

**LONG & DiPIETRO, LLP**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
175 Derby Street  
Unit 17  
Hingham, MA 02043  
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www.long-law.com

MICHAEL J. LONG  
ROSANN DiPIETRO  
KELLY T. GONZALEZ  
LESLIE C. CAREY

JOSEPH P. LONG  
OF COUNSEL

TELEPHONE (781) 749-0021  
FACSIMILE (781) 749-1121  
email@long-law.com

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Thomas Scott, M.A.S.S.  
**FROM:** Leslie Carey, Long & DiPietro, LLP  
**DATE:** February 27, 2018  
**RE:** Massachusetts Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, effective April 1, 2018

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**I. SUMMARY**

Employers are required to provide written notification of the Massachusetts Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (“Act”) to employees no later than April 1, 2018. Effective April 1, the Act will amend and expand G.L. c. 151B, § 4, Massachusetts’ anti-discrimination law, by prohibiting pregnancy-related discrimination in the workplace and in hiring. Applicable to employers having six (6) or more employees, the Act sets forth protections for employees who are pregnant and/or experiencing a pregnancy-related condition, “including, but not limited to, lactation or the need to express breast milk for a nursing child.”

On January 23, 2018, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (“MCAD”) issued the attached guidance, essentially a summary of the Act’s provisions, and on February 27, 2018, re-issued the attached “Frequently Asked Questions” guidance. This memorandum is an update to the Massachusetts Pregnant Workers Fairness Act advisory issued by Long & DiPietro,

LLP on August 11, 2017, incorporating this MCAD guidance and serving as a reminder that districts must notify employees of the Act by the April 1, 2018 effective date.

## **II. MANDATED NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES**

The Act requires districts to notify all employees in writing, via a handbook, pamphlet or other materials, of their rights to be free from discrimination based upon pregnancy or pregnancy related conditions, including the right to a reasonable accommodation for pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition, by April 1, 2018. Districts must provide written notice of these rights to new employees prior to or at the start of their employment. Districts must also notify any employee of these rights, in writing, within ten (10) days of the employee providing notice of pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition.

## **III. PROHIBITIONS UNDER THE ACT**

The Act prohibits an employer from

- (a) taking an adverse action against an employee requesting or using a reasonable accommodation, including but not limited to failing to reinstate to an equivalent position with equivalent compensation, benefits and seniority when accommodation for pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition is no longer needed;
- (b) denying an employee an employment opportunity due to the need for reasonable accommodation of pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition;
- (c) requiring a pregnant employee or an employee with a pregnancy-related condition to accept an accommodation that the employee chooses not to accept, if such accommodation is not necessary for the employee to perform essential job functions;
- (d) requiring a pregnant employee or an employee with a pregnancy-related condition to take a leave if another reasonable accommodation may be provided, without undue hardship on the employer's program, enterprise or business; and
- (e) refusing to hire a candidate for employment because of the candidate's pregnancy or pregnancy-related condition, provided that the candidate is capable of performing essential job functions with or without reasonable accommodation not imposing an undue hardship on the employer's program, enterprise or business.

#### **IV. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION VERSUS UNDUE HARDSHIP**

“Reasonable Accommodation” is defined by the Act as including, but not being limited to:

- (a) more frequent, longer paid or unpaid breaks;
- (b) time off to attend to a pregnancy complication or recover from childbirth, with or without pay;
- (c) acquisition or modification of equipment or seating;
- (d) temporary transfer to a less strenuous or less hazardous position;
- (e) job restructuring;
- (f) light duty;
- (g) private, non-bathroom space for lactation/expression;
- (h) assistance with manual labor; or
- (i) a modified work schedule; provided that an employer shall not be required to discharge or transfer a more senior employee with more seniority or promote an employee not able to perform essential job functions with or without a reasonable accommodation.

Upon a request for an accommodation from an employee or candidate for employment capable of performing essential job functions, the employee/candidate and the employer must “engage in a timely, good faith and interactive process to determine an effective, reasonable accommodation” to enable the employee or candidate to perform essential job functions.

An employer may deny a request for accommodation if the employer can demonstrate that the requested accommodation would impose an undue hardship, which the Act defines as an action requiring “significant difficulty or expense.” Such an analysis turns on

- (1) the nature and cost of an accommodation;
- (2) the employer’s overall financial resources;

- (3) the overall size of the employer’s business relative to the number of employees and the number, type and location of facilities; and
- (4) the impact of the accommodation on the employer’s expenses, resources, or program.

## **V. DOCUMENTATION FROM HEALTH CARE PROVIDER**

Employers are permitted under the Act to require “appropriate health care provider or rehabilitation professional”<sup>1</sup> documentation regarding the need for or extension of most requested accommodations, with the express exclusion of

- (1) more frequent restroom, food or water breaks;
- (2) seating;
- (3) limits on lifting more than twenty (20) pounds; and
- (4) private, non-bathroom space for expressing breast milk.

An employer may not require medical documentation regarding the need for these enumerated accommodations.

## **VI. CLAIMS AND REMEDIES**

Employees may pursue discrimination claims relating to pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition, including but not limited to lactation/expression, just as they would any other discrimination claim M.G.L. c. 151B, § 4. Damages, attorneys’ fees, costs and injunctive relief are available remedies.

The Act does not “preempt, limit, diminish or otherwise affect” any other laws relating to sex discrimination, pregnancy, or pregnancy-related conditions, including but not limited to lactation/expression, such as G.L. c. 149, § 105D. Employees who believe that they have been

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<sup>1</sup> “Appropriate health care provider or rehabilitation professional” is defined under the Act as including, but not being limited to, “a medical doctor, including a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, a psychiatric clinical nurse specialist, a physical therapist, an occupational therapist, a speech therapist, a vocational rehabilitation specialist, a midwife, a lactation consultant or another licensed mental health professional authorized to perform specified mental health services.”

discriminated against due to pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition may file a formal complaint with MCAD within 300 days of the discriminatory conduct. If the conduct violates the federal Pregnancy Discrimination Act, which amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a formal complaint may also be filed with the Equal Opportunity Commission within 300 days of the discriminatory conduct.

## **VII. SCHOOL IMPLICATIONS**

The Act and MCAD guidance are silent regarding implementation in a school setting. Presumably, non-classroom/non-instructional school staff will be treated like any other office employees relative to what might constitute a reasonable accommodation versus an undue hardship under the Act. For teachers with classroom or other instructional duties, however, requests to carry a reduced teaching load or take more frequent/longer breaks will likely require a more complex balancing of a teacher's need for accommodation with a potential hardship relative to school operations, such as continuity and coverage of students.

## **VIII. TAKEAWAY**

Effective and mandating notice as of April 1, 2018, the Act protects employees and candidates for employment who are pregnant and/or who have a pregnancy-related condition, including but not limited to lactation/expression. Districts are required to engage in an interactive process and to grant such employees reasonable accommodation upon request, provided that the requested accommodation does not impose an undue hardship. Please contact local counsel with any specific questions, as such an analysis is circumstance and fact dependent.