



Family and Medical Leave (FMLA Leave)

The Organization provides up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees for the following reasons:

- Incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or child birth;
- To care for the employee's child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care;
- To care for the employee's spouse, son or daughter, or parent, who has a serious health condition;
- Serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.

Military Family Leave Entitlements

Eligible employees with a spouse, son, daughter, or parent on active duty or called to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves in support of a contingency operation may use their 12-week leave entitlement to address certain qualifying exigencies. Qualifying exigencies may include attending certain military events, arranging for alternative childcare, addressing certain financial and legal arrangements, attending certain counseling sessions, and attending post-deployment reintegration briefings.

Eligible employees may also take up to 26 weeks of leave to care for a covered servicemember during a single 12-month period. A covered servicemember is a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who has a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty on active duty. The injury or illness must make the servicemember medically unfit to perform his or her duties for which the servicemember is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; or is in outpatient status; or is on the temporary disability retired list.

Benefits and Protections

During FMLA leave, the Organization maintains the employee's health coverage under any group health plan on the same terms as if the employee had continued to work. Employees must continue to pay their portion of any insurance premium while on leave. If the employee is able but does not return to work after the expiration of the leave, the employee will be required to reimburse the Organization for payment of insurance premiums during leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees are restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms. Certain highly compensated employees (key employees) may have limited reinstatement rights.

Use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee's leave. As with other types of unpaid leaves, paid leave will not accrue during the unpaid leave. Holidays, funeral leave, or employer's jury duty pay are not granted on unpaid leave.

(Employers must modify this section to indicate whether paid leave continues to accrue during FMLA.)

Eligibility Requirements

Employees are eligible if they have worked for this Organization for at least 12 months, for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if they work at a work site with at least 50 employees within

75 miles. **(Employers may elect not to enforce this last requirement for employee relations' reasons, such as wanting consistency between small and large work sites.)**

Definition of Serious Health Condition

A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either an overnight stay in a medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider for a condition that either prevents the employee from performing the functions of the employee's job, or prevents a qualified family member from participating in school or other daily activities.

Subject to certain conditions, the continuing treatment requirement may be met by a period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive full calendar days combined with at least two visits to a health care provider or one visit and a regimen of continuing treatment, or incapacity due to pregnancy, or incapacity due to a chronic condition. Other conditions may meet the definition of continuing treatment.

Use of Leave

The maximum time allowed for FMLA Leave is either 12 weeks in the 12-month period as defined by the Organization, or 26 weeks as explained above. **(Employers should specify here their definition of 12-month period. For example: The Organization uses the 12-month period measured forward from the first day of an employee's leave.)**

An employee does not need to use this leave entitlement in one block. Leave can be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary. Employees must make reasonable efforts to schedule leave for planned medical treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the Organization's operations. Leave due to qualifying exigencies may also be taken on an intermittent basis.

Employees taking intermittent or reduced schedule leave based on planned medical treatment and those taking intermittent or reduced schedule family leave with the Organization's agreement may be required to temporarily transfer to another job with equivalent pay and benefits that better accommodates that type of leave.

Substitution of Paid Leave for Unpaid Leave

The Organization requires employees to use accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. In order to use paid leave for FMLA leave, employees must comply with the Organization's normal paid leave policies. If an employee fails to follow the Organization's policies, the employee cannot use accrued paid leave, but can take unpaid leave. FMLA leave is without pay when paid leave benefits are exhausted. **(Employers should modify this paragraph to be consistent with their paid leave guidelines; e.g., what leave is used first and whether the employer will allow employees to supplement workers' compensation benefits or disability paid with paid leave.)**

Employee Responsibilities

Employees must provide 30 days advance notice of the need to take FMLA leave when the need is foreseeable. When 30 days notice is not possible, the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable and generally must comply with the Organization's normal call-in procedures.

Employees must provide sufficient information for the Organization to determine if the leave may qualify for FMLA protection and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Sufficient information may include that the employee is unable to perform job functions, the family member is

unable to perform daily activities, the need for hospitalization or continuing treatment by a health care provider, or circumstances supporting the need for military family leave. Employees also must inform the Organization if the requested leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employees also may be required to provide a certification and periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. **(If not required in all cases, the employer should specify the circumstances requiring certification.)** The Organization may require second and third medical opinions at the Organization's expense. Documentation confirming family relationship, adoption or foster care may be required. If notification and appropriate certification are not provided in a timely manner, approval for leave may be denied. Continued absence after denial of leave may result in disciplinary action in accordance with the Organization's attendance guideline. Employees on leave must contact the Human Resource Manager at least two days before their first day of return.

The Organization's Responsibilities

The Organization will inform employees requesting leave whether they are eligible under FMLA. If they are, the notice will specify any additional information required as well as the employees' rights and responsibilities. If they are not eligible, the Organization will provide a reason for the ineligibility.

The Organization will inform employees if leave will be designated as FMLA-protected and the amount of leave counted against the employee's leave entitlement. If the Organization determines that the leave is not FMLA-protected, the Organization will notify the employee.