expense for an extended period. For parents on 12 Oahu, it is nearly impossible to maintain full-time employment 13 when they are constantly caring for their babies in the NICU. 14 Added to this time, expense, and stress, parents caring for 15 their NICU child may not necessarily qualify for financial assistance through temporary disability insurance or protection 16 17 from job loss under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act. 18 When parents do qualify, they often use a large proportion of 19 their family leave while their baby is in the NICU and feel 20 financial pressure to return to work when their baby is still 21. very young, which deprives the baby and parents of early bonding

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1 that is an important factor in child development and long-term
2 outcomes. Some parents return to work while their babies are
3 still in the NICU to preserve and use their family leave upon
4 their babies' discharge. Furthermore, many parents are advised
5 not to enroll their babies in child care upon discharge from the
6 NICU due to concerns of infection, which often further
7 interferes with their plans to return to work.

8 The legislature additionally finds that according to the 9 state health planning and development agency's 2020 Health Care 10 Utilization Report, the cost of an average NICU stay is between 11 \$7,700 to \$8,500 per day in Hawaii. Thus, the cost of a 12 twelve-week NICU stay could easily exceed \$650,000. Reducing a 13 NICU stay by one week could save an average of \$57,000 per baby. 14 Furthermore, the cost of temporary disability insurance for 15 twelve weeks for two parents is less than \$40,000.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to extend, under certain conditions, the family leave period for up to eight additional weeks for employees who are unable to perform their employment duties due to the birth of a child who is required to stay in a neonatal intensive care unit.

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1	SECTION 2. Section 398-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended to read as follows:
3	"\$398-3 Family leave requirement. (a) An employee shall
4	be entitled to a total of four weeks of family leave during any
5	calendar year:
6	(1) Upon the birth of a child of the employee or the
7	adoption of a child; or
8	(2) To care for the employee's child, spouse, reciprocal
9	beneficiary, sibling, grandchild, or parent with a
10	serious health condition $[-;]$
11	provided that any employee who experiences a total inability to
12	perform the duties of the employee's employment that results
13	from the birth of a child who is required to stay in a neonatal
14	intensive care unit shall be entitled to additional family leave
15	equivalent to the duration the child is in a neonatal intensive
16	care unit, for up to eight weeks, starting from the date the
17	child is discharged from the neonatal intensive care unit;
18	provided further that during the additional period of family
19	leave, the employee provides kangaroo care to the child or
20	expresses breast milk for the child.



1	(b) [During each calendar year, the leave] Leave pursuant
2	to this section may be taken intermittently $[-,]$ during each
3	calendar year.
4	(c) Leave pursuant to this section shall not be
5	cumulative[-] from one calendar year to another.
6	(d) If unpaid leave under this chapter conflicts with the
7	unreduced compensation requirement for exempt employees under
8	the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, an employer may require
9	the employee to make up for the leave taken within the same pay
10	period.
11	(e) Nothing in this chapter shall entitle an employee to
12	more than a total of four weeks of leave in any twelve-month
13	period $[-]$, except as provided in subsection (a).
14	(f) For purposes of this section, "kangaroo care" means a
15	technique of newborn care where the baby is kept chest-to-chest
16	and skin-to-skin with a parent."
17	SECTION 3. Section 398-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18	amended by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:
19	"(a) [Pursuant to section 398-3, an employee shall be
20	entitled to four weeks of family leave. The family leave shall]
21	Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require an



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1 employer to provide its employees with paid family leave. If an 2 employer provides its employees with paid family leave, family 3 leave taken by an employee pursuant to section 398-3 may consist 4 of unpaid leave, paid leave, or a combination of paid and unpaid 5 leave. If an employer provides paid family leave for fewer than 6 [four weeks, the additional period of leave added to attain the 7 four-week total] the family leave period to which an employee is 8 entitled pursuant to section 398-3, leave taken by the employee beyond the period of paid family leave provided by the employer 9 10 may be unpaid.

11 Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), an (b) 12 employee may elect to substitute any part of family leave to 13 which the employee is entitled pursuant to section 398-3, with any of the employee's accrued paid leaves, including [but not 14 <u>limited to</u>] vacation[τ] or personal[τ or family leave for any 15 16 part of the four-week period in subsection (a).] leave." 17 SECTION 4. The civil rights commission shall amend its 18 administrative rules to ensure that neonatal care is included as 19 a "related medical condition" wherever the phrase "pregnancy,

childbirth, or related medical condition" or any similar phrase

21 is used.

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SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.



Report Title:

Employee Benefits; Family Leave; Childbirth; Neonatal Intensive Care Unit; Kangaroo Care

Description:

Extends, under certain conditions, the family leave period for up to eight additional weeks for employees who are unable to perform their employment duties due to the birth of a child who is required to stay in a neonatal intensive care unit. Requires the Civil Rights Commission to amend its rules to include neonatal care as a related medical condition whenever certain phrases are used. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD1)

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